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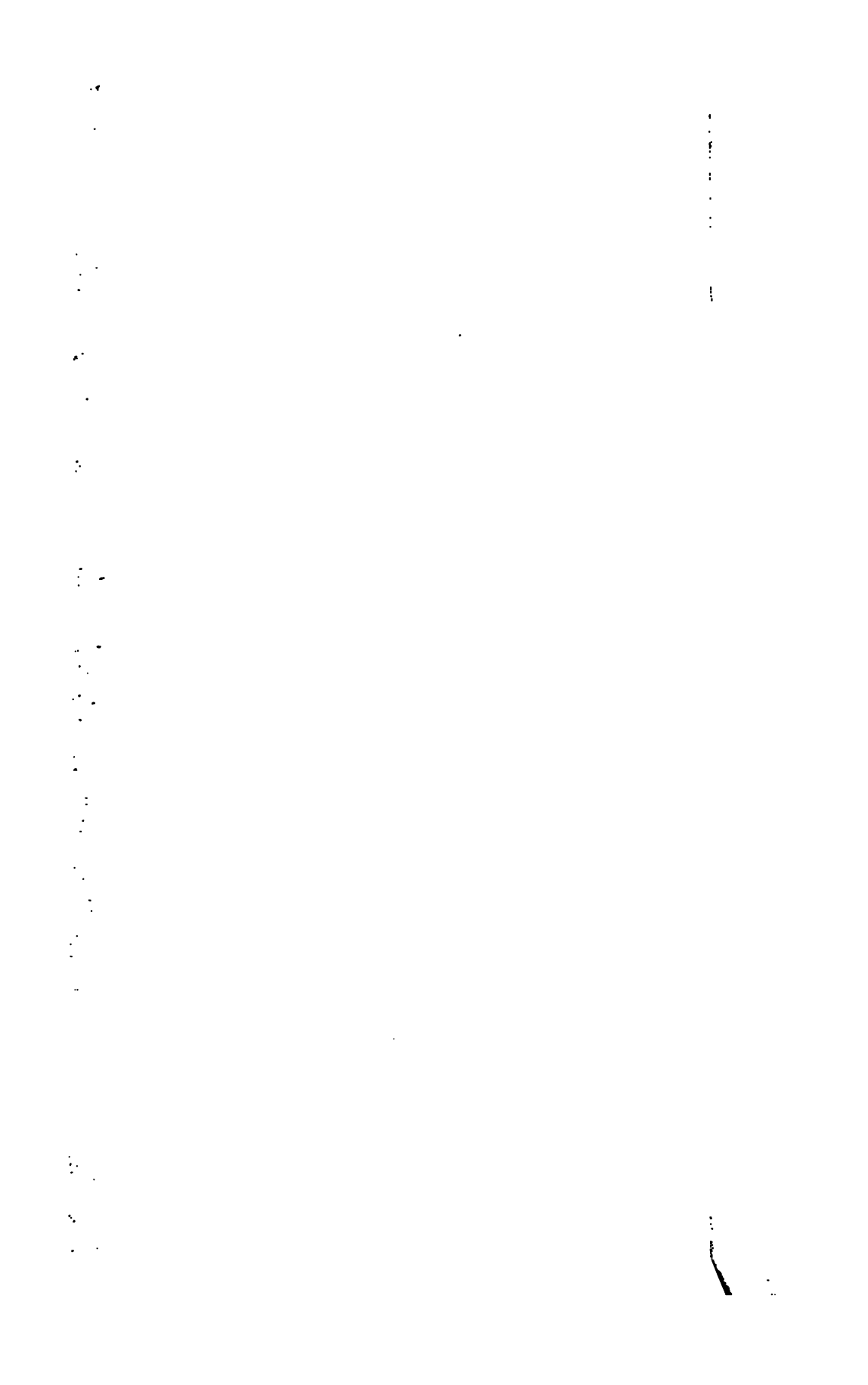
THE SPEECH OF DEMOSTHENES
AGAINST THE LAW OF LEPTINES.

**London: C. J. CLAY AND SONS,
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AVE MARIA LANE.**



**Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO.
Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS**





ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΛΕΠΤΙΝΗΝ

THE SPEECH OF DEMOSTHENES
=

AGAINST THE LAW OF LEPTINES.

A REVISED TEXT
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES
AND AN AUTOTYPE FACSIMILE FROM THE PARIS MS

BY

JOHN EDWIN SANDYS, LITT.D.,

FELLOW AND TUTOR OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,
AND PUBLIC ORATOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.



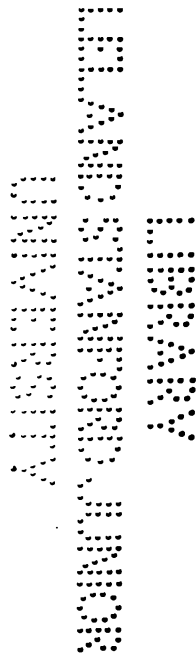
Coin of Panticapæum. (See note on page 37.)

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1890

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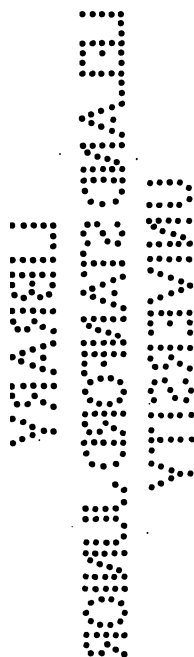
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P R E F A C E.

SIX and twenty years ago, in the first term of my residence in Cambridge, I attended a course of College lectures on the speech of Demosthenes against the law of Leptines. Of that early study of a subject, which has since engaged much of my attention, almost my only memento is a list recording in chronological order all the historical events mentioned in the course of the speech. But I was permanently impressed with the importance of the speech, as the first delivered by Demosthenes himself in a forensic cause of public interest, and with its peculiar fitness as an introduction to the study of his speeches in general, whether toward the close of school-life or in the early years of a University course. During the last twenty years I have, as a College lecturer, repeatedly lectured on the same subject; and I have recently devoted part of my vacations to the preparation of the present work.

In the Introduction, a prominent place has necessarily been assigned to matters of Greek antiquities immediately connected with the speech. In this department I have been specially indebted to the elaborate dissertation of Thumser, *de civium Atheniensium muneribus eorumque immunitate* (1880), and to the great work of Boeckh, on the *Public Economy of Athens*, which has been recently republished in 1886, as a fitting memorial of the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

The Text is to some extent founded on Dindorf's edition as revised by Blass for the Teubner series in 1888; but I have endeavoured to use my own judgement in deciding between conflicting readings, and have frequently refrained from following that eminent authority in the changes which he has introduced into the traditional text as

preserved in our manuscripts. These changes are due mainly to two causes:—(1) the rigid application of the law of composition discovered by the critic himself, in accordance with which Demosthenes in general avoids the collocation of more than two short syllables in consecutive words,—a law which gives his style a steadier and more stately march than that attained by the freer and less fettered style of Plato¹; and (2) the weight assigned to quotations from, and reminiscences of, Demosthenes in the Greek rhetoricians of later times. All these changes are, however, duly recorded in the critical notes. I have also noticed every essential point in which the texts of Bekker, Dindorf, Westermann, Voemel, Weil and Blass differ from one another (with occasional reference to the texts of Benseler and of the Zürich editors, Baiter and Sauppe), adding in each case the readings of the more important manuscripts. Where all these editors are agreed, I have seldom thought it worth while to mention the manuscript readings. The evidence of contemporaneous inscriptions has led me to prefer ἀπορεῖσαι, δουρεῖδ, ἀγροφυγία and Πορεῖδαia to the forms which have been made familiar to us by the copyists of a later age. Similar evidence, as well as the authority of the Paris MS, has warranted my often allowing the final ν̄ to stand, even when the following word begins with a consonant². In the language of the critical and explanatory notes I have followed the example set by Shilleto in his well-known edition of the *De Falsa Legatione*, in the preface of which he records his ‘deliberate persuasion that explanatory notes ought to be written in one’s own language, critical in the Latin’. It has thus been easy to incorporate with a Latin context passages written in the language common to scholars of various nationalities, whether in the work of German editors, such as Voemel and Blass; or in the *Adversaria* of Dobree, formerly Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge; or in the *Miscellanea Critica* of Cobet, the great scholar of Leyden, whose death has lately been lamented in England no less than in Holland, and whose instructive and incisive criticisms on Greek are always expressed in a Latin form which presents an almost inimitable model of clearness and conciseness.

¹ Introd. to Cicero’s *Orator*, p. xxviii;
Blass, *Attische Beredsamkeit*, III i 99—
104.

1856, *Prolegomena Grammatica*, § 16,
de N et Σ adductis litteris. Meisterhans,
Grammatik der Attischen Inschriften, ed.
1888, § 42.

² Voemel, *Demosthenis Contiones*,

The English commentary in this edition owes much to the explanatory notes written in other languages, in Latin, German and French, by F. A. Wolf, and Westermann and Weil respectively. Apart from notes on ordinary points of scholarship, much attention has here been deliberately devoted to Greek law and history and antiquities, and special prominence has been duly given to illustrations from Greek inscriptions. It is in this last respect that the progress of discovery places editors and students of Demosthenes in the present day at an advantage over those of the times of Wolf, the founder and 'true author of modern classical culture'¹, whose important edition of the present speech was published exactly one hundred years ago; and it is just because the interpretation of our speech is so much concerned with questions of Greek antiquities that this particular kind of illustration is of peculiar value. In the course of an interesting excursus on Greek Inscriptions of the times of Thucydides, Professor Jowett has justly remarked that 'the additional facts obtained from inscriptions throw greater light upon Greek antiquities than upon Greek history'; and, while warning his readers against attributing an undue importance to this department of study, he candidly confesses that 'the investigation of them, especially on the spot, is full of interest independently of the result. To be busy on Greek soil, under the light of the blue heaven, amid the scenes of ancient glory, in reading inscriptions, or putting together fragments of stone or marble, has a charm of another kind than that which is to be found in the language of ancient authors'². Curiously enough, it was an English scholar's discovery of an inscription on the southern wall of the Acropolis that first led to the belief that Demosthenes failed in the object of his speech³; and if we are ever to obtain definite proof that he succeeded in that object, we must wait for the discovery of an inscription recording the grant of exemption from the public burdens between B.C. 355, the date of the speech, and B.C. 309, the year in which personal service on the part of a *choregos* acting on his own behalf was superseded by another system⁴. Such an inscription would indeed be welcomed by the student of Demosthenes, who, owing to the imperfect evidence hitherto produced, must be content with the assurance that the present speech, like the investigation of Greek inscriptions, is 'full of interest, independently of the result'.

¹ Pattison's *Essays*, i 338.

³ *Introd.* p. xxx.

² Jowett's *Thucydides*, vol. II pp. xxi and lxxiv.

⁴ *Ib.* p. vii.

As compared with scholars a hundred years ago, modern students have a further advantage in a better knowledge of the relative value of the manuscripts of Demosthenes, and of the preeminent importance of the Paris manuscript. My study of its readings, in the early part of 1886, led me to suggest to the Palaeographical Society the desirability of including a specimen page in their series of facsimiles, and I am indebted to the kindness of Mr E. M. Thompson, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, for allowing the plate to be used in the present edition.

Among others who have been good enough to help me in my work, I may mention the name of one who formerly attended my lectures on this subject, and has recently devoted the utmost pains to revising my proof-sheets,—Mr H. J. Spenser, Foundation Scholar of St John's College.

In connexion with that College, it may be remarked in conclusion, that this is not the first edition of the speech which has been attempted by a member of its foundation. Its first modern editor was John Taylor, Fellow of the College, and successively Librarian and Registrar of the University; and his edition, in the beautiful type cast in Holland under the orders of Bentley, had (like the present) the advantage of being printed at the University Press. The scrupulous care, which the officials of the Press have bestowed on the production of the present volume, may perhaps warrant my gratefully applying to the outward form of its publication the language used by Taylor, exactly a hundred and fifty years ago, in looking back on the pains that had been spent on a work of far larger compass, his edition of Lysias:—

Ut aliqua saltem spes superesse videatur, vel Chartae nitorem, vel Typorum elegantiam, vel Typothetae denique meamque operosam diligentiam exemplaria nostra a fatali oblivione vindicaturam.

J. E. SANDYS.

CAMBRIDGE,
December, 1889.

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INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. *The Social War and the law of Leptines.*

IN the year 357 B.C. the naval confederacy established by Athens twenty years before,—a confederacy which, owing to the energy of Chabrias, of Timotheus son of Conon, and of the orator Callistratus, had been ultimately joined by as many as seventy cities,—was shaken for the first time by the secession of Thebes. This important defection was shortly followed by the revolt of Chios, which gave the signal for the outbreak of the Social War (357—355). Athens was unprepared; but, by great efforts on the part of her patriotic citizens, a naval force was got together and a fleet under the command of Chares despatched against Chios. When the ships forced their way into the harbour, between the two projecting moles that even in their ruins may still be traced by the modern traveller¹, the foremost vessel was that of Chabrias. Thirty-five years had passed away since that gallant soldier had succeeded Iphicrates in the command of the Athenian forces at Corinth (392). He had afterwards been called to the aid of Evagoras against Persia (388), and of Thebes against Agesilaus (378); had defeated the Lacedaemonian fleet off Naxos (376), had commanded the navy of Tachos king of Egypt in his rebellion against Artaxerxes II (361), and had recently been at the head of the Athenian forces in Thrace (358). He was now serving as an ordinary trierarch under the command of Chares. Advancing boldly into the centre of the harbour, he became separated from the ships of his friends and entangled with those of the enemy; and, after a desperate struggle, died the death of a hero on the deck of his trireme. But the heroism of a single citizen, who thus closed by an imprudent exploit a career in which he had won the fame of being ‘the safest of all generals’ (*Lept.* 82), could not prevent the attack itself from ending in failure; and a later engagement in the narrow channel between Chios and the coast of Asia was equally unsuccessful.

Peace was at last concluded with the confederates in the summer of 355; but meanwhile the cost of the war had exhausted the treasury

¹ H. F. Tozer, in the *Academy*, 4 Sept. 1886, p. 153 = *The Islands of the Aegean*, 1890, p. 144.

ii THE SOCIAL WAR: THE LAW OF LEPTINES.

of Athens, more than 1000 talents having been spent to no purpose on mercenary troops alone (Isocr. *Areop.* 9). The way was thus prepared for various proposals, which aimed at replenishing the public treasury without inflicting inconvenience on individual citizens. About this time the theoretical politician Isocrates published a pamphlet *on the Peace*, counselling Athens to surrender her maritime supremacy, which, he contended, was the source of all her troubles. Xenophon, again, in a short treatise on the finances of Athens, recommended peace at any price as the best remedy for her present distress, thus foreshadowing the policy which was soon to be associated with the name of Eubulus. The financial difficulties of Athens also engaged the attention of politicians of a more practical type. Thus Aristophon, the most influential statesman of the time, proposed a decree for the appointment of an extraordinary commission for ensuring the payment of all debts due to the state (*Timocr.* 11, cf. *Androt.* 49). Aristophon and Leodamas were associated in another proposal with a popular orator named Leptines. He may fairly be identified with the person of that name who in 369, on the arrival of the embassy from Sparta, when she found herself menaced by Epaminondas after her defeat at Leuctra, had appealed to Athens on behalf of Sparta by declaring 'that he would not let the Athenians look on when Greece lost one of her two eyes'—Athens and Sparta¹. He is possibly the same as the Leptines of the deme of Κολη who is mentioned in the speech against Androtion, § 60.

His proposal was to the following effect: 'in order that the public burdens (λειτουργίαι) may fall on those who can best afford to bear them, be it enacted that no one, either of the citizens or the denizens or the aliens, be exempt from such burdens, saving the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogeiton², and that henceforth it be not lawful for the people to grant to any one exemption from them³; and, if any one ask for such exemption (whether for himself or for another), let him be disfranchised and his property confiscated: and let him be proceeded against by information and by summary arrest; and, if he be convicted, let him be amenable to the law which is in force in the case of any one holding office while indebted to the public treasury⁴.

§ 2. On the public burdens (λειτουργίαι).

Before passing to the consideration of the public burdens themselves, it may be well to pause for a few moments over the history of the term by which they were designated.

¹ Ar. *Rhet.* iii 10 Λεπτίνης περί Λακεδαιμονίων, οὐκ εἴαν περιδεῖν τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐτερόφθαλμον γενομένην.

² §§ 29, 127, 160.

³ §§ 2, 55, 160.

⁴ § 156.

The noun *λειτουργία*, with the verb *λειτουργεῖν*, is common in Greek of the best times; but the corresponding adjective *λειτουργός*, the existence of which is implied in the verb, is not actually found in any Attic writer (note on § 19). The first part of these words contains the adjective *λῆτος* or *λείτος* (from *λαός*, *λεώς*), which is said to be an ancient synonym for *δημόσιος* but does not occur in Greek literature, although we learn from Herodotus (vii 197) that the Achaeans called a town-hall, or *πρυτανήιον*, by the name *λήιτον*. Again, the lexicographer Hesychius explains *ληίτη* and *λήτη*, as synonymous with *ἱέρεια*, 'a public priestess'. In point of etymology, *λειτουργός*, *λειτουργεῖν* and *λειτουργία* may be compared with *δημιουργός* and its immediate derivatives. As regards the spelling of the word, *λητουργεῖν* and *λητουργός* are mentioned as Attic forms by the ancient grammarians¹; and the forms in *λη*, although unrecognised in our comparatively modern mss, may still be seen in inscriptions of the time of Demosthenes² and have on this account been adopted by recent editors. It is in inscriptions of the next and later centuries that we find the form in *λει*³. In this, as in other words, such as *ληστής* and the names of the Attic tribes *Ἀιγῆς*, *Ἐρεχθίδης* and *Οἰνῆς*, we notice in middle and new Attic the transition from the diphthong *ηι* to the form in *ει*, which we cannot trace with certainty in Attic Greek before the year of Euclides (B.C. 403), as in that earlier time the same symbol stood for *η* as well as for *ει*.

As regards the meaning of the term, we are here concerned solely with the technical sense in which it was used at Athens where it was applied to the public burdens which wealthy men were especially called upon to bear on behalf of the state. It is in the *Politics* of Aristotle, iv (vii) 10 § 11, λ. *πρὸς τοὺς θεούς*, that we find the first trace of that sacred application of the word which afterwards became common in Hellenistic Greek and in early Christian literature. From the *Oeconomics*, ascribed to the same writer, we learn that *λητουργίαι*, in the ordinary sense of the term, were established as early as the time of the Peisistratidae⁴.

The public burdens mentioned in the law proposed by Leptines are the *ἐγκύκλιοι λητουργίαι*, the annual or ordinary 'liturgies' of a peaceful character, which were never intermitted, but passed in regular rotation

¹ Ammonius 89 (fl. A.D. 390): Moeris 202 (cent. 2) *λητουργεῖν διὰ τοῦ ἡ' Ἀττικοί, διὰ δὲ τῆς εἰ διφθόγγου Ἑλληνες* *λήιτον γὰρ τὸ δημόσιον*; and in the *λέξεις ῥητορικαί*, Bekker's *Anecdota* 277, *οἱ παλαιοὶ Ἀττικοὶ διὰ τοῦ ἡ ελεγον λητουργεῖν*.

² In 386 B.C. [*ληιτουργιῶν*], CIA ii add. 554 *δ* 14; in the time of Demosthenes, *τά[σ']λλας ληι[τουργ]ίας καλῶς ληιτου[ργ]εῖ* ..., ib. 557, 5; in 340—332 B.C., *ληιτου[ργ]ησαν*, ib. 172, 4. Meisterhans,

Grammatik d. Attischen Inschriften, ed. 1888, p. 29, note 174.

³ About 282 B.C., CIA 316, 11, *λειτου[ρ]γοῦντες*; about 270 B.C., ib. 331, 16 *λειτουργίας λελειτούργηκεν*; after middle of cent. 2 (ib. 454, 21); early in cent. 1 (467, 28); after 48 B.C. (481, 23 and 55).

⁴ ii p. 1347 *a* 12 (of Hippias) *δοσι τριηραρχεῖν ἢ φυλαρχεῖν ἢ χορηγεῖν ἢ τινα εἰς ἑτέραν λειτουργίαν τοιαύτην ἡμελλον διαπαν, τίμημα τάξας μέτριον*.

through the ten tribes, as contrasted with the extraordinary burdens for the purposes of war, such as the *τριηραρχία* or superintendence of the equipment of a trireme, and according to some writers the *εἰσφορά*, or war-tax. It must be noticed, however, that so far from the *τριηραρχία* being confined to times of war, trierarchs were annually elected, even in times of peace, and that the principle of 'rotation' was applied to these as well as to others who undertook the 'liturgies' more directly connected with peaceful purposes. Thus the war-tax alone can be strictly regarded as an extraordinary service; and even this is excluded by Boeckh¹ from the list of 'services immediately rendered to the state'. He observes that ancient writers, when they aimed at accuracy of language, distinguished between the *λειτουργίαι* and the *εἰσφορά*², and that orphans were exempted from all *λειτουργίαι* but not from the war-tax.

It has generally been found convenient to classify the 'liturgies' under the two divisions of ordinary and extraordinary, and to include the trierarchy as well as the war-tax in the latter; but as the trierarchy was in a certain sense 'ordinary', in so far as trierarchs were elected every year, it is more accurate to divide them into those connected with the pursuits of peace and those connected with preparations for war.

To the former belonged the public services designated by the terms *χορηγία*, *γυμνασιαρχία*, *ἐστίασις* and *ἀρχιθεωρία*. Of these, the first was the most important; so much so, that the term is sometimes used in a general sense, as synonymous with *λειτουργία*, and *χορηγός* is thus used instead of *λειτουργός* (§ 19). In its narrower and more special meaning, *χορηγία* is applied to the office of *χορηγός*, or 'choral steward'. It was the duty of this officer to bear the expense of providing the chorus in public representations, whether in the theatre, in connexion with tragic, satyric or comic dances (*χορηγεῖν τραγωδοῖς, κωμωδοῖς*); or elsewhere, as in lyric choruses of men or boys, in pyrrhic or cyclic dances, and in performances on the flute (*χορηγεῖν ἀνδράσιν* or *ἀνδρικοῖς χοροῖς, παισὶν* or *παιδικοῖς χοροῖς, πυρρικοῖς, κυκλίων χορῶν, αὐληταῖς ἀνδράσιν*). The ceremonies at which a *choregus* was required were those of the greater Dionysia, the Lenaea, the Thargelia, the greater Panathenaea and the less, and probably also the festivals in honour of Prometheus, Hephaestus and Athene *Σκιυιάς*³. It was also his duty to see that the

¹ *Public Economy of Athens*, III xxi.

² [Dem.] 47 § 54; Isocr. 8 § 128;

³ § 145.

⁴ Xenophon, *Rep. Ath.* iii 4 *χορηγεῖν εἰς Διονύσια καὶ Θαργήλια καὶ Παναθήναια καὶ Προμήθεια καὶ Ἡφαίστεια*. Here

χορηγεῖν is used in its narrow sense in connexion with the Dionysia and Thargelia; but inasmuch as the *λειτουργία* known as *γυμνασιαρχία* was connected with the festivals of Prometheus and Hephaestus, it is possible that with regard

chorus was duly instructed by a teacher (*χοροδιδάσκαλος*), and to pay him for his services. The expense involved in the *χορηγία* was heavy in itself, and it was made all the heavier by the emulation inspired by the prizes awarded for success in the public competitions between the various choruses. Men of wealth made it the means of winning their way to power among the people. This was particularly true in the case of the wealthy Nicias¹; and it was also one of the many forms of extravagance which marked the career of Alcibiades². As regards the outlay involved, we learn from a speech of Lysias that, within four or five years, one Aristophanes spent in all 5000 drachmae on two *χορηγίαι* for tragedies³. The cost of the chorus varied according to the nature of the performance. Thus a chorus of flute-players, in so far as it consisted of persons of highly trained accomplishments in music, cost more than a tragic chorus, and the latter more than a chorus in a comedy⁴.

The comparative cheapness of the comic chorus may reasonably be ascribed in part to the greater splendour of the dresses used in representing a tragedy. But it may be doubted whether the tragic chorus was always more costly than the comic. So far as we can draw any conclusions from modern revivals of ancient plays, recent experience in Cambridge proves that it costs far more to give a complete equipment to a chorus of Birds than to array a chorus of Furies, or of Theban Elders, or of Salaminian Sailors. Such conclusions, however, may possibly be misleading, and we are on safer ground if we are content to accept the evidence that we find on this point in the twenty-first speech of Lysias, where the speaker gives an elaborate statement of the sums expended on various *λητουργίαι* between 411 and 403 B.C. The items (expressed in talents and minae) are as follows:

to these latter, *χορηγεῖν* is used in its wider sense instead of *λητουργεῖν*. The same festivals are mentioned together (shortly after B.C. 403) in CIA ii 553 [Θ]εο[ι]. "Ἐδ[ό]ξεν τῇ Πανδιονίδι φυλῇ. Καλλικράτης εἶπε[ν] ἐπ[ὶ]αινέσαι Νικίαν Ἐπιγένο[υ]ς Κυδαθηναῖα ἀνδραγαθίας ἔνεκα τῆς εἰς τὴν φυλὴν, ὅτι εὖ καὶ προθύμως ἐχορήγησεν τοῖς παισὶ καὶ ἐνῖκα Διονύσια καὶ Θαργῆλια ἀνδράσιν, καὶ στεφανώσαι αὐτόν· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸδε τὸ ψήφισμα εἰστέλλη λιθίνῃ ἐμ Π[α]ν[δι]ονος τοὺς ἐπιμελητάς. ἀναγράψαι δὲ καὶ εἰ τις ἄλλος νενίκηκεν ἀπ' Εὐκλείδου ἄρχοντος παισὶν ἢ ἀνδράσιν Διονύσια ἢ Θαργῆλια ἢ Προμήθια ἢ Ἡφαίστια, ἀναγράψαι δὲ καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐάν τις τοῦτων τι νίκησῃ τοὺς ἐπιμελητάς ἐφ' ὧν νίκησῃ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ στήλῃ. Here *χορηγεῖν* is applied to the Dionysia and Thargelia,

but not to the festivals of Prometheus and Hephaestus. Cf. Mommsen's *Heortologie* p. 311, n. and for Athene Σικράς, *ib.* 287; Athenaeus xi 92 p. 495 *τρέχουσι δ' (οἱ ἐφηβοὶ) ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Διονύσου μέχρι τοῦ τῆς Σικράδος Ἀθηναίων ἱεροῦ, καὶ ὁ νικήσας λαμβάνει κύλικα τὴν λεγομένην πενταπλόαν, καὶ κωμάζει μετὰ χοροῦ*. Thumser, *de civium Atheniensium munericibus eorumque immunitate*, p. 83.

¹ Plut. *Nic.* 3 *χορηγίαις ἀνελάμβανε καὶ γυμνασιαρχίαις ἐτέρας τε τοιαύταις φιλοτιμίαις τὸν δῆμον*.

² Isocr. *de bigis* 35 *περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε χορηγῶν καὶ γυμνασιαρχῶν καὶ τριηραρχῶν αἰσχύνονται λέγειν*.

³ Lys. 19 §§ 42, 19.

⁴ Dem. 21 § 156.

B.C. 411	tragic chorus	30 ^m
	chorus of men for the Thargelia.....	20 ^m
410	pyrrhicists for the greater Panathenaea.....	8 ^m
	chorus of men &c. for the Dionysia	50 ^m
409	cyclic chorus	3 ^m
411—405	trierarchy	6 ^t
	war-tax (two payments)	70 ^m
405	gymnasiarchia	12 ^m
	chorus of boys	15 ^m ₊
403	comic chorus	16 ^m
	boy pyrrhicists, for the lesser Panathenaea	7 ^m
	boat-race	15 ^m
	religious processions &c.	30 ^m ₊
		total 10 ^t 36 ^m ₁

It has already been observed by Boeckh that the liberality displayed by the person in question is clearly exceptional. He need not have performed any of these services during the year after coming of age, or for several years together, or at the same time as the trierarchy; and, again, there was no necessity for his undertaking the trierarchy itself more frequently than once in three years instead of seven years in succession².

The above items end with the restoration of the democracy in the archonship of Eucleides (403). After that year, owing partly, at least, to a decline in the prosperity of Athens, we have fewer instances of such liberality of expenditure. Thus, in 389 there was actually a failure of χορηγοὶ for the comic chorus. It is true that Demosthenes in his speech against the law of Leptines (§ 22) is confident that there will be no want of χορηγοὶ in the future. But this expectation was not completely realised; for, in his own speech against Meidias (§ 13), we learn that for several years no χορηγὸς had been furnished by the tribe Pandionis, when, on a dispute arising between the archon and the officials of the tribe, Demosthenes himself volunteered to undertake the duty.

The members of the tribe, acting through the ἐπιμεληταὶ τῆς φυλῆς (*Meidias* § 13), decided who should undertake the χορηγία in each instance; and in so doing they were guided by a prescribed order of rotation. Of the λητουργίαι usually performed by citizens it was apparently the χορηγία alone that was ever undertaken by resident aliens. There is no proof, nor indeed any reasonable probability, that aliens took part in the λητουργίαι which we have still to mention, such as the γυμνασιαρχία

¹ The intrinsic value of the money spent is equivalent to about £2550, but its purchasing power expressed in modern

coinage would be far higher.

² *Public Economy of Athens*, III xxii.

or the *τριηραρχία*. And we cannot draw any such inference from the passage where Lysias, who was a resident alien, describes himself and his father and brother as *πάσας τὰς χορηγίας χορηγήσαντες*¹.

At first each chorus was assigned to a single *χορηγός*; but when in process of time (as already indicated) there was an occasional failure of *χορηγοί*, a concession was made by which the expense might be shared by two persons. This change, according to Aristotle, as quoted in a *scholium* on Aristophanes, *Ranae* 406, began in the archonship of Kallias, 406 B.C.². Occasionally, a single *χορηγός* served for two tribes simultaneously³. The latest known instance of a *χορηγία* undertaken by an individual citizen is recorded on the choragic monument of Thrasyllus, B.C. 320⁴. Ultimately the expense was borne by the state itself. There is proof of this in an inscription assigned to B.C. 307, the earliest of the series⁵; also in one later than B.C. 292⁶, and lastly in one belonging to B.C. 271⁷. This innovation came in under the rule of Demetrius Phalereus who was the *archon eponymus* of B.C. 309—8 and presided at the public celebration of the Dionysia in that year⁸.

Meanwhile, the terms *χορηγός*, *χορηγεῖν* and *χορηγία*, from their constant use in the original sense of a special form of public generosity, had already metaphorically acquired a more general application to any kind of liberal provision whatsoever. Thus it is that *χορηγός* is used by Demosthenes of 'one who supplies the cost for any purpose', as when Philip is called the *χορηγός* of his partisans in Athens⁹; *χορηγεῖν* and *χορηγία* are applied by Aristotle to generous equipment of any kind¹⁰, while, in Polybius, *χορηγία* passes from its primary application to the peaceful contests of the drama into a term descriptive of 'supplies for war'¹¹. And, lastly, when the choral competitions of Athens had passed away, the metaphorical sense of the word acquired a new life in the epistles of St Paul¹² and the prayer of St Chrysostom¹³.

¹ 12 § 20. Cf. H. Schenkl, *Wiener Studien* ii 190.

² Boeckh, i p. 538 note c, ed. Fränkel.

³ Antiphon 6 § 11, Schol. Dem. 465, 27, *Lept.* § 28, and inscriptions quoted by Thumser, p. 87, note 4, since published in Dittenberger's *Sylloge* no. 411 (B.C. 365-), 412 (B.C. 364-), 413, 414 (B.C. 344-). In the second of these, the tribes Leontis and Aegaeis have a single choregus: in the other three, the tribes Pandionis and Acamantis.

⁴ Stuart's *Ant. of Athens* ii plate 38; CIA ii 1247; Dittenberger, no. 423.

⁵ ὁ δῆμος ἐχορήγει. Dittenberger, no. 417 (CIA ii 1289). Boeckh, ed. Fränkel, note 765.

⁶ Dittenberger, no. 418.

⁷ CIA 1292, 1293.

⁸ Köhler in CIA ii 1289.

For further details respecting the *choregia*, see the Dictionaries of Antiquities, esp. Caillemer's art. in Daremberg and Saglio: also Boeckh iii xxii, and Thumser, pp. 83—88, Haigh, *Attic Theatre*, pp. 71—75. Cf. CIA 1234—1299.

⁹ 9 § 60 and 19 § 216; cf. 40 § 51 and Aeschin. 3 § 240 σὺ δὲ πλουτεῖς καὶ ταῖς ἡδοναῖς ταῖς σαυτοῦ χορηγεῖς ('minister to').

¹⁰ *Eth. N.* i 10 § 15 κεχορηγημένος τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἀγαθοῖς. x 8 § 4 ἡ ἐκτὸς χορηγία.

¹¹ i 18 § 9 etc.

¹² ἐπιχορηγεῖν 2 Cor. ix 10; Gal. iii 3; Col. ii 19. ἐπιχορηγία Phil. i 19; Eph. iv 16.

¹³ ἐπιχορηγῶν.

The second kind of *λειτουργία* is called the *γυμνασιαρχία*. There is some ambiguity in the term, and a corresponding confusion has arisen with regard to the duties which it implies. Thus, in the latest edition of Liddell and Scott, a *γυμνασιάρχος* is defined as 'a performer of one of the liturgies or public duties at Athens, who superintended the palaestrae, and paid the training-masters, Andoc. 17, 20, Dem. 940, 13 etc.' It is true that, in the time of the Roman emperors, the *γυμνασιαρχία* at Athens was assigned partly to annual, partly to 12 or 13 monthly, gymnasiarchs who had the superintendence of the gymnastic schools. But even in the Imperial period 'the Athenian gymnasiarchs were of two distinct kinds and both classes of gymnasiarchs held not an *ἀρχή* but a *λειτουργία*. One class of the gymnasiarchs were directly descended from the ancient gymnasiarchy, and were 12 in number, one from each tribe. These may be termed public gymnasiarchs (CIG 267, 396). On the other hand, upon the inscriptions relating to the Ephebi we meet with frequent mention of gymnasiarchs evidently of a different character. In short, it appears that the title, quite consistently with the ancient meaning of *γυμνασιαρχεῖν*, was in Imperial times applied also to those Ephebi who contributed of their own means towards the expenses of their less wealthy fellow-scholars in the gymnasium'.¹ But there is no proof that *γυμνασιαρχία* implied superintendence of the *gymnasia* in the times of Pericles and Demosthenes. A distinction must therefore be drawn between the form of *γυμνασιαρχία* which probably existed only in later times, and the ancient liturgic *γυμνασιαρχία* with which alone we are now concerned. This is an institution connected, not with the public *gymnasia*, but with the public games, especially those in the festivals of Prometheus, Hephaestus and Pan, and also in the Panathenaea², the Lenaea, perhaps also in the Thesea, and in certain funeral ceremonies. In all the extant passages, whether in ancient authors or in inscriptions, where the liturgic *γυμνασιαρχία* is mentioned with any preciseness of detail, we find it associated with the torch-race³, and as the torch-race formed part of all the above festivals it has been inferred that it was the maintenance of these races that was one of the regular *λειτουργίαι*.

Such races were particularly appropriate to the festivals held in commemoration of the heaven-sent gifts of light and fire, such as the festivals of Hephaestus, Prometheus and Pan. As the games in question

¹ *Greek Inscr. in the British Museum* i 40 (CIG 252) Γοργίας Δυκίσκου γυμνασιαρχήσας ἀνέθηκε (probably an Ephebos); *ib.* 41 (CIG 257) ὁ δεῖνα λαμπάδι νικήσας, γυμνασιαρχῶν [ἀνέθηκεν] (certainly an Ephebos).

² CIA ii 1229 (B.C. 346-) [Ἀ]καμα[ντ]ίς

ἐνίκα λαμπάδι Παναθήναια τὰ μεγά[λ]α ἐπ' Ἀρχίου ἀρχοντος. Ξενοκλ[ῆ]ς ἐγυμνασιάρχει. The authorities for the other festivals are given by Thumser *l.c.*, p. 88.

³ e.g. CIA ii 606 a decree in honour of a γυμνασιάρχος, reciting the names of certain λαμπαδηφόροι (about 350 B.C.).

naturally took place at night, it would be necessary to light up the scene of the contest; and it has been suggested that the cost of this illumination probably fell on the gymnasiarch. The god of fire and the forge was also worshipped at the family festival of the Apaturia, about the end of October, 'by men splendidly dressed, holding torches in their hands, which they lighted at the sacred hearth, as an expression of gratitude for the use of fire'.¹ At the festival in honour of Prometheus, the scene of the race was the outer Cerameicus, described by Thucydides (ii 34 § 2) as the fairest suburb of Athens.

It is the torch-race in the Prometheia, that is the theme of the fine allusion in Shelley, where the Earth tells Prometheus of his far-off temple:

'It is deserted now, but once it bore
Thy name, Prometheus; there the emulous youths
Bore to thy honour thro' the divine gloom
The lamp that was thine emblem; even as those
Who bear the untransmitted torch of hope
Into the grave, across the night of life,
As thou hast borne it most triumphantly
To this far goal of Time'. *Prometheus Unbound*, III iii 167.

Just as in the case of the other 'liturgies', one gymnasiarch was appointed by every tribe for each festival. It is, at any rate, so stated in the second argument to the *Meidias*. In the times with which we are concerned, his duties were solely connected with what may be called the athletic arrangements in the sacred games already enumerated. A scholiast assures us that for these festivals the gymnasiarch had to furnish the oil²: a modern critic, F. A. Wolf, conjectures that he also supplied the sand. But, without dwelling on these trivial details (which possibly only apply to the later form of *γυμνασιαρχία*), it is enough for us to know that, like the members of the chorus in their relation to the *χορηγός*, those who had to run in the races at these festivals were maintained, during the time of training, at the expense of the gymnasiarch. And it has been fairly inferred that, so long as he had to provide for them, he had also a certain disciplinary authority over them. Just as the *χορηγός* whose chorus won the prize in the theatre commemorated the victory by setting up a tripod, as in the case of the famous choragic monument of Lysicrates still standing at Athens; so the success of the gymnasiarch was usually celebrated by some similar memorial. We have inscriptions on these points belonging to the years 346³ and 338 B.C.⁴

¹ Boeckh, III xxiii p. 603 Lamb.

² Schol. on p. 465, 28, *γυμνασίαρχος*
δὲ ὁ παρέχων τοῦλαιον τοῖς γυμναζομένοις—
γυμνάσιον γὰρ τὴν παλαιστραν ἐκάλουν—,

καὶ κρατῆρας ἐπιμπλασαν τοῖς βουλομένοις
δημοσίᾳ χρῆσθαι.

³ CIA I 229 quoted above, p. viii, note 2.

⁴ CIG 251 = CIA I 181.

The third variety of *λειτουργία* is called the *ἑστιασις*, the feasting of the tribe. The expense of this was borne by a person selected from each tribe (*ἑστιάτωρ*). The entertainment was connected with the festivals of the tribes¹, which were 'introduced for sacred objects and for the maintenance of a friendly intercourse among the citizens of the same tribe', and in so far as social distinctions did not enter into consideration, such festivals were peculiarly 'appropriate to the spirit of a democracy'. The cost of the entertainment was small. It has been estimated that, assuming the number of guests in each tribe to be 2000 and the cost two obols a head, the total expense of such an entertainment would be nearly 700 drachmae². Although it was only members of a single tribe that were present on such an occasion, the entertainment was under the sanction of the state and the person who bore the expense was deemed to have done a public service, just as much as if he had served in either of the 'liturgies' already mentioned³.

Another form of *λειτουργία* is the *ἀρχιθεωρία*, or superintendence of the sacred embassies sent to the panhellenic festivals at Olympia and elsewhere, or to the shrine of Delos or the oracles of Delphi and Dodona⁴.

There are also certain minor services, such as those connected with the festal vessel sent once in five years to the temple on the foreland of Sunium⁵, the races in the harbour of the Peiraeus, the contests of *εὐανδρία* in the Panathenaea and afterwards in the Thesea, the similar competition in *εὐταξία*, and others of less importance which had to do with the *ἀρρηφορία* (Lysias 21 § 5), and the *κανηφορία* (cf. Ar. *Ach.* 242)⁶.

Enough has now been said of the *λειτουργίαι* connected with the pursuits of peace, and it will be noticed that practically all of them are associated with religious festivals. In contrast with these is the special *λειτουργία* connected with preparations for war, namely the *τριηραρχία*, which has been defined as 'the obligation incumbent upon the citizens to make the ships belonging to the state ready for sea, to hire crews, and to undertake sundry incidental expenses and advances of money on behalf of the state'⁷.

As the law proposed by Leptines did not touch the trierarchy, it is unnecessary to dwell at any length on that topic. It will suffice to note that in the course of Athenian history during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., there were four successive forms of trierarchy. In these the duty was undertaken (1) by single persons, (2) in part by

¹ Athen. p. 185 C φυλετικὰ δεῖπνα.

² Boeckh, III xxiii.

³ Thumser, *l. c.* p. 90—93.

⁴ *ib.* 95 f.

⁵ Hdt. vi 87, ἦν...τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι πεν-

τετηρῖς ἐπὶ Σουνίῳ, ... τὴν θεωρίδα νέα εἶλον (the Aeginetans) πλήρεα ἀνδρῶν τῶν πρώτων Ἀθηναίων.

⁶ Thumser, p. 96—99.

⁷ Curtius, *H. G.* ii 477 Ward.

single persons and in part by two trierarchs jointly (B.C. 412—358), (3) by groups of persons under the system of *συντέλεια* and *συμμορία* proposed by Periander (B.C. 357). This last continued until it was superseded by (4) the trierarchy according to assessment introduced by the law of Demosthenes, which remained in force from B.C. 340 onward. It was the third of these systems which was in existence at the time when the law of Leptines was proposed (§ 23).

The definition of the trierarchy, which has been quoted above, is that of Curtius, who adds the following important criticisms on the general character of all these public services :

“It is impossible not to recognise the objectionable side of these institutions; for no just distribution of the public burdens can thus be effected. The whole civic body is divided into two halves, the boundary-line between which must always retain something of an arbitrary character—viz. the well-to-do and the rest. No services at all are claimed from the latter, who wish only to draw profit from the state; while some among the former spend the whole of their patrimony from motives of patriotism or vanity. For, especially in services for the war department, the state reckons upon the willingness of its citizens to make sacrifices; and as to the management of the festivals, the people accustoms itself constantly to raise its demands. As long, however, as the prosperity of the citizens flourished, and patriotic feeling strongly prevailed, the state beyond a doubt found the liturgies very advantageous. For the public exchequer was saved very important expenses, precisely such in which an economical management was out of the question. The public services were a matter of honour and a subject of emulation. Nor were the liturgies mere pecuniary sacrifices; they involved personal service which demanded efficiency and skill, and therefore advanced the progress of the citizens in all branches of political life in war and peace¹.”

§ 3. *On exemption from the public burdens (ἀτέλεια).*

τέλος is a term of varied import, being applied to any dues paid to the state or to any of its component parts, in the form either of tax or toll or tribute or other public charge or service. Exemption from such dues is termed *ἀτέλεια*, which may accordingly be defined as an exemption from certain taxes, or from certain ordinary and regular, or extraordinary and exceptional, charges, to which the person exempted would otherwise have been legally liable. The corresponding adjective *ἀτελής* is explained by Pollux (viii 155) as *ἀφειμένος τῶν τελῶν, ἀπηλλαγμένος, ὃς ἐπανείται τὰ τέλη, ἔξω τοῦ τέλους, οὐ λειτουργῶν*. In *Lept.* § 31 we see it used of exemption from harbour-dues; in § 130 we find the phrase *ἀτελεῖς τῶν ἐγκυκλίων λητοργῶν*. It is coupled with such words as *εἰσφορᾶς* (18) or *μετοικίου* (130) or *φόρου* (Hdt. iii 97). It is also applied to

¹ The objections to the system of ‘liturgies’ were noticed long ago by Aristotle, *Pol.* viii (v) 8 § 20 *βέλτιον δὲ καὶ βουλομένους κωλύειν λειτουργεῖν τὰς δαπανηρὰς*

μὲν μὴ χρησίμους δὲ λειτουργίας, οἷον χορηγίας καὶ λαμπαδαρχίας καὶ ὅσαι ἄλλαι τοιαῦται. vii (vi) 5 § 9 *τῶν ματαίων λειτουργῶν.*

immunity from military service (21 § 166), from the trierarchy (*Lept.* § 26) and from similar naval duties (50 § 35)¹.

Such exemption from payments due to the state was granted in many parts of the mainland of Greece and in the islands of the Aegean, as is proved by several passages in ancient authors and by very numerous inscriptions². But we are here concerned with ἀτέλεια at Athens alone. ἀτέλεια might there be granted either by the state as a whole, or by one of its component parts, such as a tribe or a phratría or a deme; inasmuch as a τέλος is not always an obligation due to the whole state, but may also be applied to obligations due to the deme, the phratría or the tribe.

ἀτέλεια was granted either by a special decree dealing in each instance with a single case and binding only for a limited time, except when it conferred the privilege on the descendants of the privileged person; or by a general law affecting all persons alike (§ 131).

I. By law, exemption from the trierarchy was granted to those who had a joint interest in an inherited estate before its actual partition, as well as colonists sent out by the state (κληροῦχοι), and those who for want of a better name are generally called 'heiresses' (ἐπικληροί)³. Minors were exempt from all λητουργίαι, and this privilege continued for a year after they had come of age (Lysias 32 § 24). The archons were exempt from the trierarchy during their year of office (*Lept.* § 28). Exemption from military service was also granted to the aged and infirm, to θῆτες, to senators, and, probably under certain limitations, to farmers of the public taxes, to traders and to χορευταί.

All whose property amounted to less than three talents were *ipso facto* exempt from the regular 'liturgies' (including the trierarchy), thus enjoying what Demosthenes calls an ἀναγκαία ἀτέλεια (§ 19). From

¹ Some of the senses of τέλος are noticed by the scholiast on p. 466, 7, § 29 οὐ γὰρ εἶπε τὸ εἶδος τῆς ἀτελείας, χορηγίας ἢ τινὸς ἄλλου τέλους τοιοῦτου, τέλος λέγων κἀνταῦθα τὰς καταβολὰς καὶ τελωνείας τὰς παρὰ τῶν ἐμπόρων, καὶ τὸ εἰς ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν δεῖ συντελεῖν χορηγοῦντα τῇ πόλει, ὡς καὶ περὶ τὸ τέλος εἶναι τὴν ἀσάφειαν. πῇ μὲν γὰρ τέλος λέγεται ἡ τελωνεία, πῇ δὲ καὶ τὸ λειτουργεῖν τῇ πόλει. ἐπεὶ οὖν συνέβαινε τὸν Λεύκωνα εἶναι ἀτελῆ, πῇ μὲν διὰ τὸν τιθέμενον πυρὸν ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ, πῇ δὲ τὸ μὴ χορηγεῖν ξένον ὄντα, αἰτιάται ὡς διδόντος τοῦ νόμου κατὰ τὴν ἀσάφειαν ταύτην καιρὸν τῷ βουλομένῳ καλεῖν εἰς χορηγίαν τὸν Λεύκωνα, καὶ μὴν καὶ ἐπηρεάζειν εἰς τελωνείαν. ὅθεν καὶ ζητεῖ κατὰ ποῖον τέλος ὁ Λεπτίνης λέγει· πότερον κατὰ τὸ μηδὲνα ἀτελῆ τῶν χορηγιῶν τυχάνειν, ἢ κατὰ τὸ μὴ δεῖν αὐτὸν τελω-

ρεῖσθαι, κατακλείων εἰς τὸ ἐξεῖναι τῷ βουλομένῳ τελῶν ἡ χορηγία (τελωνεῖν κελεύειν Wolf) καὶ καλεῖν εἰς χορηγίαν τὸν Λεύκωνα. Cf. schol. on p. 469, 4 ἄχρι τούτων συμπερανάμενος τὸν λόγον τὸν περὶ τῆς τελωνείας μεταβέβηκεν ἐπὶ τὸ ὁμῶνυμον. ὅτι γὰρ κατὰ τὸ πρότερον μέρος τὴν τελωνείαν ἐξήγησεν ἐκείθεν δὴλον· ἐλογίσατο γὰρ τίνα καρποῦται τέλη ἐκ τοῦ μὴ τελωνεῖσθαι. εἰτα ἐδειξεν αὐτοὺς ἀφαιρουμένους τὴν δωρεάν τοῦ Λεύκωνος· εἰτα τὸν Λεύκωνα λοιπὸν ἀνταφαιρούμενον. οὐκοῦν τοῦτο περὶ τῆς τελωνείας εἴρηται. μεταβαίνει δὲ ἐφ' ἕτερον τέλος καὶ τὴν ὁμῶνυμίαν, λέγων δὲ τὸ κατὰ τὴν λειτουργίαν.

² Thumser, pp. 111—116.

³ Dem. 14 § 16 τῶν ἐπικλήρων καὶ τῶν ὀρφανῶν καὶ τῶν κληρουχικῶν καὶ τῶν κοινωνικῶν καὶ εἰ τις ἀδύνατος ἀφαιρεθέντων. Boeckh IV xi.

the war-tax no one whatever was exempt (§ 18), not even orphans who were under age and were therefore excused the regular public burdens (Or. 27; 28; 29).

Apart from the privilege of exemption from the trierarchy and the other *λειτουργίαι* and the *εἰσφορά*, which was thus enjoyed by persons of insufficient means, there was a further measure of relief in the legal provision that no one should be bound to undertake more than one *λειτουργία* in the year (50 § 9), and that no one should necessarily undertake one of the regular *λειτουργίαι* for more than one year out of every two, or the trierarchy for more than one year out of every three.

II. From the time of the Peloponnesian war, the privilege of exemption from the public burdens held the foremost place among the honours which Athens conferred on her benefactors. Before that time, even citizens who had done signal service to the state did not receive this particular privilege (§ 112).

The actual citizens who received it were apparently few in number. The only names to which we can refer are those of Harmodius and Aristogeiton (§§ 128, 70), Conon (75), Chabrias (79), Aristophon (148), and, two centuries after the time of our speech, Miltiades son of Zoilus¹. With the exception of the son of Zoilus, all of these were certainly exempt from the regular *λειτουργίαι*. The exemption granted to the son of Zoilus is recorded in an inscription which has come down to us in a very fragmentary condition. If, as is probable, the inscription is correctly restored, the only exemption there granted is concerned with customs levied on imports². Exemption from the regular *λειτουργίαι* could hardly be expected to form part of his privileges, as the expenses of the *χορηγία* in particular had by that time been undertaken by the state, and the place of the *χορηγός* of earlier times was supplied by an officer known as an *ἀγωνοθέτης*.

In the case of the other five, the privilege descended to their posterity, and this was doubtless one of the provisions enacted in the original decree. Such privileges, however, were retained by the descendant only so long as he remained in the same family, being forfeited as soon as he passed by adoption into another family. Thus, in Isaeus 5 § 47, Dicaeogenes, who claims to have been adopted into the family of Dicaeogenes, son of Meneclēs, is taunted with having been induced by pecuniary considerations to despise the honours he had inherited as a descendant of Harmodius.

The services for which these citizens severally received this privilege

¹ To these we should perhaps add Diophantus and Eubulus (note on § 137).

² CIA ii 421 a 13 Μιλτιάδῃ Ζώλων

Μαραθ[ωνίῳ], 15 [. . . αἰ] δὲ αὐτῷ ἀτέλειαν τῶν εἰσ[αγομένων].

were of no unimportant character. Harmodius and Aristogeiton, according to the popular belief, had liberated their country from the tyranny of the Peisistratidae. Conon had conquered the Lacedaemonians at Knidos, had expelled from the islands the representatives of Sparta, had rebuilt the walls of Athens, and had been the means of restoring the supremacy of his country (§§ 68—70). Chabrias had performed brilliant exploits in Boeotia, Aegina, Cyprus and Egypt, had defeated the Lacedaemonians off Naxos, had captured 48 of the enemy's vessels and 3000 soldiers, and had brought 110 talents into the treasury of Athens. Aristophon was among the most prominent statesmen at the time when the *Leptines* was delivered. And lastly, the son of Zoilus, in the middle of the second century B.C., was a citizen who was most liberal in his benefactions to the state¹.

The privilege of ἀτέλεια was also conferred on Leucon, prince of Bosphoros, who was a citizen of Athens by adoption (§ 30). This privilege was probably conferred in the same decree as that in which he was presented with the citizenship. We read of several decrees in his honour (§ 35), and in one of these he received the compliment of a golden crown, as may be inferred from a reference in a subsequent decree in honour of his sons².

Inscriptions earlier than the date of our speech supply us with some instances of ἀτέλεια being granted to other than citizens; but, even if we give ἀτέλεια the widest possible signification, we have only nine instances at the very most.

(1) A decree of B.C. 428 relieving the people of Methone from the payment of tribute, and allowing them simply to pay a tax of one sixtieth as first fruits to Athene³.

(2) A decree subsequent to the capture of the Cadmea by the Spartans in 383—2, conferring certain privileges on persons whose names are suggestive of Dorian origin. The inscription is very imperfect, but the term ἀτέλεια is probably rightly conjectured as forming part of it⁴.

(3) A proposal, in the time of Androtion, for granting a Sicilian and his descendants exemption from the alien-tax. Here again, the inscription is most imperfect⁵.

¹ Köhler on CIA ii 421, 'populiscita duo in honorem Miltiadis Marathonii, civis opibus pariter atque liberalitate ut videtur insignis, facta, quorum e priore quamvis mutilo illud intellegere mihi videor Miltiadem opus aliquod publicum suis impensis perficiendum suscepisse': ib. 446 (vote of golden crown for his services as ἀγωνοθέτης in the Θήσεια).

² Hicks, *Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions*, no. 111 (Dittenberger, no.

101), 26 [ποιεῖσθαι δὲ τοὺς στεφάνους... κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦ δήμου τὸ πρότερον ἐψηφισμένον Λεύκωνι.

³ CIA i 40 (Hicks, no. 44), 29 ἐχειροτόνησεν ὁ δῆμος [Μεθωναίου]ς τελευτῶν [δσο]ν τῇ θεῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ φόρου ἐγγίγνε[το]... τοῦ [δὲ] ἄλλου ἀτε[λείς] εἶναι.

⁴ CIA ii 16, 9 [τ]ὴν δὲ ἀτ[έλεια]ν?

⁵ ib. 27 εἶναι Ἀ[..... τῷ Σι]κελίωτ[ῃ] ἀτέλεια τῷ μετοικ[ίου] οἰκοῦντι Ἀθήνη[σιν] αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκγόνοις...].

(4) Part of a decree in honour of a *proxenos*, granting him and his descendants the right to an estate in Attica, together with *ἀτέλεια*¹.

(5) A fragmentary inscription granting *ισοτέλεια*, possibly to a *proxenos*².

(6) A decree of B.C. 363, with an amendment proposing to grant to Astyocrates, who had been exiled from Delphi, *ἀτέλεια* with the citizenship, and to his fellow-exiles *ισοτέλεια*³.

(7) A decree of B.C. 370–360, in honour of Straton, king of Sidon, proposed by Kephisodotos (one of the *σύνδικοι* appointed to defend the law of Leptines) with a rider moved by Menexenos exempting Sidonians (ordinarily living in Sidon but temporarily resident as merchants at Athens) from payment of the alien-tax or war-tax, and from the duties of a *χορηγός*⁴. The inscription was found on the Acropolis by Chandler, and is now at Oxford. It is interesting to notice that the mover of the decree himself, who afterwards supported the law of Leptines for the abolition of *ἀτέλεια* (§ 146), has nothing to do with the supplementary proposal to grant *ἀτέλεια* to the Sidonians.

(8) In the terms of an agreement in 445 B.C. between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Chalkis we have an incidental reference to certain *ξένοι* who are in the enjoyment of *ἀτέλεια*⁵. Apart from this allusion, the only certain instance of the grant of *ἀτέλεια* to *ξένοι* is that mentioned above as (3); and when Demosthenes in § 130 puts the imaginary case of certain citizens being exempt from the *μετοίκιον*, it does not follow from this that the *μέτοικοι* themselves had this privilege granted them⁶.

(9) A grant of *ἀτέλεια* to the descendants of Pyrrhus and Lycomedes, and to Isodemus, brother of Lycomedes⁷.

The following instances of *ἀτέλεια* are either later in date or belong to an uncertain year:

¹ ib. 42 εἶναι] δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ οἰκίας ἐγκτησιγ καὶ ἀτέλ[ειαν αὐτῷ] καὶ τοῖς ἐκγνόις Ἀθήνησι.

² ib. 48 εἶναι δὲ αὐτῷ ἰσοτέλε[ιαν].

³ ib. 54 (Dittenberger, no. 78), 46 εἶναι δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἀ[τέλεια]ν οἰκοῦντι Ἀθήνησι, l. 50 [ἰσοτέλεια]. Hicks, no. 91.

⁴ CIA ii 86 (Hicks, no. 87; Dittenberger, no. 93), 31 ὅποσοι δ' ἂν Σιδωνίων οἰκοῦντες ἐς Σιδῶνι καὶ πολιτευόμενοι ἐπιδημῶσιν κατ' ἐμπορίαν Ἀθήνησι μὴ ἐξεῖναι αὐτοὺς μετοίκιον πράττεσθαι μηδὲ χορηγὸν μηδένα καταστήσαι μηδ' εἰσφορὰν μηδεμίαν ἐπιγράψαι. H. Schenkl, *Wiener Studien* ii 189, observes: 'Temporis spatium, quo cuilibet homini Athenis commorari licebat ita, ut vacuus esset a tributis, Sidoniis paulo prorogatur'.

⁵ Hicks, no. 28 (Dittenberger, no. 10), 52, τοὺς δὲ ξένους τοὺς ἐν Χαλκίδι, ὅσοι οἰκοῦντες μὴ τελούσιν Ἀθήναζε καὶ εἰ τῷ δέδοται ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων ἀτέλεια, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους τελεῖν ἐς Χαλκίδα καθάπερ οἱ ἄλλοι Χαλκιδεῖς. H. Schenkl, *l.c.* ii 189, inserts <μὴ τελεῖν> after ἀτέλεια.

⁶ H. Schenkl, *l.c.* ii 187, observes: 'numquam...eadem aetate et isoteliam et μετοίκιον immunitatem datam esse demonstrari potest. Ultimum autem ateliae primumque isoteliae exemplum (CIA ii 48) exiguo tantum discreta sunt temporis spatio'. (He conjectures that the change took place on the revival by Tisamenos in 403 of the revision of the laws first moved in 411.)

⁷ CIA ii 91 [εἶναι προξ]ένους καὶ εὐερ-

(1) A decree ascribed to B.C. 340–39, allowing the *δῆμος* of Tenedos temporary exemption from all dues payable by allies of Athens¹.

(2) A decree ascribed to B.C. 338–7, rewarding two Acarnanians for fighting on the side of Athens, probably at the battle of Chaeronea. It confirms an earlier decree granting the citizenship to their grandfather and his descendants, and allows their countrymen who fought on the same side permission to reside at Athens, free of the alien-tax, until their return to their own land².

(3) A fragmentary decree granting exemption to certain *proxeni*³.

(4) Another granting complete exemption⁴.

(5) A decree later than the Lamian war, granting exemption from the alien-tax to certain Thessalian exiles who were on the point of residing in Athens⁵.

(6) A decree granting exemption to certain other exiles⁶.

We have also several inscriptions recording the grant of *isoteleia* to foreigners⁷.

It has been a subject of dispute whether the Athenians sanctioned any *ἀτέλεια* *ιερώων*, or exemption from sacrificial dues. The only passage bearing on this point in any ancient author is that in §§ 125–8, from which it may fairly be inferred that such exemption was not granted. An inscription quoted to the contrary simply provides that certain sacrificial dues, to which the members of the deme of Plotheia were liable, should be paid out of the public chest of the deme⁸. No *ἀτέλεια* *ιερώων* was thereby granted to the individual members of that body.

It has also been disputed whether they granted exemption from payments levied on merchandise, such as harbour-dues as well as export and import duties. All exports and imports were subject to a duty called the *πεντηκοστή*, a payment of one-fiftieth of the value, or two per cent. The point in dispute is perhaps best approached by considering the proposal of Leptines for the abolition of *ἀτέλεια*.

γέ[τας τοῦ δήμου]ν τοῦ Ἀθηναίων κ[αὶ εἶναι αὐτοῖς] Ἀθήνησιν ἀτ[έλειαν καὶ γ]ῆς ἐγ-
κτησιν κ.τ.λ. This inscr. is printed by Köhler next to one ascribed to about 356 B.C., and among those which, on the ground of the characters used, cannot be later than Ol. 106 (B.C. 356–353).

¹ ib. 117 [ἐν] δὲ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ μὴ εἶναι εἰσπράξαι μήτ[ε] στρατηγῶ μήτε ἄλλῳ [μ]η[θένι μήτε ἀργύριον μήτε ἄλλο μηθέν. Hicks, no. 116.

² ib. 121 ἐπαυέσαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς [ἀλλ]ο[ύς] Ἀκα[ρ]ῶνας τ[οὺς βο]ηθήσαντας μετὰ Φορμίωνος κ[αὶ] Κα[ρ]φ[ί]να καὶ εἰνα[ί] αὐ-
[τ]οῖς ἔως ἂν κατέλθωσι ἐγκτησιν ὧν ἂν

ο[ἱ]κ[ι]ῶν βούλωνται οἰκοῦσιν Ἀθήνησιν ἀτε-
λέσιν μετοικ[ι]ῶν κτλ. Hicks, no. 118.

³ ib. 131 ἀτ[έλειαν καὶ γ]ῆς καὶ οἰκ[ι]ᾶς ἐγ[κτησιν].

⁴ ib. 144 ἀτέλειαν π[άντων].

⁵ ib. 222 [ἀτελέ]σ[ιν] τοῦ μετοικίου.

⁶ ib. 224 τῇν ἀτέλειαν].

⁷ ib. 97 c; 279 [ἰ]σ[ο]τέλεια...καὶ Φανο-
στράτ[ω]; 279 d; 360: 413; 501 (re-
ferred to by Thumser, p. 136 n.).

⁸ CIA ii 570, 31 (ἐς πᾶλλα ἱερὰ) ἐκ τοῦ
κοινού τοὺς ἀρχο[ύ]ντας οἱ ἂν ἀρχωσι τοῦ
ἀργυρίου τοῦ ἐς τ[ὴν ἀτέ]λειαν τελεῖν ὑπὲρ
τῶν δημοτῶν. Thumser, p. 124 f.

Did that proposal point to the abolition of every kind of ἀτέλεια, or solely to the abolition of exemption from the regular λητουργίαι? The former is the view of Boeckh¹, the latter is that of Schömann² and of Arnold Schaefer³.

The opinion of Boeckh rests on the assumption that Leucon enjoyed exemption from the payment of customs in the harbours of Athens. This assumption is probably correct; but it is sometimes supposed that, in the passage in which this seems to be stated, ἀτέλεια bears two different meanings according as it is enjoyed by Leucon and by the Athenians themselves (§ 31). The point of the passage, as explained by Benseler⁴, is that, while Leucon enjoyed exemption from all the regular λητουργίαι, the Athenians enjoyed in the harbours of Leucon's dominion a corresponding exemption from the payment of customs. Again, in § 25 we are told that the ἀτέλεια would in no way affect the public revenues,—which would be untrue if it included exemption from the payment of customs. Lastly, in §§ 128—130, Demosthenes implies that, apart from the regular λητουργίαι, the only service from which exemption could be granted at Athens was the payment of the aliens' tax. Had exemption from customs been possible at Athens, Demosthenes, it is argued, could not have omitted to refer to such exemption. Even if we can draw no certain conclusion from the silence of Demosthenes in this passage⁵, the argument from § 25 is by some considered sufficient to settle the point at issue.

On the whole we may fairly agree in the view that, neither in the speech against the law of Leptines, or elsewhere, is there anything to prove that at Athens exemption from the payment of customs was actually prohibited by law. At the same time there is nothing to prove expressly that such exemption was allowed. But we may well suppose that, in the case of Leucon, this exemption was actually granted. My own belief is that the law of Leptines was intended simply to abolish ἀτέλεια λητουργιῶν and that it was only owing to careless drafting that it

¹ *Public Economy* i xv p. 108³. 'ἀτέλεια has very many significations. It is either a general immunity (ἀτέλεια ἀπάντων), or immunity from the liturgiæ, or from the payment of certain customs, and other taxes. The general immunity from the payment of taxes was given by the Athenians for example to the Byzantines and Thasians, who had been compelled to abandon their country, and were aliens under the protection of Athens in the time of Thrasybulus (§§ 59, 60), and to Leucon, lord of Bosphorus, together with his sons. To Leucon was also granted

immunity from the payment of customs (§§ 29—40). That he enjoyed an immunity from the payment of customs is evident from the connecting together of the immunity granted to him and his sons with that granted by him to all the Athenians (§ 31)'.

² *Opusc. Acad.* i 237, 'legem...de immunitatibus quibusdam abolendis'.

³ *Dem. u. s. Zeit* i 353¹, 391², 'Befreiung von den Liturgien aufzuheben'.

⁴ *Einleitung*, p. 6.

⁵ Thumser, p. 130 f.

gave Demosthenes an opening for arguing that it touched the privileges of the prince of Bosphorus (§ 29).

The evidence of inscriptions relating to Athens supplies us with only two uncertain instances of exemption from customs, but the inscriptions in question are too imperfect to warrant our placing implicit reliance on them¹. As observed by Westermann², the decree in favour of the Sidonians (quoted on p. xv) says nothing of exemption from 'customs', so that there is no warrant for connecting it in any way with the widest possible interpretation of ἀτέλειαν ἀπάντων in § 60, namely that which makes it include exemption from customs. The phrase implies the existence of different degrees of ἀτέλεια, but there is no conclusive proof that any such exemption from customs was granted at Athens. At any rate, we have no right to infer it from the analogy of other states, e.g. the Cretan town of Minoa, CIG 2558 ἀτέλειαν ὧν ἂν εἰσάγωσι καὶ ἐξάγωσι, and Odessos, ib. 2056.

§ 4. *The law of Leptines.*

We have now reviewed the various public services known as ληπουργίαι, and have noticed that they were almost exclusively connected with the festivals of the state. Something also has been said respecting the instances in which the state granted a complimentary exemption from those services.

It will be remembered that the proposal made by Leptines was that, except in the case of the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, every exemption of this kind was to be abolished and no such privilege was to be granted in future either to a citizen or to a resident-alien.

The proposal was pushed forward with great haste, and, according to Demosthenes (§§ 90–97), the preliminary stages required by the law of Athens were neglected. The regular course of Athenian legislation cannot be better described than in the following extract from the great work of Schömann on the *Antiquities of Greece* :—

'The legislative power, according to the mode of procedure which still existed in the time of Demosthenes (though no doubt it was often departed from), was exercised, not, properly speaking, by the popular assembly itself, but, after the question had been previously raised before the people and received its assent, by

¹ Thumser, p. 131, quotes CIA ii 421 a 15 αὐτῇ ἀτέλειαν τῶν εἰσαγομένων], in the decree in honour of Miltiades son of Zoilus, and 491, 8 [ἐ]ξαγωγῇ καὶ ἀτ[έλειαν]. Cf. 144, 5 (a very fragmentary

inscr.) ἀτέλειαν πᾶντων]. See also Caillemet's art. on ἀτέλεια in Daremberg and Saglio's Dict.

² *Einleitung*, p. 189 note, ed. 6.

a legislative commission deputed for the purpose, the so-called *Nomothetæ*. The procedure was as follows:—In the first popular assembly of the year, the question was put to the people, whether it would permit motions to be made for the alteration and extension of the existing laws or not. As need hardly be shown, this question of necessity gave rise to debates, some recommending, on grounds of utility or necessity, the permission of such motions, others dissuading from them. If the people declared itself in favour of giving the permission,—which was the case almost on every occasion,—nothing further was at once decided, excepting that those whose intention it was to make such motions were henceforward entitled to bring them forward in proper form.

‘For this object it was necessary for them to post their motions, first of all, in the market, by the statues of the ten Eponymi, so that every one might be made aware of them. This done, the nomination of the legislative commission, or *Nomothetæ*, was dealt with in the third regular assembly. This commission was taken from the number of the *Heliastæ* of the year, and was accordingly composed of men who had taken the oath, and were over thirty years of age. More detailed statements on the manner of their nomination,—whether it was by lot or by election,—are not given us: we learn only that the people had to decide on the number, on the time for which they should be nominated,—which was on each occasion determined according to the quantity and nature of the legislative motions brought before them,—and from what funds the payment to be made to them should be taken. Before the *Nomothetæ* were nominated, and until they began their sittings, the motions brought forward—although they were already made accessible to the knowledge of every individual by being posted at the statues of the Eponymi—were also read publicly in every popular assembly, in order that there might be more certainty of their being generally known.

‘Before the *Nomothetæ* the proceedings were conducted exactly in the manner of a law-suit. The movers, who wished to see old laws repealed, altered, or replaced by new laws, came forward as accusers of these laws: those who wished to see them maintained without change, appeared as their defenders: and that there should be no lack of a proper defence of the existing law, or of resistance of innovations, a number of *synegori* or public advocates of the existing law were chosen, to whose number, however, others might voluntarily attach themselves. The presidency in the commission of *Nomothetæ* is stated by a professedly ancient authority to have been taken by the *Proedri*: a statement which it is difficult to believe, if the term denotes the nine members of the Council who were chosen by lot for every sitting of the Council or Assembly of the People. It is much more probable that the *Thesmothetæ* presided here, as they did in the hearing of a *γραφὴ παρανόμων*¹. The number of the *Nomothetæ* was not always the same, but was fixed according to the number or importance of the laws to be dealt with before them: we find mention of a thousand or a thousand and one. According to the authority we have mentioned, they, like the popular assembly, voted by show of hands,

¹ [The statement in the law quoted in *Timocr.* § 33, *διαχειροτονίαν δὲ ποιεῖν τοὺς προέδρους περὶ τούτων τῶν νόμων*, is confirmed by (i) *CIA* ii 115 b=Dittenberger, no. 105, 40 *ἐν δὲ τοῖς νομοθέταις τῶν προέδρους οἱ ἄν προεδρεύουσιν [καὶ τὸν ἐ]πι[ισ]τάτην προσνομοθετῆσαι*. (ii) a decree of B.C. 335 in the *Ἐφημερίς ἀρχαιο-*

λογικὴ 1885, 131 *τῶν προέδρους οἱ ἄν λάχωσι[ν] προεδρεύειν πῶτον εἰς τοὺς νομοθέτας προσνομοθετῆσαι*. (iii) *Aeschin.* 3 § 39 *τὸν δ' ἐπιστάτην τῶν προέδρων διαχειροτονίαν διδόναι τῷ δήμῳ*. The last two words are bracketed by Schöll (*über attische Gesetzgebung*, p. 117) who quotes in full and discusses all these passages.]

and not, like the courts of justice, by ballot: but this also deserves no credence. Against a law approved by them, as against the resolutions arrived at by the popular assembly, a *γραφὴ παρανόμων* could be entered, especially, though not perhaps exclusively, in the case when the prescribed form of procedure had not been sufficiently observed.

'The institution of this procedure is ascribed by the ancients to Solon: a statement which no one will understand to mean that each single particular in its provisions originated with him. These belong in part clearly to a later time: as may be proved, passing over other evidence, merely by the mention of the Eponymi, since these did not yet exist in Solon's time. But for refusing to ascribe the essential part of the institution to Solon there is no rational ground. The essential part, however, consists in the fact that the work of legislation is intrusted not so much to the general assembly of the people, as to a narrower selected body of men of mature age, bound by an oath: nothing more being permitted to the former than the mere decision of the question whether motions relative to legislation should be permitted or not: as also in the fact that the permission to bring forward such motions might be sought, not at any time that the mover chose, but only once in the year, while it was endeavoured in every possible way to secure the greatest publicity for the motions, and the permission to introduce them was not granted without a mature consideration of their merits: finally, in the regulations providing that when the case was actually before the *Nomothetæ*, the motions which the people had permitted to be introduced should nevertheless be combated on the part of the State, by means of counsel expressly chosen for the purpose; that the existing laws should be protected against innovations; that no existing law should be merely repealed without being replaced by a new law recognised as better; and that no new law should be introduced without the old law in opposition to it being expressly abrogated.

'All these regulations may safely be looked upon as due to Solon: they testify to the wisdom of the lawgiver, the wisest man of his time, who, foreseeing that alterations of the laws would necessarily come about, provided that they should not be undertaken lightly, nor without the most comprehensive and careful examination, and that they should create neither gaps nor contradictions in the system of legislation. But as, in the course of time, the democracy became stronger and stronger, the sovereign people became less and less inclined to bind itself strictly to these regulations. The abuse crept in of bringing forward legislative motions in the assembly no less than any other kind of proposals at any time that was found convenient, and without the regular practice of causing a committee of *Nomothetæ* chosen from the assembly itself to pass a decision upon them. Accordingly, there arose a vast mass of new laws of all kinds, in correspondence with the interest of the popular leaders of the period. Such confusions and contradictions were thus produced in the system of legislation that it was several times found necessary, for the purpose of restoring order and harmony, to nominate special commissions; who, however, as Demosthenes says, were quite unable to get through their work. The *Thesmothetæ*, moreover, as the magistrates who were most variously concerned in dealing with the laws, were directed to note the irregularities and contradictions which they perceived in the laws during their tenure of office, and to report to the people thereupon. This they probably did towards the end of their year of office, when the report was publicly posted at the statues of the Eponymi. They might also suggest proposals for amendment, which at the beginning of the next year, in the manner described above, came before the

popular assembly, and then, with its consent, before the Nomothetæ to be dealt with by them¹.

The procedure in the case of the proposal of Leptines was irregular and unconstitutional. Some at least of the preliminary forms had apparently been neglected and probably the proposal had been brought immediately before the general assembly instead of being in the first instance brought before the *Nomothetæ*².

But the proposal in itself was certain to be popular. It promised in a thoroughly democratic spirit to remove invidious inequalities; to alleviate the burdens which pressed heavily on some of the poorer citizens who had not the advantage of exemption from them; and, by doing away with the privileges of some of the wealthier members of the community, to add a new splendour to the public festivities³. The grounds on which Leptines commended his law to the people may be inferred from the speech of Demosthenes. Their general drift may be expressed as follows.

Our resources have lately been severely tried by our endeavours to repress the revolt of our confederates; our treasury is empty and our citizens are exhausted by the burden of taxes for the war (§ 24). There is every prospect of our public prosperity being further impaired; and, meanwhile, the dignity of our sacred festivals will suffer in consequence of the impoverishment of our people. The burden of keeping up these festivals falls far too much on the poorer classes, while some of the wealthiest citizens and resident-aliens enjoy complete exemption. The fact is, there are too many of these privileged persons, and we shall soon find that we shall have too few to undertake the duties in question. Those of the wealthier classes who are at present exempt should be compelled to take their turn in the expenses of the public festivals, and so provide a respite to persons who are at present over-burdened (§ 18). This invidious distinction is often conferred on those unworthy of it (§§ 1, 97, 131, 137 &c.); and, to prevent pressure being put upon us by interested persons in the future, we must put an end to this privilege for ever. The only exception we can allow is in the case of the descendants of those who set us free from the tyranny of the Peisistratidae and first gave us the blessings of a democracy. This particular distinction is unknown in other states. Thebes and Sparta manage to do without it (105—111); and Athens herself had no occasion for it in ancient times (112—115). The age in which her annals were most glorious was that in which the rewards of public service were of the simplest kind. We do not propose to touch any of the other distinctions by which the state recognises merit. We are glad that merit should have its due reward, whether it be the distinction of a public statue or the privilege of dining in the town-hall at the public expense (120). But this particular distinction we must now resume, and we must also deny ourselves the right of conferring it in the future. It must be remembered lastly that our public festivals are closely bound up with religious associations. Exemption from the charges connected with them is

¹ Pp. 387—390 of Hardy and Mann's translation. See also Schöll, *über attische Gesetzgebung*, Munich, 1887; and Tarbell in *American Journal of Philology*, 1889,

x 79—83.

² Schömann, *de causa Leptinea*, in *Opusc.* i 236 ff.

³ Curtius, v 235 f. Ward.

exemption from religious duties. And it is surely wrong, not to say impious, for any one to refrain from taking his proper share in the maintenance of the religious rites of the state (125)¹.

Arguments such as these led to the proposal of Leptines being approved by the general assembly, especially as the proposal had the support of several of the most influential politicians of the time. It was not long, however, before the law was attacked by a *γραφὴ παρανόμων*, on the ground of its having been passed in an unconstitutional manner². This attack was made by three several citizens, Bathippus and two others whose names are unknown. Bathippus died before the trial came on. Of the two others, so far as we can gather from the insinuations of Demosthenes, one was persuaded by Leptines to drop the case, and the other had originally been suborned by Leptines himself to make a mere pretence of opposing the law (145).

§ 5. *The opposition to the law of Leptines.*

Leptines, as the mover of the law, was personally responsible during the year in which the law was approved by the people (144). But the year came to an end, and Bathippus was dead; any further proceedings under the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* would have to be directed not against the proposer of the law, but against the law itself. In the former case the proceedings would have been described as directed *κατὰ Λεπτίνου*, Leptines being the individual actually prosecuted, in the latter as *πρὸς Λεπτίνην*, Leptines being interested as the supporter of his own law, without being directly attacked³. The distinction is similar to that which prevails in Latin between *in* and *adversus*. The speech is sometimes quoted by ancient writers under the title *ὁ περὶ τῆς ἀτελείας*⁴ (λόγος) or *ὁ περὶ τῶν ἀτελειῶν*⁵. The complete designation would be *Δημοσθένους ὁ περὶ τῆς ἀτελείας πρὸς Λεπτίνην*, instead of which the mss generally use, as a shorter title, either *πρὸς Λεπτίνην· περὶ ἀτελείας* (as in the MS L in the Laurentian library at Florence), or *περὶ τῆς ἀτελείας πρὸς Λεπτίνην* (as in the Paris ms)⁶. Leptines himself being now safe from direct attack,

¹ A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i 394².

² Meier and Schömann, p. 428 Lipsius.

³ Arg. 2 init. Cf. Isaeus II § 34 μήτε πρὸς ἐμὲ μήτε κατ' ἐμοῦ δίκην εἶναι φησι τῷ παιδί. Meier and Schömann, p. 203 Lipsius.

⁴ ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀτελείας (Hermogenes, ii 431 Sp), ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀτ. (ib. 446).

⁵ Plutarch, *Dem.* 15.

⁶ The point of the story preserved in the *Violarium* of Eudocia (written in the eleventh century) turns on the title of the speech: περὶ Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Ἀθηναίου ῥήτορος.—πρεσβέων δὲ παρὰ Σέβηρον ἐν

Ῥώμῃ τὸν αὐτοκράτορα, ἀπεδύσατο πρὸς Ἡρακλείδην τὸν σοφιστὴν τὸν ὑπὲρ μελέτης ἀγῶνα· καὶ ἀπῆλθεν, ὁ μὲν τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἀφαιρεθεῖς, ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος δῶρα ἔχων. διαδιδόντος δὲ τοῦ Ἡρακλείδου λόγον οὐκ ἀληθῆ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου, ὡς αὐτίκα δὴ βαδιουμένου εἰς Λιβύην, ἦν ἱκανὰ Λεπτίνης ἦν αὐτοκράτωρ ἐκεῖ, καὶ τὰς ἐξ ἀπάσης γῆς ἀρετὰς συνήγε, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰπόντος, ὥρα σοι ἀναγινώσκων τὸν πρὸς ΛΕΠΤΙΝΗΝ· σοὶ μὲν οὖν, ἦ δ' ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀτελείας γέγραπται (Villoisin's *Anecdota* i p. 58).

proceedings were instituted against the law of Leptines, with a view to preventing its final ratification. It is clear from several phrases in the speech of Demosthenes that the law was not yet in actual force. In § 134 the orator draws attention to the harm that will result *διὰ τοῦ νόμου κυρίου γενομένου*, which means the same as *ἐὰν κύριος γένηται* and is equivalent to *ἐὰν ὁ νόμος τεθῇ* in § 20, and *εἰ...τὸν νόμον ποιήσετε κύριον* in § 139. Similarly in § 143 *εἰ δὲ φανήσεται σπονδάων καὶ διατεινόμενος κύριον ποιῆσαι τὸν νόμον*. Further, the *ἀτελεῖς* are described as still in formal possession of their privilege¹.

The prosecution was instituted under a *γραφὴ παρανόμων* by a son of Bathippus, named Apsephion² (144). The date of the prosecution, as will appear from the historical allusions which must be noticed at a later point, was Ol. 106, 2 = July 355—June 354 B.C. The young Ctesippus, son of the Athenian general Chabrias, was interested in the proceedings, in so far as he inherited the *ἀτέλεια* granted to his father, and would lose this privilege in the event of the law being finally ratified. Ctesippus was apparently under age and therefore could not take any direct part in the prosecution. Apsephion was represented by one Phormion, an orator otherwise unknown to us; and the arguments of Phormion were followed on the same side by the speech which has come down to us as the work of Demosthenes.

The law was attacked on the ground of its being contrary to existing laws, in so far as there was a law ordaining that the bounties granted by the people were to remain unimpaired (96). The prosecution also proposed an amendment which was to take the place of the law of Leptines in the event of that law being rejected. The purport of this amendment was that, in accordance with the existing law, the privileges granted by the people should remain in full force in the case of all who were worthy to retain them, but that, if any person were proved to have obtained these privileges dishonestly or to have shewn himself unworthy of them, he should be deprived of his privilege, after his case had been duly investigated (97 f.).

In the regular course the case came for a preliminary hearing before the six junior archons, the *θεσμοθέται* (98) who also presided at the ultimate hearing of the case. As Leptines was no longer personally responsible for the law, it was defended by speakers specially appointed by the state. Foremost of these, of course, was Leptines, who was naturally interested in maintaining the lawfulness and expediency of his own proposal. The others were orators of some note, namely Leodamas, a pupil of Isocrates and, according to Aeschines (3 § 138), as able

¹ Westermann, *Einl.* p. 190, ed. 6.

² Schömann, *Opusc.* i 239 f.

an orator as Demosthenes; Aristophon, who by the overthrow of Callistratus had become the foremost man in Athens and was not superseded by Eubulus until shortly after this time; and Cephisodotus, who had been one of the envoys who negotiated peace with Sparta in 371. To these was added a liberal benefactor to the state, bearing the name of Deinias.

In such a case, it was the duty of the first speaker on the side of the prosecution, to justify the charge and to prove the illegality of the law in question. Apsephion, the promoter of the prosecution, probably said a few words and simply laid his proposed amendment formally before the court. A set speech was then delivered by Phormion the contents of which are partly indicated in the subsequent speech of Demosthenes.

Phormion must have dwelt on the injustice of doing away with the privileges of all, in consequence of the demerit of a few (§ 2), and had doubtless appealed to the law providing that bounties granted by the people should remain in perpetuity (96). He had also shewn that it was illegal to prevent the people from granting exemption in future,—illegal to make the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogeiton the sole exceptions to this rule. This he had proved by appealing to the decree proposed by Demophantus after the deposition of the Thirty, and solemnly sanctioned by the people, whereby it was provided that if any one fell in the defence of the democratical constitution of Athens, he should be rewarded by the same bounties as had been assigned to Harmodius and Aristogeiton (159). It had also been the duty of Phormion to argue in favour of the provisions of the amendment proposed by Apsephion (97), to declare that that amendment was proposed in perfect good faith and not merely for the sake of a passing advantage, and to promise that it would not be withdrawn when it had served its purpose (100). Phormion had also recounted the occasions in former times when the state had reaped great advantage from its benefactors, whom it would be wrong to deprive of the rewards they had received (51).

These indications of the general purport of the speech are in close agreement with the view of the rhetorician Hermogenes¹ who states that Phormion divided the arguments of his speech under the heads of (1) justice, (2) expediency, (3) honour, (4) the merit of the recipients; but there is no sufficient reason for supposing that he was led to hold this view by an actual perusal of Phormion's speech.

Phormion was followed by Demosthenes, who has generally been regarded as appearing on behalf of Ctesippus son of Chabrias. It has even been supposed, according to a view mentioned in Plutarch's *Life of Demosthenes*, that the orator's interest in the son was inspired by his interest in the mother. But Plutarch mentions this only to add that Demosthenes did not marry her². It is open to question whether the orator

¹ π. μεθ. δειν. 24 p. 429, ap. A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i p. 398 n.

² p. 853 A τὸν κατὰ Ἀριστογέιτονος

αὐτὸς ἡγωνίσαστο, καὶ τὸν περὶ τῶν ἀτελειῶν διὰ τὸν Χαβρίου παῖδα Κτήσιππον, ὥς φησιν αὐτός· ὡς δ' ἐνιοὶ λέγουσι, τῇ

really appeared in any technical sense as the representative of Ctesippus. It is true that the wrong which would be done to the son of that famous general is put in the forefront of the reasons that prompted the orator to come forward. It is also true that one of the most glowing passages in the speech itself is that in which he expatiates on the father's services to Athens. Ctesippus was apparently either a minor or had only just come of age, and there is no actual proof that either he or his representatives took any direct part in the proceedings for the prosecution of the law.

Some of the peculiarities of the speech are doubtless due to the fact that it is a *δευτερολογία*¹. Many of the most obvious arguments had been anticipated. It is probably to this cause that we must ascribe the subordination of the legal argument to the moral grounds for resisting the law of Leptines.

Demosthenes at once joins issue with the main argument on the side of Leptines, and declares that he has been prompted to oppose the law chiefly because its abrogation was *expedient* for the state. He also insists that a slur is cast on the people by depriving them of their right to grant exemption from the public burdens, merely because they had sometimes been deceived as to the character of the recipients. On such a plea as this, they might be deprived of their constitution itself (1-4). It was more expedient for the state, that a few of those who receive her honours should be unworthy of them, than that she should have no honours to grant even to those who were worthy: in the latter case, they would be doing away with an important stimulus to patriotism (5-7). For the people to revoke their own gifts would be a serious breach of public faith. It would be discreditable for those who enjoin honourable dealing in the transactions of every-day life, to abandon that principle in matters affecting their national interests (8-9). Such a course was inconsistent with the best traditions of the past, for, up to that time, the state had set honour and good faith above all pecuniary considerations 10-141. The gifts granted by democratical governments had heretofore been deemed more secure than those granted by absolute monarchs or by oligarchs. The law of Leptines deprived them of that distinction and did away with an important safeguard of the constitution (15-17). The gain which would accrue from abolishing the exemptions had been much exaggerated. It would be urged that the poor would be relieved by the burden falling in future on the rich. But the number of those at present exempted was small; and, if a few of the wealthier citizens were now exempt from the ordinary burdens, they were called upon to contribute to the war tax and the trierarchy and by such contributions were *ipso facto* exempt from the ordinary burdens (18-23). The state treasury was, to be sure, empty; but the abolition of these exemptions would not fill it. Of the two great advantages, wealth and good credit, the state no longer enjoyed the former. Was it expedient that she should also lose the latter? (24, 25). The respite which

μητέρα τοῦ νεανίσκου μνώμενος· οὐ μὴν ἔγγημε ταύτην κτλ. quoted by Wolf, p. 29 ed. Bremi, who also refers to the scholium on p. 477, 12. He points out, however, that Deinarchus says nothing about this in his attack on Dem. p. 74; where he mentions his having received

payment for writing speeches ὑπὲρ Κτησίππου καὶ θυγατρὸς.

¹ Schol. ad *ἐκκ.* τὰς δευτερολογίας ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀπορρίπτεται τὰς χρηματικὰς ἐνδείας... ἢ ἂν εἴς τινος ἐξέτασιν ἡ δευτερολογία σχηματίζοιτο καὶ τὸν ὅτιον περιλαμβανόμενα ἔχον.

certain persons enjoyed at present was really for the permanent advantage of the state as a whole ; while the money they would spend on public festivals would only benefit a certain number of the citizens for a limited time (26—28).

The law, as drafted, deprives many distinguished benefactors of the rewards granted for their services to the state. Among those of other lands is Leucon, prince of Bosphorus, from whose country Athens imports a large portion of her supply of corn, free of duty, and this advantage could hardly be retained, if he were deprived of his honours (29—40). Then again, there was Epicerdes of Cyrene, who was a benefactor of the state at a most critical time (41—50). Further, there were those at Corinth (51—57), Thasos and Byzantium (58—63), who had prompted their fellow-citizens to make common cause with Athens against Sparta, and who were exiled from their homes and would now (in their own persons or in those of their descendants) be deprived of the reward of their services (64—66). Passing next to the Athenians who enjoyed the exemption, he dwells in glowing terms on the exploits of Conon (67—74) and Chabrias (75—87).

We now reach the second great division of the speech (§§ 88—167), which is reserved for the discussion of the legal issues that arise in the case.

The orator now contrasts the terms of the law of Leptines with those of the amendment introduced by himself and his friends, which, while avoiding the injustice of the former, provided legal means for removing the names of any who were found unworthy of the exemption they enjoyed. Their own procedure had been strictly constitutional, which was not the case with that adopted on the other side. He also insists that their own proposal is made in perfect good faith and pledges himself to bring it definitely forward, if the law of Leptines is repealed (88—101). Leptines in his legislation has not only neglected various legal precautions, but has proved how little he understands the spirit of the laws of Solon (102—4).

The orator next refutes by anticipation certain other arguments derived from the laws and customs of Sparta and Thebes, which grant no such exemption, but award other honours, which are inconsistent with the democratical constitution and the very different temper of the citizens of Athens (105—111). If it was urged that Athens herself in former times did not resort to this particular form of reward, it was to be remembered that she then conferred other honours which were suited to the spirit of the time (112—7). The court is solemnly reminded that it has to decide the issue in accordance with the laws, the existing laws, of Athens, and not according to those of any other state or any former time (118—9).

There were other distinctions, doubtless, such as crowns, and statues, and maintenance in the Prytaneum, which Leptines left untouched ; but it was desirable to maintain *all* the various forms of public distinction, so that the honour in each case might be duly apportioned to the merit of the recipient. The abolition of any one of these distinctions would shake the confidence of those who were ready to serve the state (120—4).

Leptines would urge that the services connected with the public festivals had a sacred and a universally obligatory character ; but it was impious to resort to such an argument as a reason for a breach of good faith. That the services in question are not religious rites is clear from the fact that the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogeiton are exempt from the former but not from the latter (125—130).

It would also be urged that there are many foreigners who claim exemption under false pretences. Let the decrees in their favour be produced. It would be found that

the position of *proxenos* had been sometimes bestowed on unworthy persons, but this must not be confounded with the grants of exemption. At this point the orator adroitly refers once more to the case of Chabrias, whose slave had been honoured as *proxenos* (130—3).

Thus far it will be observed that the orator has pointed out that the law of Leptines is an attack on the sovereign power of the people (1—8), is inconsistent with the honour and the traditions of Athens (8—17), is inexpedient (18—28), that it touches the interests of persons whom it is impolitic and unjust to deprive of privileges which have been fully deserved (29—87), and lastly that it is illegal (88—133). But while the argument falls more or less distinctly under these various divisions, there is one plea that is urged with the greatest persistence, and that is the discredit that the law will bring on the good name of Athens¹.

In the sequel of the speech, the same point is repeatedly urged. The orator appeals to the honour of his fellow-citizens, and implores them not to injure the reputation of Athens, simply to enable Leptines to wreak his spite on some of his private enemies (134—142).

He also appeals to Leptines himself, suggesting that it would be better for him to abandon the defence of his law than to incur the imputation of having no desire on his own part to be rewarded as a benefactor of his country (143—5). He then reviews the antecedents of the rest of those who have been retained to defend the law—Leodamas, Aristophon, Cephisodotus, Deinias; and respectfully urges special reasons against each of them, adding an objection which applies to all, namely that they had served as syndics before, so that their re-appointment was, strictly speaking, illegal (146—153).

Approaching the close of his speech, he criticises the terms of the statute on the ground that it enacts several penalties for the single offence of petitioning the people for a privilege, whereas the law expressly provides that for any offence there shall not be more than one penalty (154—6). The statute treats those who ask for such a privilege more severely than homicides are treated by the laws of Dracon (155—9). Lastly, it binds the people for ever, although it is impossible to foresee the future. The time might come when Athens might again have need of benefactors like Harmodius and Aristogeiton; and the uncertainty of events may be learnt from the present position of Sparta and from the recent history of Syracuse (160—2).

The peroration gives a short and vigorous summary of the objections to the law of Leptines on general grounds of public morality (163—7).

§ 6. *Date of the speech of Demosthenes.*

The speech has a special interest in connexion with the public career of Demosthenes. Born about the year 384, he had early experience of the law courts of Athens when he appeared to plead his cause against his guardians in 363. The speeches against his guardians, however, were speeches delivered in a private cause alone. The earliest

¹ Weil, p. 8.

forensic speech that he composed in a public cause was that against Androtion, B.C. 355; this, however, was written for delivery by another. The speech against the law of Leptines was the first delivered by the orator in person in a forensic cause connected with matters of public importance; and it was followed in 354 B.C. by the speech *περὶ τῶν συμμοριῶν*, the first in which he appears as an adviser of the people in a strictly political harangue.

That the speech was delivered by the orator himself has hitherto been the universal opinion. An argument, however, has recently been founded by Blass on the words *τοῦ παιδὸς εἵνεκα τοῦ Χαβρίου* in § 1, to the effect (1) that Ctesippus was a child, (2) that Demosthenes was not entitled to represent him, and therefore (3) that the speech was not delivered by Demosthenes¹. But, even admitting his contention that, in the Attic orators, *παῖς* can only mean 'a child', and is not used as a synonym of *νῖός*, it is not absolutely necessary to hold that the speaker was the legal representative of Ctesippus, though such a view is obvious and natural. It is possible that the speaker had some special reasons for taking an interest in Ctesippus without being his legal representative. The point suggested by Blass deserves careful consideration, but on the other hand we cannot lightly set aside the statement of so competent an authority as Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who, in contrast to the *Androtion*, *ὃν γέγραφε Διοδώρῳ*, mentions the *Leptines* as a speech *ὃν αὐτὸς διέθετο*².

According to Dionysius, the speech belongs to the same year as that against Androtion, namely the year of the archonship of Callistratus, Ol. 106, 2 = B.C. 355—4. This statement is in accordance with all the historical indications in the speech itself.

As regards Athens herself, we find the measure proposed by Pericles respecting the trierarchal symmories still in force (§ 23). The date of that measure was Ol. 105, 3—4 = B.C. 357. The death of Chabrias is described in terms implying that it was a recent event. The date of that death was Ol. 105, 4 = B.C. 357. There is nothing to shew that the Social War (357—5) is still going on; on the contrary, the perils of war are repeatedly described as likely to recur in the future; and, meanwhile, the treasury is exhausted (§§ 24, 115). Thus the speech cannot have been delivered at an earlier date than after the end of Ol. 106, 1, which corresponds to June 355 B.C.

Even as in the *Androtion* the exploits of Conon and his son Timotheus are commemorated in more than one passage (§§ 14, 72), so in the

¹ *Jahrb. f. Philol.* 1887, p. 717—720.

² ad *Maecium* i 4 καὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἕτερος ἐπὶ Καλλιστράτου ἀρχόντος,

ὁ περὶ τῶν ἀτελειῶν, ... ὃν αὐτὸς διέθετο (= ἀπήγγειλεν in § 2).

Leptines (§§ 69, 74) we have a eulogy of Conon's services to the allies of Athens, expressed in terms that are equally true of Timotheus. We have also an emphatic reference to Iphicrates and Timotheus as benefactors of Athens (§§ 84—86). These passages acquire a fresh significance in connexion with the charge of high treason brought against Iphicrates, Menestheus and Timotheus by Aristophon, one of the defenders of the law of Leptines (§ 146). The trial of these generals probably began in Ol. 106, 3 = 354.

As regards external affairs, we find Leucon, prince of Bosphorus, still in power. If the speech was delivered in 355, the great consignment of corn, sent by Leucon to Athens in the second year before the delivery of the speech, belongs to B.C. 357. This corresponds to the outbreak of the Social War, a time when such a benefaction on the part of Leucon would be specially welcome. Leucon lived until 347.

Philip of Macedon had already secured possession of Pydna and Potidaea (§§ 61, 63). Potidaea was captured in the beginning of Ol. 106, 1 = 356. The Thebans, against whom Demosthenes expresses himself with much bitterness (109), had by their arrogant conduct given occasion to the Sacred War in Ol. 106, 2 = 355, and we learn from the treatise of Xenophon on the Revenues (5, 8 f.) that these recent events were already exciting much interest in Athens at the time. Lastly, Dionysius the younger has been banished from Sicily by Dion. This event belongs to Ol. 106, 1 = 356. Dion himself was slain in 353.

All these indications point to the time between the first and third years of the 106th Olympiad, and serve to confirm the statement of Dionysius, that the speech against Leptines was delivered in Ol. 106, 2 = 355—4¹.

§ 7. *The result.*

We are naturally interested to learn, if possible, what was the result of the attack on the law of Leptines; but on this point there is little evidence to guide us, and consequently it is difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion. The rhetorician Dion Chrysostom, writing in the times of Trajan, refers to the speech as follows:

'One Leptines introduced a law, proposing the withdrawal of the exemptions from those who held them at the hands of the people, except in the case of the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, and enacting that in future it should not be lawful to grant this bounty to anyone. What then? Can it be that the Athenians accepted the law? No! On the contrary, it was condemned in a public prosecution².'

¹ A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i 415—7².

² Dion Chr. 31, 128 p. 350 M. Λεπ-
τίνης τις εισηγήεκε νόμον, ὥς χρῆν τὰς

ἀτελείας ἀφελέσθαι τοὺς ἔχοντας παρὰ τοῦ
δήμου διχα τῶν ἀφ' Ἀρμόδιου καὶ Ἀριστο-
γέιτονος, καὶ μηκέτι τὸ λοιπὸν ἐξεῖναι δι-

It has sometimes been supposed that Dion meant to say that it was Leptines, and not the law of Leptines, that was condemned after a public trial; in other words that *ἔδλω γραφῆς* has for its subject Leptines, and not *ὁ νόμος*. And it has hence been argued that Dion's testimony is invalidated by his supposed ignorance of the legal issue involved. But it is more natural to regard the law, and not the legislator, as the subject of the sentence¹; and even if it were otherwise, such a merely technical inaccuracy of statement in an incidental remark would not necessarily make his testimony incredible. It is just possible that he preserves for us a true tradition as to the result which may have reached him through the medium of some authority now lost to us. Dion's statement is accepted by Westermann, Arnold Schaefer and Dareste.

The authority of Dion has, however, been materially shaken, in the opinion of some scholars, by an ancient inscription copied by Christopher Wordsworth who describes it as 'inserted in the outside of the southern wall of the Acropolis to the west of the Theatre'. This inscription, which unfortunately has since disappeared², he prints and translates, with some obvious restorations, as follows:

[ΚΕΚ]ΡΟΓΙΣ ΓΑΙΔ[ΩΝ ΕΝΙΚΑ]
[ΚΤΗ]ΣΙΠΠΟΣΧΑΒΡ[ΙΟΥ ΕΧΟ]
ΡΗΓΕΙ ΔΑ.....

*The Cecropid Tribe gained the prize with
a Chorus of Boys, of which CTESIPPUS
the son of CHABRIAS defrayed the expense.*

He adds the following remarks:

'This small fragment of a marble slab is a curious historical document. It informs us of a fact that cannot be learnt elsewhere, from which we discover the result of one of the most important orations of Demosthenes. His oration against Leptines was composed on behalf of Ctesippus, the dissolute son of the wise and valiant Chabrias, who is mentioned in the above inscription; its object was to secure to Ctesippus the immunity from public burdens, which he enjoyed in consequence of the exploits of his father, and of which the law of Leptines threatened to deprive him. Of these public burdens the *χορηγία* was the most onerous. This marble presents us with a proof that Ctesippus performed the office of Choragus. Demosthenes therefore failed in his attempt³.'

*δόσαι μηδενὶ τὴν δωρεὰν ταύτην. τί οὖν;
ἐσθ' ὅπως παρεδέξαντο τὸν νόμον; οὐ μὲν
οὖν, ἀλλ' ἔδλω γραφῆς.*

¹ Westermann, *Zeitschrift f. d. Alt.*, 1844 p. 578, 'd. h. nicht Leptines, sondern das Gesetz, gegen welches die Klage gerichtet war'. Similarly Pseudo Plut. *vit. Lysiae* 835 E, *ἔδλω τὸ ψήφισμα*.

² Köhler in CIA ii 1263, 'lapidem

frustra quaesivi'. The same *Κτήσιππος* [X]αβρίου Αἰξωνεύς is mentioned in an inscr. ascribed to B.C. 334—3, CIA ii 804 = Dittenberger 351, in connexion with some fittings of triremes (*σκεύη ἔχει κρεμαστὰ ἐντελῇ*).

³ Wordsworth's *Athens and Attica*, p. 119, ed. 1855.

The above comment assumes the identity of the Ctesippus mentioned in the inscription with the son of the general Chabrias, though it may conceivably refer to the grandfather of our Ctesippus. But even assuming that the identification (as is extremely probable) is correct, it does not follow that Ctesippus had lost his hereditary exemption, for it is quite possible that he undertook the duty of Choregus voluntarily, even after his rights had been assured him. Such an act would be in accordance with what we know of his character as one who was apt to spend his money somewhat freely¹.

If, in our uncertainty as to the result, we look for further help in the study of inscriptions, we find several instances of the grant of ἀτέλεια before the date of the speech, *e.g.* before 376 (CIA ii 42), 363—2 (*ib.* 54), and about 356—5 (*ib.* 91)². The date of the inscriptions ii 131, 144 and 224 is uncertain, but all three are placed by Köhler between B.C. 356 and 336³. Of these ii 144 grants to a *proxenos* ἀτέλειαν πα[τρων], and if we were quite certain that it was later than the time of our speech, it would be important evidence⁴. There is also an inscription belonging to Ol. 108, 2 = 346, granting to certain princes of Bosphorus, Spartokos and Pairisades, the same bounties (δωρεάς) which had been granted to their father Leucon and their grandfather Satyrus⁵. As ἀτέλεια was one of the bounties granted to Leucon, it might be inferred that it was also granted to his sons, but (curiously enough) it is not expressly mentioned in the decree. Even if it had been mentioned, it would have been still uncertain whether a general ἀτέλεια was meant, including exemption from all λητουργίαι, or only a limited ἀτέλεια, such as possibly exemption from import duties. This last, if ever granted at Athens, was probably not touched in any way by the law of Leptines.

The other inscriptions quoted in this connexion are CIA ii 131 καὶ ἀτ[έλειαν καὶ γῆς καὶ οἰκ]ίας ἔγ[κτησιν] and ii 224 τὴν ἀτέλ[ειαν]. This last belongs to the Macedonic age, and we have also an inscription recording ἀτέλεια in the middle of the second century B.C.⁶ But as, by that time, the burden of undertaking the χορηγία had been shifted from the shoulders of individuals and been made to fall on the public treasury, the ἀτέλεια in question cannot refer to exemption from the χορηγία, the most important of the ordinary λητουργίαι, but

¹ This is the view suggested by Westermann, *Zeitschrift f. d. Alt.* 1844 p. 578, and in his ed.; also by Arnold Schaefer, i 374¹ = 413², where, for the character of Ctesippus, reference is made to Rehdantz, *Vid. Iph.*, p. 230.

² p. xv, notes 1 and 7.

³ p. xvi, notes 3, 4, 6.

⁴ It is quoted to prove the retention of the right of granting ἀτέλεια by Thumser, p. 143.

⁵ Quoted on p. 33.

⁶ p. xiii, note 2.

simply to some other kind of τέλος such as possibly export and import duties.

Thus the mention of ἀτέλεια is in itself inconclusive. It is worth noting, however, that in the decrees afterwards passed in honour of Demosthenes and Lycurgus, no ἀτέλεια is granted. But even from this it does not follow that such privileges could not have been conferred by the people. Possibly they still retained the right of granting ἀτέλεια; but, in view of the agitation promoted by Leptines and his friends, deemed it safest to refrain from exercising it.

Of the two foremost German authorities on Demosthenes, one, Arnold Schaefer, believes that the orator succeeded in his object. The other, Blass, inclines to the view that he failed. He maintains that there is no known instance of the grant of ἀτέλεια later than the year of the trial, B.C. 355—4¹. The orator was still comparatively young and almost unknown as a public speaker, the treasury was empty and there had been some delay in taking the legal proceedings against the abolition of ἀτέλεια. So that, in this view, there need be no occasion for surprise that the effort to secure the repeal of the new law was unsuccessful.

Arnold Schaefer, who holds the other view, discusses some constitutional questions of procedure that arise out of the case. It was once maintained by Westermann, in an article on the legislative procedure of Athens², that the question respecting the abrogation of the law of Leptines came before the νομοθέται; and that this legislative body, after rejecting the law of Leptines, immediately decided on the amendment proposed by Apsephion³. But it was afterwards established by Schömann⁴ that this view was incorrect, both as regards the composition of the tribunal and the purport of the amendment, and Westermann accordingly with perfect candour admitted his mistake⁵. The

¹ Bursian's *Fahresb.* 1879, i 279, and *Att. Ber.* III i 239, ii 369.

² *Abh. d. k. sächs. Ges. d. W.*, i 48—55.

³ This view was retained by Perrot in his *Droit public d'Athènes* p. 163, 1869, 'Les Nomothètes ne différaient des autres Héliasies par aucun caractère spécifique; on donnait ce nom aux juges quand ils se trouvaient faire partie du tribunal de mille juges qui décidait en dernier ressort s'il y avait lieu d'abroger ou d'accepter une loi. Or peut-on imaginer un procès qui ait à un plus haut degré que celui-ci le caractère d'une discussion législative? Le discours ne contient pas de ces attaques personnelles où se complaisait d'ordinaire les orateurs attiques, et il est tout entier consacré à l'examen de la loi qu'il

s'agit de faire rejeter; c'est, d'un bout à l'autre, la loi seule qui est en cause, c'est elle, ce sont les arguments de ses avocats qui sont appréciés et jugés dans le langage le plus simple et le plus convenable, par un homme d'Etat et un sincère patriote. Si nous n'avons pas là un des discours prononcés dans une séance de cette espèce de *Corps législatif*, que l'on appelait le tribunal des *Nomothètes*, je ne sais vraiment à quel signe on reconnaîtra un monument de ces débats législatifs'.

⁴ *Opusc.* i 239 ff. F. A. Wolf, Heffter, Platner and Bake had already noticed that the speech was delivered before a judicial body.

⁵ *Ausg. Reden*, II 164 (1860), 191 (1885).

form of procedure was, indeed, not materially different, whether the case came before a sworn body of judges who had to consider the charge brought against a newly accepted law on the ground of its unconstitutional character, or before a sworn body of νομοθέται who had to decide on a fresh law¹. In either case the Thesmothetae presided, and the new law, no less than the old, had to be defended by speakers specially appointed for the purpose. But the speech itself makes it clear that Demosthenes was addressing not a legislative body but a judicial tribunal: the very first words are ἄνδρες δικασταί. It is also clear that Solon's provision that, after a law had been abrogated by the νομοθέται, the amendment to that law should *ipso facto* come into force, could not be applied in the present instance. Although the orator makes a single reference to this (§ 99), it is clear that he dares not insist upon it. All that he further adds is to pledge himself, not that Apsephion's proposal would not be withdrawn in the course of the hearing of the case, but that at the next ordinary meeting of the νομοθέται for the transaction of legislative business, *i.e.* at the beginning of the following year, the new law would be laid before them (§§ 100 ff., 137).

According to this view, Arnold Schaefer who (it will be remembered) holds that Demosthenes succeeded in his object, points out that it would not be until the next year, Ol. 106, 3 = 354, that a decision would be made respecting the amendment. As an instance of a trial founded, he believes, upon that amended law, he refers to the speech of Hyperides περὶ τῶν Εὐβούλου δωρεῶν. The honours granted to Eubulus were called in question after his death, the point at issue being possibly the continuance of those honours to his descendants. An investigation of the deserts of the proposed recipients might conceivably be held under such a law as that proposed by Demosthenes².

On the whole, interesting as it would be to feel assured respecting the result, it seems safest to acquiesce in the cautious view of the French critic, Weil, who, after stating on the authority of Dion that the law of Leptines was abrogated, adds that this is uncertain and that, to decide the question, we must await further evidence. Thus, if an Athenian inscription were discovered, belonging to a later date than 355 B.C., and conferring exemption from the ordinary 'liturgies', this would prove that the ratification of the law of Leptines was withheld, and that Demosthenes succeeded in the object of his speech.

¹ A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i p. 373².

² A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i 215².

§ 8. *Ancient and modern criticisms.*

The speech has won the praise of ancient as well as modern critics for its elevation of tone and its finish of style. The Stoic Panaetius, whose treatise *περὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος* was Cicero's model in the *de Officiis*, is quoted by Plutarch in his life of Demosthenes (13), as commending several of the orator's most important speeches in the following terms :

'Most of his orations are written as if they were to prove this one conclusion, that what is honest and virtuous is for itself only to be chosen; as that of the Crown, that against Aristocrates, *that for the immunities*, and the Philippics; in all which he persuades his fellow-citizens to pursue, not that which seems most pleasant, easy, or profitable; but repeatedly tells them to prefer what is just and honourable before their own safety and preservation.'

But, as has been excellently remarked by the French editor of the speech, the praise of Panaetius must be received with a certain amount of reservation :—

'Il ne faut pas cependant s'en tenir à cette impression générale: on s'exposerait à idéaliser l'éloquence et le caractère de Démosthène. Ce grand orateur n'a pas été le disciple des philosophes, il est sorti de l'école du praticien Isée, il s'est formé par les préceptes des rhéteurs, à commencer par Corax et Tisias de peu honorable mémoire. Il n'a pas habité la république de Platon, mais la ville très-corrompue d'Athènes. Il est avocat, il plaide une cause, et il use de tous les moyens pour la faire triompher. Ne nous figurons pas qu'il pense tout ce qu'il dit: cet honneur que lui font des admirateurs naïfs l'aurait fait sourire, si tant est qu'il ne l'eût pas pris pour une injure faite à son habileté. Démosthène atténue outre mesure et le nombre des exemptés et celui des liturgies auxquelles il fallait pourvoir annuellement; il fait grand bruit des immunités de Leucon, qui n'étaient point menacées; il arrange à sa façon et pour le besoin d'une réfutation plus péremptoire les arguments dont s'est servi ou dont pourra se servir son adversaire; il présente sous un faux jour et dénaturé sciemment une des clauses de la loi de Leptine; il emploie des raisonnements qui peuvent faire illusion à l'auditeur, mais qui ne supportent pas un examen sérieux: peintre de décors, il excelle dans ces trompe-l'œil qui ne sont pas faits pour être regardés de près. On retrouve dans tous les plaidoyers de Démosthène, et jusque dans le discours de la *Couronne*, cette habileté peu scrupuleuse qui fait partie du métier. Il ne faut pas y fermer les yeux; mais il ne faut pas non plus méconnaître les nobles sentiments et les pensées généreuses qui inspirent la politique de Démosthène et qui sont l'âme de son éloquence¹.'

Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in the course of a rapid survey of the speeches of Demosthenes, describes the speech *περὶ τῶν ἀτελειῶν* as *χαρίεστατος ἀπάντων τῶν λόγων καὶ γραφικώτατος*². Reiske's rendering of the two epithets, *elegantissima et maxime ornata*, gives a wrong sense to the second. While the first epithet, *χαρίεστατος*, implies all the grace and charm of perfect Attic diction; the second, *γραφικώτατος*,

¹ Weil, p. 9.

² First letter to Ammaeus, iv.

points to the finish and precision characteristic of the written style, as contrasted with the style of debate which lends itself more readily to delivery. Such at least is the definition given us in Aristotle's *Rhetoric*, iii 12 § 2, ἔστι δὲ λέξις γραφικὴ μὲν ἢ ἀκριβεστάτη, ἀγωνιστικὴ δὲ ἢ ὑποκριτικωτάτη. In § 6 of the same chapter, Aristotle describes the epideictic style as γραφικωτάτη, that is, 'in the highest degree adapted for writing, for its special function is reading': and next to this he places the forensic style. Strictly speaking, the present oration belongs to the forensic type (γένος δικανικόν), in so far as it is a pleading addressed to a judicial tribunal; but, in the passages where it eulogises the benefactors of Athens, it shews some affinity with the epideictic class. It has also some points of contact with the deliberative kind of oratory (γένος συμβουλευτικόν), since it discusses the principles of public policy which should guide the statesman in the maintenance of a system by which patriotism is duly recognised and rewarded.

Theon, a rhetorician of uncertain date, describes as the κάλλιστοι τῶν Δημοσθενικῶν λόγων those in which a law or decree is discussed, including in this class the speech πρὸς Λεπτίνην, as well as the *de Corona*, and the speeches against Androtion, Timocrates and Aristocrates. The same rhetorician mentions it, with the last two of these speeches, as supplying a perfect model of destructive criticism directed against a law: εὐπορήσομεν... νόμων ἀνασκευῆς... ἐντελέστατα παρὰ Δημοσθένει ἐν τε τῇ κατὰ Τιμοκράτους καὶ Ἀριστοκράτους καὶ πρὸς Λεπτίνην¹.

Shortly before the time when Dionysius was living in Rome, Cicero in his *Orator*, while dwelling on the varied excellences of the speeches of Demosthenes, mentions the speech against Leptines as a typical instance of an *oratio subtilis*, a speech, that is to say, of the plain and unadorned, sober and temperate, type, which he elsewhere describes as the *dicendi genus tenue*. His actual words are as follows: *multae sunt eius orationes subtiles, ut contra Leptinem* (§ 111). *Subtilis* is here an epithet of style; it does not mean 'subtle'; it has nothing to do with the matter of the argument, but simply with the form of expression. Hence it may be seen how inappropriate is the rendering of a passage in Wolf's *prolegomena* as given in Kennedy's translation, p. 239: 'the style of the Leptinea is so *subtle*, that it is scarcely surpassed by any writer except Lysias, who is all *subtlety*'. Similarly it is erroneous to say that 'Cicero speaks of it as being peculiarly *subtle in argument*' (*ib.* 235).

In the second century of our era, Lollianus, a rhetorician of Ephesus, who taught at Athens in the time of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, composed a declamation on the same theme as the speech of Demos-

¹ Spengel's *Rhet. Gr.* ii pp. 61, 69.

thenes. The sobriety of style which is characteristic of the speech of the orator cannot be better illustrated than by the contrast afforded by the far-fetched epigrams of the rhetorician. They are introduced as follows by Philostratus in his lives of the Sophists, i p. 527 : *κατηγορῶν τοῦ Λεπτίνου διὰ τὸν νόμον, ἐπεὶ μὴ ἐφοίτα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου σῖτος, ὧδε ἤκμασε· κέκλεισται τὸ στόμα τοῦ Πόντου νόμῳ, καὶ τὰς Ἀθηναίων τροφὰς ὀλίγαι κωλύουσι συλλαβαί· καὶ ταυτὸν δύναται Δύσανδρος ναυμαχῶν, καὶ Λεπτίνης νομοθετῶν.*

Later in the same century we have a rhetorician of greater fame in the person of P. Aelius Aristides (A.D. 117—180), who was born in Mysia, studied at Athens under Herodes Atticus, travelled in Egypt, Greece and Italy, and finally settled at Smyrna where he died. His admirers compared him to Demosthenes; and among his five and fifty declamations we have two connected with the law of Leptines, no. 53, *πρὸς Δημοσθένη περὶ ἀτελείας*, and no. 54, *πρὸς Λεπτίνην ὑπὲρ ἀτελείας*. In the former he argues against Demosthenes; in the latter he takes the other side. The first of these speeches was discovered in the Vatican library in 1825 by Angelo Mai, the librarian. The second had already been discovered by Morelli in the library of St Mark's, Venice, and published in 1785. This latter was reprinted by F. A. Wolf as an appendix to his edition of the speech of Demosthenes in 1789, and his criticism on the work of Aristides in contrast with that of Demosthenes is well worth quoting :

‘The principal use of the Oration of Aristides is, that, since very few specimens of declamatory composition have come down to us, and none of them is more eminent than this, we may see, by comparing it with the speech of Demosthenes, how unsuccessful the imitation is, by what marks a style of meretricious ornament is distinguished from the natural beauties of the ancient and real eloquence. For how entirely different from that declaimer of the school does the Attic orator sound. The Leptinean speech is indeed one of the quiet kind, employed wholly in convincing, rather than exciting the hearer; and possesses not the force and grandeur of language and sentiments which we admire in the Philippics and some other speeches, which are usually regarded as models of the Demosthenic character. Here everything is calm, temperate, carefully worked out, and of an equable tenor. This indeed is the highest excellence of oratory, to know how the style should be varied according to the subject. And none better understood this art than our orator; and for this single reason one might think him justly preferable to all whom either that or any following age produced. So plain and concise is he in some of the private orations composed for small causes; so copious, dignified, and grand in his Philippics; that one would scarcely recognise the same hand in both. But between these two classes of his speeches there is a third, in which he opposes laws or popular decrees; and for which he has been specially commended by ancient critics. Of the highest rank in this class is the celebrated Oration on the Crown, though it is more akin to the loftier class. Next to this I am inclined to place the Leptinean; certainly, out of the four Orations in this same class, those against Androtion, Aristocrates,

Aristogiton, Timocrates, none ought to be preferred to this; and only that against Androtion can be put on a par with it¹.

The same critic lauds in his preface the *forma dicendi, quae ibi regnat, aequabilis illa et quieta*, and adds:—*equidem certe, dum penitus me in cuiusque loci sensum insinuabam, subtilitate illa, iam olim a Demosthene Latinorum laudata, tum admirabili veritate et sententiarum et verborum, tum urbanitate et arte, qua Orator adversarii rationes diluit et infirmat, homini parcat, sic saepe sum affectus, vix ut unquam me ex prosa eloquentia meminerim maiorem voluptatem percepisse.*

More than two centuries before the date of Wolf's edition, we have an incidental reference to our speech in the best known work of Roger Ascham. In his *Scholemaster*, while touching on the three varieties of oratorical style to which the epithets *humile*, *mediocre* and *sublime* are assigned, he observes that 'examples of these three in the Greke tong be plentifull and perfite, as Lysias, Isocrates and Demosthenes; and all three in onelie Demosthenes, in diverse orations, as *contra Olimpiodorum*, in *Leptinem* and *pro Ctesiphonte*. And trew it is, that Hermogenes (περὶ ἰδεῶν ἰ 1) writeth of Demosthenes, that all formes of Eloquence be perfite in him²'.

A modern German critic, Professor Blass, has justly drawn attention to a certain absence of compactness in the composition of the speech. The successive arguments (he observes) are loosely strung together, and are repeatedly introduced by the same connecting particle. Thus we find eight consecutive paragraphs ushered in by the same connecting particle, τοίνυν (note on § 5). He also notices the absence of precise logical divisions, the argument against the injustice of the law recurring repeatedly in various parts of the speech. As it is not the only speech delivered in the case, it does not present us with the whole of the argument, but simply with a selection of the most important points, while it insists with special emphasis on the motive of honour which it sets in sharp contrast to the plea of expediency urged by Leptines. In diction, the style is marked by a terseness and simplicity like that of Lysias. Among its few departures from the level of ordinary language are ὑπορρεῖν τινα (49), ἀποστατεῖν τῇ γνώμῃ (104), and θεοὺς ἐπιφημίξειν (126). Strong and vivid figures of speech are generally absent: it is exceptional to find exclamations such as ὦ γῆ καὶ θεοί (96), and ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί³. The latter, however, is found exactly in that part of the speech where we have most reason for expecting it, the passage immediately before the closing sentence. For, as is well remarked by Brougham, 'the perorations, if by this we mean the concluding sentences of all, in the Greek orations, are calm and tame, compared with the rest of their texture, and especially with

¹ p. 239 of Kennedy's *Transl. of Dem. against Leptines* &c.

² p. 171, ed. Mayor, 1863.

³ *Att. Ber.* III i 237.

their penultimate portions which rise to the highest pitch of animation¹. 'Wherever pity, terror, anger or any passionate feeling is uttered or invited, this tumult is resolved in a final calm; and where such tumult has place in the peroration, it subsides before the last sentences of all²'.

The general character of the speech is admirably summed up by a former member of the English bar, the late Charles Rann Kennedy, the translator of Demosthenes:—

It is not animated with the glowing eloquence of the Philippics, but it has merits and beauties of another kind. Here we have Demosthenes in the character of the sound constitutional lawyer, or rather the sagacious politician, warning his countrymen against the dangers of an unwise measure of legislation. The speech is such as an enlightened member of the English Parliament might address to the House of Lords or Commons, or to a Committee, upon the merits of some proposed bill or its clauses: with this difference, however, that it is a rare thing for an Englishman to produce an elaborate work of art like this which the Athenian has handed down to posterity³.

For a partial parallel in modern times, we may turn perhaps to the *Letter to a Noble Lord* (1796), in which Burke indignantly repels the Duke of Bedford's attack on himself and his pension. But the English orator's later style is marked by an Asiatic exuberance, which, as compared with his earlier manner, is far removed from the Attic sobriety and simplicity of the *Leptines*. Here and there, however, in quieter passages, we are sometimes for the moment reminded of the speech of Demosthenes:

I really am at a loss to draw any sort of parallel between the public merits of his Grace, by which he justifies the grants he holds, and these services of mine, on the favourable construction of which I have obtained what his Grace so much disapproves. ...My merits, whatever they are, are original and personal; his, are derivative. It is his ancestor, the original pensioner, that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his Grace so very delicate and exceptionable about the merit of all other grantees of the crown.

§ 9. *The Manuscripts.*

The most important mss containing the *Leptines* are those indicated by the symbols S, L and A. Little inferior to these are Y, O and P. The best mss of the second class are F and B; to the same class belong X and Q; and the only others that call for mention are t, v and k.

S or Σ is in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris (no. 2934 of the Greek mss). It belongs to century X, and is written on 533 leaves of vellum, measuring 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 10 inches, in double columns of 32 lines. On a leaf of paper at the end of the ms is a description beginning with

¹ VII, *Rhetorical Dissertations*, pp. 25, 184.

² Jebb's *Attic Orators*, p. ciii.

³ *Dem. against Leptines*, &c., p. 235.

the words *βιβλίον μονῆς τῶν Σωσάνδρων*, shewing that it once belonged to a monastery named after Sosander, a martyr of whom nothing is known beyond the fact that he lived in Galatia. Hence it has been conjectured by Voemel that the monastery was at Ancyra in that district. In memory of its former owners, the Sosandrian monks, it is designated by their initial letter, Σ (in Bekker's Berlin edition), or S (in his Oxford edition). The monastery to which it once belonged was supposed by Dindorf to have been situated on Mount Athos, but none of the numerous monasteries of the 'holy mountain' bears the name of Sosander. It has been suggested by Haase that the MS was written either at Constantinople or at Caesarea in Cappadocia, or in some other part of Asia Minor, as the hand resembles that of copyists of that region in the ninth and tenth centuries. It once belonged to 'Cardinal Niccolo Ridolfi, on whose death, in 1550, it passed to his relative, Pierre Strozzi, Marshal of France, from whom it was inherited by Queen Catherine de' Medici. It was added to the Royal Library of Henri IV, the present binding bearing his arms and being dated 1604'. The first editor who made any use of it, and that only in a very few passages, was Auger when editing the *Philippics* at Paris in 1790. In 1814, Dobree visited Paris and examined the MS, writing at the time to his friend Thomas Kidd about its learned copyist¹, and afterwards making frequent mention of its readings in his *Adversaria*. The first to make full use of it was Bekker, for the Oxford edition of 1823. It was subsequently examined most minutely by Voemel, who gave a detailed account of it in his *Notitia Codicum Demosthenicorum II* (Frankfurt, 1834, p. 16), and in §§ 72—87 on pp. 219—243 of the *Prolegomena Critica* to his *Demosthenis Contiones* (Halle, 1856). This account was founded on a study of the MS extending over three months. The text of the *Leptines* has since been most carefully collated by MM. Graux and Duchesne for Weil's edition of 1877. It has also been examined, in all important passages, by the present editor in the early part of 1886.

It is written in upright minuscules of a distinctly quadrangular form, marking the transition from the uncial to the cursive hand. The letters are delicately formed, with a thin stroke. At the end of a line there is a tendency towards larger forms, as in *Lept.* col. 2, ll. 14 and 20. The beginning of a fresh paragraph is denoted by an enlarged letter in the margin. The ink is brown. Titles and colophons are in small uncials in red. Red is also used for the initial letter of each oration. The number of *στίχοι*, or verses, is recorded at the end of

¹ Description in *Palaeographical Society's Publications*, II plate 46.

² Dawes, *Miscellanea Critica*, p. 221, ed. 2, Kidd.

each oration. Contractions are very rare. The breathings are rectangular; the accents generally short and fine. The words are often imperfectly separated. The punctuation is denoted by middle and high points. A new sentence is marked by a short space; but the next line does not in these cases begin with a larger marginal letter. In the text and in the margin are numerous notes of revision, both ancient and modern. The details just given are from the description of the plate in the *Publications of the Palaeographical Society* (II 46). The first page of the *Leptines* was published by the Society in 1886, and permission has been kindly granted for the use of the autotype plate in the present edition. The plate includes the first four sections, with the following marginal notes. In column 1, opposite l. 6, a various reading is recorded by the words γρ[άφεται] συνερεῖν, followed by a note on the argument, ἀντίθ[εσις] τ[ο]ῦ δικ[αίου]. Corresponding to this we have a second note in column 2, δευτέρ[α] ἀντίθ[εσις]; also, opposite l. 9, ἀνθυποφορὰ κ[ατὰ] συνδρομ[ήν] ἐξ ἀντ[ι]π[αρα]στάσε[ως]; opposite l. 19 ση[μείωσαι] equivalent to *nota bene*; and lastly opposite l. 21, ἐνταῦθ[α] ἔλαβε τὸ ἀκόλουθ[ον] [ἀπὸ] τ[ο]ῦ ὁμοί[ο]υ κατ' ἐρώτησ[ιν] ἔπειτ[α] ἀνέτρεψ[εν]. ὥς ἔχειν μ[έν] τι [καὶ] αὐτοπ[ον] τὴν ἐρώτησιν οὐ μ[ὴν] [ἀπο]δεικνύμ[ενον] δι[ὰ] τῶν ἐχομ[ένων].

It is agreed on all hands that it is the best ms of Demosthenes now in existence. Nowhere, perhaps, is this opinion more emphatically expressed than in the climax of the opening paragraph of the preface to Demosthenes in the Zürich edition: 'Quae Demosthenis vivi pectus adversum gravissimis vulneribus percutere non destiterat, fortuna mortui pie coluit et illustravit. Demosthenis enim exemplum patriae, libertatis, sanctissimorum omnium vindices generosissimi ad hunc usque diem admirabundi intuentur; Demosthenem, quisquis eloquentiae perfectae formam animo comprehensam habet, imitando exprimere studet; Demosthenis orationes etiam nunc fere omnes extant; Demosthenis denique superest codex parisiensis Σ'. A less favourable opinion is expressed as follows by Cobet:—'quasi vero non sexcenties etiam in praestantissimo codice S Parisino absurdae lectiones compareant et manum ipsam Oratoris sollers et acuta coniectura revocaverit. Sunt qui in Codicis S fide et auctoritate aestimanda ridiculum in modum (ut dicam libere quod sentiam) a vero aberrant. Vidi adeo qui Codicem S *additamentis prorsus liberum* asseveraret esse. Alii nihil fere *male* omissum esse opinantur. Equidem excussa diligenter omni farragine scripturarum, quae ex Cod. S excerptae sunt, maneo in vetere sententia illum Codicem longe longeque omnium qui nunc exstent optimum et fidelissimum testem esse, sed ex ea re melius confici quam sint ceteri omnes vitiosi quam ipsius S integritatem et fidem

per se spectatam laudari' (*Novae Lectiones*, p. 515; cf. *Var. Lect.* p. 94; *Misc. Crit.* p. 1). In the same spirit it is justly observed by Shilleto: 'The ms was undoubtedly transcribed by a learned, acute, and careful copyist: but I shrewdly suspect that his very learning and acuteness had led him occasionally to meddle with the text (precisely as a modern Critic would do), and in other respects he shares in the common lot of humanity, and has not escaped oversights and slips of the pen' (pref. to *De Falsa Legatione*). A similar opinion is maintained by Dindorf: 'caute illo libro utendum est, quippe doctas indoctasque grammaticorum manus non uno in loco experto' (*praef.* to Teubner text, p. 1). And, in the new edition of the Teubner text, the following is the language of its reviser, Blass: 'ego vero neque codicis Σ auctoritatem spreverim, neque ceteros melioris notae codices neglexerim, neque negaverim coniectura et observatione multum effici posse: sed adeo rem quam tractamus difficilem maximaeque molis esse duco, ut vix putem omnibus undique subsidiis adhibitis partem aliquam operis profligari posse. Id autem cum dico, sane dico eum quem nunc manibus tenemus Demosthenem ab antiquo et vero multum differre. Cuius iudicii socios habeo et Cobetum et Weilium multosque alios; nam sicut postquam in ascendendo monte aliquantum viae profecimus, altitudinem eius verius cernimus rectiusque aestimamus quam antea, ita iam fere cognovimus, ope codicis Σ multa sed minime omnia ad emendandum Demosthenem profecta esse' (*praef.* p. ix.)

In the *Leptines* the following may be mentioned as instances in which recent editors have accepted a reading that rests on the authority of this ms alone:—in § 2 the second ἀφείλετο is marked in S alone as a word to be omitted, in § 79 S alone has ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί instead of Ἀθηναῖοι, and in § 55 S alone has ὄρα instead of ὄρατε. As examples of slips of the pen we have in § 1 συναιρειν (corrected into συνερεῖν) and in § 153 συναιρουντας (for συνερουντας), § 113 ἐπεὶ μὴ (corrected into ἐπὶ μὴ), 120 φανείσθαι instead of φανείσθε, 147 μείζων for μείζον and § 71 ἐπετιμήθη for ἐτιμήθη. This last mistake is also found in other good mss. It has also, in common with all other mss, the interpolated words τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ δεσποτείας in 111, σκοπῶ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο in 139, and similarly in 141.

In the margin some of the most striking passages are indicated by eulogistic epithets. I have observed the following: on § 138, ll. 1—4, πάντῃ ὥραϊον; 143, ll. 1—4, ἄριστον τοῦτο; 151, θαυμασιώτατον; end of 158 and beginning of 159 σημείωσαι τοῦτο ὅλον; and similarly in the latter part of 3, σημείωσαι. Some may be disposed to compare these remarks with the notes characterised in Macaulay's Essay on Croker as 'reflections such as the least intelligent reader is quite competent

to make for himself, and such as no intelligent reader would think it worth while to utter aloud'; but they have a certain amount of human interest in shewing us what passages were considered worthy of admiration by an ancient annotator.

L, in the Laurentian library at Florence, Plut. LVI ix no. 136 (formerly 49), a MS of century XIII, carefully collated by Schultz. It often agrees with **S** alone, but is not copied either directly or indirectly from it. Both must have had a common archetype.

A, *codex Augustanus primus*, formerly at Augsburg (*Augusta Vindelicorum*), now at Munich (no. 485), on parchment, *paene quadratus*; of century XI (according to Dindorf, who places it at the head of his third class). It has recently been shewn that it ranks next to **S** and **L** in importance (Andreas Spengel, quoted by Blass, *Dem.* i, pp. iv and xvi).

Y O P are not far inferior to **S**, occupying a position between it and the second class of MSS.

Y, in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris (no. 2935), about century XI (Dobree in Porson's *Tracts*, p. 387).

O, formerly at Antwerp, in the Jesuits' Library, no. 43; carried off to Paris, where it was in the *Bibl. Nationale* when examined by Bekker; found in the *Bibl. Burgundica* at Brussels, by Voemel (*Dem. contiones*, pp. iv and 243). Early in century XIV.

P, in the Laurentian library, Florence, Plut. LIX 9, written on vellum, probably early in century XI, containing eight speeches (*F. L., Epit., Lept., Mid., Aristocr., Androt., Tim., Aristog.* i), with scholia, in some parts full. It is 'written in minuscules in the light elegant hand which appears to have been used very generally at this period for classical works, and contrasting with the more formal and exact style of writing of liturgical and sacred books' (from description in *Palaeographical Society's Publications*, II plates 88 and 89; plate 88 is a facsimile of *Lept.* § 110 ἐπιτιμῶντας to § 114 ἦσαν). It is in the same hand as the Ravenna MS of Aristophanes (Dind. ed. Oxford, p. xv).

F, in St Mark's Library, Venice, no. 416, of century XI, containing 61 speeches. The best MS of Dindorf's second class, but closely followed by **B**.

B, *codex Bavaricus*, in the Munich library, 85, on cotton-paper (*bombycinus*) *forma maxima*; of century XIII.

X, in the Laurentian Library, Florence, Plut. LIX 10, on cotton-paper, of century XIV, belongs to the same family as **F** and **B**.

Q, in St Mark's Library, Venice, no. 418, of century XI, belongs to the same family.

t, in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris (no. 2994), ascribed to century XI by Voemel, to century XII by Auger and Dindorf.

v, in the same library (no. 339 of the *bibliotheca Coisliniana*); century XV?: t and v generally agree with Y.

k, in the same library (no. 2998); ascribed by Voemel to century XIII; in the catalogue to XIV.

s, in the same library (no. 2940), century XIII.

Vind. 1, in the library at Vienna, *Vindobona* (no. 70), century XV.

In the Berlin Museum, there is a fragment of the *Leptines*, beginning with § 84, inscribed on a *papyrus* recently found in Egypt. The fragment will shortly be edited in facsimile by U. Wilcken who ascribes it to century II. The value of this MS is far less than might be expected from the early date assigned to it¹.

In addition to the evidence of MSS, we have that of quotations in later writers, and especially in rhetoricians such as Dionysius, Aristides, Demetrius, Minucianus, Hermogenes, Apsines and Libanius. Some of these quotations have been collected by G. H. Schaefer, and a still larger number by Voemel. This particular kind of evidence has great weight assigned to it in the revision of the Teubner text edited by Blass. So far from resting satisfied with the text of the quotations as edited by Walz and Spengel, who have tacitly introduced the readings found in the current editions of Demosthenes, Blass has frequently restored to us the readings preserved in the actual MSS of the rhetoricians above mentioned.

§ 10. *Modern Editions.*

An edition of the speech, printed at the Cambridge Press, was brought out before the middle of last century by *John Taylor* (1704—66), fellow of St John's². This was printed simply as a specimen of the edition of Demosthenes and other orators published in 1748 and in later years. The notes, which are placed after the text, extend over nineteen pages in double columns, and are mainly on points of textual criticism. They include observations by Taylor's friend Jeremiah Markland of Peterhouse (1693—1776).

This edition was far surpassed in varied interest by that of *F. A. Wolf* (1759—1824), published with Latin notes at Halle in 1789; reprinted at Zürich by one of his pupils, Bremi, in 1831; and anonymously translated into English at Cambridge (with additions) in 1840. This translation was again published in 1864 under the name of Mr Beatson, fellow of Pembroke. It was also reprinted in 1880 with the

¹ Blass in *praef.* to Teubner text, vol. 11 p. v.

² Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, iv 490

—535, 662—6, esp. p. 495; and Hartshorne's *Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge*, pp. 35—39.

unfortunate omission of the *prolegomena*, perhaps the most valuable part of the original work. In its original form the book marked an epoch in the history of classical learning. The *prolegomena*, extending in Bremi's reprint to seventy pages, display a breadth and copiousness of information on many matters of interest connected with Greek history and antiquities (so far as they bear on the speech itself), which make them a model of such work for all later time. They have been justly characterised as the earliest dissertation which is of any real use in connexion with the public antiquities of Athens¹. It must be remembered, however, that at the date of Wolf's edition, there were hardly any manuals of Greek history, and few convenient books of reference on Greek antiquities. Hence, in going over the same ground at the present day, we can dispense with a large part of this introductory information and be content to find it in our ordinary text-books. The commentary is characterised by wide learning and sober judgement, though occasionally marred (like the Introduction itself) by small personalities at the expense of his immediate predecessors, such as Reiske (1716—1774), whose unwearied and unselfish labours in the cause of scholarship, though marked by less originality and genius than those of Wolf, deserve to be gratefully remembered by every student of the Greek orators. One of Wolf's pupils gives us some interesting reminiscences of his lectures on the *Leptines* in the winter of 1788—9, when each successive sheet of the edition was distributed to the class as it came fresh from the printer. 'In this, as in all his courses of lectures, his teaching was inspiring, suggestive and stimulating', fully justifying the verdict of Goethe, who, on a visit to Wolf in 1805, more than once induced one of the professor's daughters to conceal him behind a curtain and thus enable him to listen to the lectures. "The poet has recorded in his own untranslatable words, that his expectations were fulfilled by 'the spontaneous deliverance of a full mind, a revelation issuing from a thorough knowledge, and diffusing itself over the audience with spirit, taste and freedom'".

'The *Leptines*, at the time of its appearance, excited the attention of the learned world. It drew a complimentary letter from Heyne, who characteristically gives himself the air of knowing all that Wolf has to say, and, therefore, approving all he has said. The *Leptines* enjoyed that immunity from censure which is often accorded to first publications. Not, indeed, that it needed indulgence, unless it were for the

¹ Ulrichs in *Handbuch der kl. Alterthumswissenschaft*, i 100.

² A. G. Becker, *Literatur des Demosthenes*, 1830, p. 119 'Hier, wie überall, war sein Unterricht begeisternd, fördernd, und anregend für die Zukunft, oder, wie Göthe von Wolf's Vortrage sagt: Eine

aus der Fülle der Kenntniss hervortretende freie Ueberlieferung, aus gründlichstem Wissen mit Freiheit, Geist und Geschmack sich über die Zuhörer verbreitende Mittheilung' (Werke, xxxi, p. 203; Tag- und Jahres-Hefte, 1805).—Pattison's *Essays*, i 371.

warmth of its outbreaks against Reiske, the last editor of Demosthenes. Even these were forgiven to a young scholar, who, from a truer critical standpoint, condemned the system of arbitrary emendation in which the editors of the Eighteenth Century indulged. We may remember that Porson felt bound to speak with no less severity of Reiske on this ground. In the lapse of time Wolf himself detected his own errors, and twenty-seven years afterwards (1816) advertised a corrected edition, *ab erroribus olim commissis purgator*. But this, too, remained among unfulfilled projects¹. Its immediate and subsequent influence was however great and lasting. To its direct suggestion we owe the monumental work known in this country as Boeckh's *Public Economy of Athens*².

The next edition which deserves mention is that of *Anton Westermann* (1806—1869), first published with German notes in the same volume as the *de Corona*, in 1850 (Weidmann, Berlin). The text is reprinted in the convenient English edition of Mr J. R. King, published by Macmillan in 1881 and said to be mainly founded on Westermann's³ fifth edition of 1874 revised by E. Müller, which has been to some extent superseded by the edition of 1885 revised by Rosenberg. Westermann's notes are almost always terse and sensible; special attention is given to parallel passages in other speeches, and to points of history and antiquities. Occasional remarks on textual criticism are included in the explanatory notes, there being no separate *apparatus criticus*.

The most elaborate critical edition is that of *Voemel*, 1866 (Teubner, Leipzig), which supplies a revised text, a careful Latin translation, and critical notes, with a minute account of the readings of the mss. The notes include quotations from earlier editors, and thus provide a comprehensive conspectus of all that had been done for the criticism of the text down to the date of its publication.

The speech is included in the second volume of the edition of twenty-six speeches of Demosthenes contributed by *Mr Whiston* to the *Bibliotheca Classica*, 1868. This edition has no separate *apparatus criticus*, but contains an explanatory commentary on a scale suitable to a publication which includes eight speeches in a volume of 632 pages. The entire space assigned to the *πρὸς Αἰπείνην* is seventy-six pages. When my own commentary was already in type, I went through the notes to this edition, and I am indebted to them for several valuable suggestions.

Lastly, we have an admirable edition by a French scholar, *Henri Weil*, published in the same volume as the *Midias*, the *de falsa legatione*, and the *de Corona*, in 1877; ed. 2, 1883. The explanatory

¹ Pattison's *Essays*, i 376.

² 'Die für ihren Zweck durchaus brauchbare Ausgabe gründet sich zum grossen Theil auf die Westermann'sche, deren Text einfach adoptirt ist'. Blass in Bursian's *Jahresbericht*, xxx 239.

notes are brief and suggestive, and are invariably marked by good taste and sound sense. The critical notes, which are kept within moderate limits, contain the most accurate information which we possess on the readings of the Paris ms.

The speech has been translated into German by Benseler, with critical and explanatory notes, 1857 (Engelmann, Leipzig), by Westermann (Hoffmann, Stuttgart), and by others; into French by M. Dareste, a member of the French bar, who has translated the whole of Demosthenes and added to his work a few notes of special value in connexion with points of Attic law (*les plaidoyers politiques de Démosthène*, 1879, Plon); and into English by Mr Charles Rann Kennedy, whose rendering was published in 1856, in the same volume as the *Midias*, *Androtion* and *Aristocrates*, with excellent Appendices mainly on Greek Antiquities.

Further details as to the literature of the speech are reserved for the following section.

§ 11. *Select List of Editions, Dissertations and Books of Reference.*

TEXTS.

(1) J. G. Baier and H. Sauppe, *Oratores Attici*, in one volume 4to, Zürich, 1850. (2) Imm. Bekker, *Demosthenis Orationes*; stereotyped edition, 8vo, Leipzig, 1854—5 [earlier editions, Oxford 1823 and Berlin 1824]. (3) W. Dindorf, *Demosthenis Orationes* [Leipzig 1825, Oxford 1846] in three volumes, *editio tertia correctior*, (Teubner) Leipzig, 1855—6, reprinted in subsequent years; of all three volumes there is now an *editio quarta correctior*, revised by F. Blass, vol. i 1885, vol. ii 1888, vol. iii 1889. (4) J. Th. Voemel, *Demosthenis oratio adversus Leptinem cum argumentis, Graece et Latine; recensuit cum apparatu critico copiosissimo*. (Teubner) Leipzig, 1866.

COMMENTARIES.

I. General.

(1) G. H. Schaefer, *Apparatus criticus ad Demosthenem, Vincentii Obsopoei* [Heidnecker, *castigationes ac diversae lectiones in orationes Demosthenis*, Basel, 1534, ob. 1539], *Hieronymi Wolfii* [1572], *Joannis Tylori* [1748, 1751] et *Joannis Jacobi Reiskii* [1770—5] *annotationes tenens; commodum in ordinem digestum aliorumque et suis annotationibus auctum edidit Godofredus Henricus Schaefer*. London, 1824—7; vol. iii pp. 1—299, *annotationes ad orat. adv. Leptinem*. (2) W. Dindorf, *Dem. ex recensione Gulielmi Dindorfii*, Oxford, vol. ii [1846], *Annotationes interpretum ad Or. adv. Leptinem*, vol. vi, pp. 593—723 [1849].

II. Special.

(1) F. A. Wolf, *Oratio adversus Leptinem, cum scholiis veteribus et commentario perpetuo; accedit Aelii Aristidis declamatio eiusdem causae, in Germania nunc primum edita*. Halle, 1789. (2) *Editionem Wolfianam (cum Aristidis declamationibus duabus) repeti curavit et auxit J. H. Bremi*, Zürich, 1831. (3) *The Oration of Demosthenes against the Law of Leptines, with English notes and a Translation of*

Wolf's prolegomena, anon. 1840 (W. P. Grant); by B. W. Beaton, pp. 208, Cambridge (Deighton and Bell), 1864. (4) A. Westermann, *ausgewählte Reden*, part 2 including *De Corona* and *adv. Leptinem*, Berlin (Weidmann) 1st ed. 1850, 2nd 1855, 5th (revised by E. Müller) 1874, 6th (revised by E. Rosenberg) 1885. (5) G. Benseler, *Dem. Rede gegen Leptines, Griechisch und Deutsch mit kritischen und erklärenden Anmerkungen*, Leipzig (Engelmann) 1861. (6) R. Whiston, in vol. ii, pp. 155—230 of ed. in *Bibliotheca Classica*, London (Bell) 1868. (7) J. R. King, *adv. Leptinem*. London (Macmillan) 1881. (8) H. Weil, *les plaidoyers politiques de Démosthène,—Leptine, Midias, Ambassade, Couronne*, Paris (Hachette) 1877, 2nd ed. 1883.

LEXICOGRAPHY AND TEXTUAL CRITICISM.

(1) Harpocraton, ed. Dindorf, Oxford 1853. (2) *Rhetores Graeci*, ed. Walz 1832—6; ed. Spengel, 1853. (3) T. Mitchell, (after Reiske) *Indices Graecitatis in Oratores Atticos*, 2 vols. Oxford 1828. (4) C. Rehdantz, *Indices*, (1) *Rhetorischer und stilistischer Index*, (2) *Grammatischer und Lexicalischer Index*, printed with his ed. of the *Philippics* and also sold separately, Leipzig (Teubner), ed. 4, 1886. (5) P. P. Dobree, *Adversaria*, cura Scholefield; Cambridge, 1833 (ed. Wagner, Leipzig, 1875, vol. ii, pp. 107—115). (6) C. G. Cobet, *Miscellanea Critica*, Leyden, 1876, pp. 490—502.

DEMOSTHENIC LITERATURE.

I. General.

(1) Arnold Schaefer, *Dem. und seine Zeit*, 3 vols, esp. vol 1, pp. 353—379 of ed. 1, 1856, = pp. 391—419, ed. 2, Leipzig, 1885. (2) F. Blass, *die Attische Beredsamkeit*, esp. vol. III i, pp. 231—240, Leipzig, 1877.

II. Special.

(1) J. Bake, *Scholica Hypomnemata*, iii 20, on § 15. (2) F. Blass, *Zu Dem. c. Lept. § 1*, τοῦ παυδὸς ἐπεκα τοῦ Χαßπlov, in *Jahrb. f. Phil.*, 1887, p. 717, part 10. (3) C. H. Funkhaenel, on *Lept. § 54*, in *Zeitschrift f. d. Gymnasialw.*, 1855, p. 945; on § 155 *ibid.* p. 81. (4) F. Helmsoeth, on § 15, in *Index lectionum hibernarum*, Bonn, 1807. (5) H. v. Herwerden, *ad Demosthenem, Lept. § 1 &c.* in *Hermes* xii 1877 p. 478—480. (6) G. A. Hirschig, §§ 26, 106, 118, 122, 139, *Philologus*, v 1850 pp. 332—3. (7) E. Hoffmann, on §§ 15, 16, in *Jahrb. f. Phil.* 109 (1874) p. 705; *Bursian's Jahresbericht* 1874—5, iii 488 Blass. (8) B. H. Kennedy, on § 58 in *Journal of Philology*, vol. v (1874) pp. 84—6. (9) R. Rauchenstein, on § 54, in *Jahrb. f. Phil.* 95 (1867) p. 460. (10) H. Sauppe, *Zur Leptinea*, § 130, &c. in *Philologus* 25 (1867) p. 265—8. (11) E. Tournier, on § 88, in *Bibliothèque de l'école des hautes études*, x 2 p. 30; on § 71 and § 115 (ροβρψ for ροβρω) in *Exercices Critiques*, p. 99. (12) J. T. Voemel, *critica ad Dem. Lept.* p. 12, Frankfurt, 1861. (13) H. Wachendorf, on § 47, in *Rhein. Museum*, xxvi, 1871, p. 412. (14) A. Westermann, (a) *Abhandlungen der K. sächs. Gesel. d. Wissenschaften* vol. i, 1850. (b) *Zur Rede gegen Leptines*, on § 2, 20, 21, 22, 33, 35, 40, 43, 44, 54, 55, 56, 61, 68—74, 70, 79, 84, 89—94, 93, 95, 104, 105, 115, 117, 127, 130, 144, in *Zeitschrift f. d. Alterthumswissenschaft* 1844, no. 73, 74, 97, 98. (15) H. Zurborg, *Kritische Bemerkungen*, on § 62, in *Hermes* xiii 1878 p. 280.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

(1) A. Boeckh, *Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener*, ed. 2, 1851, ed. 3 (by Fränkel) 1886. *Public Economy of Athens*; 1st German ed. translated by Sir George

Cornwall Lewis, 1828, 1842; 2nd German ed. translated by Lamb, Boston, U. S., 1857. (2) **K. F. Hermann**, *Lehrbuch der Griechischen Antiquitäten, Staatsalterthümer*, ed. 5, Baehr and Stark, 1874; new ed. by Thumser. (3) **Meier u. Schömann**, *der Attische Process*, 1824, ed. Lipsius 1881—6. (4) **G. F. Schömann**, *de Causa Lep- tinea*, 1855, reprinted in *Opuscula* i 237—246, 1856. (5) **id.** *Antiquities of Greece*, vol. i translated by Hardy and Mann (Rivingtons), 1880. (6) **J. Bake**, *Scholica Hypomnemata*, v 236—303, 1862 (*De Nomothetis*). (7) **Höflin**, *de nomothesia Attica*, Kiel, 1877. (8) **Heine**, on the same subject, Rawitsch, 1883. (9) **C. R. Kennedy**, (a) *Articles in Smith's Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, new ed. preparing, joint editor W. Wayte, (b) *the Orations of Dem.* translated with notes and dissertations, 5 vols. reissued 1880. (10) **G. Perrot**, *le Commerce des Céréales en Attique au quatrième siècle de notre ère*, *Revue historique*, vol. iv 1877. (11) **E. Callemier**, *Articles on ἀρέλεια and χορηγία in Daremberg and Saglio's Dict. des Antiquités*. (12) **R. Dareste**, *les plaidoyers civils de Démosthène, contre Leptine*, vol. i, pp. 38—100 (Plon) Paris, 1879. (13) **H. Schenkl**, in *Wiener Studien* ii 1880 p. 199 on ἀρέλεια, pp. 161—225 *de metoecis Atticis*. (14) **V. Thumser**, *de civium Atheniensium muneribus eorumque immunitate*, pp. 151, Vienna, 1880; *id.* *de metoecis in Wiener Studien* vii, 1885, pp. 46—68. (15) **P. Monceaux**, *les Proxénies Grecques*, Paris (Thorin) pp. 331, 1886. (16) **G. Busolt**, *Die griechischen Alterthümer*, esp. p. 193, Nördlingen, 1887. (17) **Schöll**, *Ueber attische Gesetzgebung*, in *Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-philologischen und historischen Classe der k. b. Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1886, pp. 83—139, Munich, 1887. (18) **F. B. Tarbell**, *On ψηφισματα and νόμοι*, in *American Journal of Philology*, x 1, p. 79—83, 1889.

§ 12. List of Abbreviations used in the critical notes &c.

SIGLARIVM.

Codices		Editiones
S	Parisiensis, p. xxxviii—xlii	(z) Baiteri et Saupprii ed. Turicensis, 1850
S ¹	eiusdem manus prima	(B) Bekkeri ed. stereotypa, 1854
S ²	eiusdem manus secunda	(D) Dindorfii ed. Teubneriana, 1855
L	Laurentianus	(V) Voemellii ed., 1866
A	Augustanus primus	(W) Weiliü ed. altera, 1883
Y	Parisiensis	(wr) Westermanni ed. sexta, 1885
O	Antwerpiensis	(Bl) Blassii ed. Teubneriana, 1888.
P	Laurentianus	
F	Marcianus	
B	Bavaricus	
X	Laurentianus	
Q	Marcianus	CIG Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum
t	Parisiensis	CIA Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum
v	"	
k	"	
s	"	
Vind. I	Vindobonensis	De argumenti Graeci codicibus Ven. et C, cf. Voemellii prolegomena critica p. 184, et Dindorfii Addenda, vol. ix p. 851.

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΤΕΛΕΙΑΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΛΕΠΤΙΝΗΝ.

ΥΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

Ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλις ἄλλοις τ' ἐτίμα τοὺς εὐεργέτας καὶ ἀτελεῖα λειτουργιῶν. πολλῶν οὖν λαμβανόντων αὐτήν, σπάνις ἐδόκει τῶν λειτουργησόντων εἶναι. διὰ τοῦτο Λεπτίνης νόμον εἰσήνεγκεν εἶναι μηδέν' ἀτελεῖ, μηδὲ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐξὸν εἶναι^α τῷ δήμῳ δοῦναι, τὸν δ' ἀτέλειαν αἰτήσαντα^β πᾶσχειν τὰ ἔσχατα^β. τοῦτον ἐγράψαντο τὸν νόμον πρότερον μὲν ἄλλοι, μεθ' ὧν καὶ Βάθιππος, καὶ οὐκ ἐπεξήλθεν, ἢ χρήματα λαβὼν ἢ νόσφ' περιπεσών, νῦν δὲ Φορμίῳ καὶ Κτήσιππος ὁ Χαβρίου παῖς καὶ τινὲς μετ' αὐτῶν, οἷς συνήγορος Δημοσθένης γίνεται. ὁ μὲν οὖν Λεπτίνης πλέον ἰσχύει τῷ² 452 συμφέροντι, τὴν γὰρ χρεῖαν προΐσχεται, ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης τῷ τ' ἐνδόξῳ¹⁰ καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ, τῷ δικαίῳ μὲν, ὅτι δίκαιόν ἐστι τοὺς εὖ ποιήσαντας ἀντ' εὖ πεπονθέναι, καὶ τοὺς ὀρθῶς ἀντιλαβόντας^ο τῶν δοθέντων μὴ ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, τῷ δ' ἐνδόξῳ, διότι τάχα μὲν καὶ ἄλλοις αἰσχροὺς ἃ δεδώκασιν ἀφαιρεῖσθαι,

^α ἐξείναι (V). ^β πᾶσχειν τὰ κατὰ τοῦτον. ἐγράψαντο τοῦτον τὸν νόμον (V).
^ο ἂν τι λαβόντας (Z B): 'videndum ne praestet ἀντιλαβόντας, eos qui pro beneficiis prius praestitis dona acceperunt. Particula quidem parum placet' G. H. Schaefer (D V W B).

THE author of the first Argument is Libanius, the celebrated rhetorician of Antioch (A.D. 314—391+), whose character is sketched in the twenty-fourth chapter of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*. He wrote a short life of Demosthenes with Arguments to his speeches, at the request of Montius, the Roman quaestor, who, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, xiv 7 § 12, was slain at Antioch in 353. These writings of Libanius have been accordingly assigned by Voemel to the time preceding the author's final departure from Constantinople.

The first Argument is quoted, with many variations, by Georgius of Alexandria (*Rhetores Graeci*, vi p. 537, Walz).

6. ἢ χρήματα λαβὼν ἢ νόσφ' περι-

S. D.

πεσών] These are merely conjectures on the part of Libanius. All that we learn from Demosthenes himself is that, at the time when the speech was delivered, Bathippus was dead (§ 144). The case was accordingly taken up by his son Apsephion who is supported by his συνήγορος Phormion, just as Ctesippus is supported by Demosthenes. To make the Argument accurate, we should have to alter Φορμίῳ, in the next line, into Ἀψεφίων; we should also have to omit (with Georgius) καὶ τινὲς μετ' αὐτῶν, which is quite incorrect (A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i² 395 n); and lastly we should have to change οἷς into φ. Demosthenes is not the συνήγορος of 'certain other persons'; he stands in this relation to Ctesippus alone. See, however, p. xxv.

Ἀθηναίοις δ' οὐχ ἥκιστα, οἷς ἀντ' ἄλλου γνωρίσματος τὸ μεγαλόψυχον προσεῖναι δοκεῖ. ἐπιδεικνύει δ' ὅτι καὶ παρανόμως εἰσήνεγκε τὸν νόμον· λέγει γὰρ νόμον τὸν κελεύοντ' ἀναιρεῖν πρῶτον τὸν ἐναντίον νόμον, καὶ τότε¹⁵ αὐτὸν τιθέναι νόμον, ἵνα μὴ ἀλλήλοις ἐναντίοι νόμοι εὐρίσκωνται.

ΑΛΛΩΣ.

Ὁ πρὸς Λεπτίνην λόγος ἐπιγραφὴν ἔχει τοιαύτην, ἐπειδὴ περ παρελθόντος τοῦ χρόνου, ἐν ᾧ ὑπεύθυνος ἦν κρίσει καὶ τιμωρίᾳ γράφων τις νόμον, ἐφαίνετο Λεπτίνης ἀκίνδυνος· ὅθεν πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀλλ' οὐ κατ' αὐτοῦ ὁ λόγος. ἡ δὲ ὑπόθεσις οὕτως ἔχει. σύνηθες ἦν τῇ πόλει τῶν Ἀθηναίων τιμᾶν τοὺς εὐερ-
 20 γέτας ἄλλαις τε^a πολλαῖς καὶ διαφόροις τιμαῖς, καὶ δὴ καὶ ἀτελεῖα. πολλῶν δὲ εἰληφότων καὶ ἀστών καὶ ξένων, ἐπέλευσαν οἱ λειτουργήσοντες, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο σχεδὸν τῶν λειτουργῶν περισταμένων εἰς τοὺς ἀπόρους, Λεπτίνης τῶν πολιτευομένων ἀνὴρ οὐκ ἀδόκιμος ἔγραψε νόμον αὐτοῖς ῥήμασιν οὕτως ἔχοντα,
 2 "ὅπως ἂν οἱ πλουσιώτατοι λειτουργῶσι, μηδένα ἀτελῆ εἶναι πλὴν τῶν 25
 "ἀφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος καὶ τῶν ἐννέα ἀρχόντων, μηδὲ τὸ λοιπὸν
 "ἔξεσθαι τῷ δήμῳ αἰτηθέντι δίδοναι· εἰ δέ τις ἀλῶ αὐτῶν, ἄτιμον αὐτὸν εἶναι 453
 "καὶ γένος καὶ οἰκίαν^o, καὶ ὑποκεῖσθαι γραφαῖς καὶ ἐνδείξεσιν· εἰ δέ καὶ ἐν
 "τούτοις ἀλῶ, ἔνοχον εἶναι τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὡς περ' οἱ δικάζοντες, ὅταν ὀφεί-
 3 "λυντες τῷ δημοσίῳ δικάζωσι." τοῦ νόμου οὖν οὕτως ἔχοντος, ἐγράψατο 30
 μὲν τὸ πρότερον Βαθίππος Λεπτίνην, ὃς ἀπέθανε πρὶν εἰσελθεῖν τὴν γραφὴν. κῆτα διετρίβη χρόνος, καὶ γέγονε Λεπτίνης ἀνεύθυνος· νόμος γὰρ ἦν τὸν γράψαντα νόμον ἢ ψήφισμα μετὰ ἐνιαυτὸν μὴ εἶναι ὑπεύθυνον. ὁμως ἐπειδὴ καὶ οὕτω κατὰ τῶν νόμων^e ἔξῃ ποιεῖσθαι τὰς κατηγορίας, κᾶν οἱ γράψαντες ἔξω κινδύνων ᾧσι, μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπέστη κατήγορος Ἀψεφίων^h υἱὸς 35
 Βαθίππου, ᾧ συνηγόρει Φορμίων ὁ ῥήτωρ, καὶ Κητήσιππος ὁ υἱὸς Χαβρίου,

^a ἄλλαις τε Ven (w bl): μάλιστα cet. ^o post καὶ οἰκίαν inseruit καὶ δημοσίαν τὴν οὐσίαν Herwerden, *Mnemotysne* iii 135 N. S., *Hermes* xii 479 (collato § 156): eadem eorum in locum substitui posse observat w. Textum satis defendit Or. xix 71 ἐξώλη ποιεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ γένος καὶ οἰκίαν (bl). ^f + καὶ (z v). ^e κατὰ τοῦ νόμου (v).
^h Ἀψεφίων (z B).

The author of the second Argument is apparently the same as the writer of the *scholia* on the speech. This may be inferred from the concluding sentence, *ἰτέον δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν μεταχείρισιν τοῦ λόγου*. The writer of the *scholia* is identified by Voemel (*Proleg. Crit.* § 96) as Zosimus of Ascalon. The second Argument, as is justly observed by Weil, is more accurate and more instructive, though less well written, than that of Libanius.

17. παρελθόντος—ἀκίνδυνος] § 144.

19. πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀλλ' οὐ κατ' αὐτοῦ] See *Introd.* § 5 init.

22. ἐπέλευσαν] Late Greek for ἐπέλιπον. Similarly παρελείψαμεν is found in

Polybius xii 15, and καταλείψας in Lucian *D. Mer.* vii 3, and Josephus, *Ant.* xii 9, 3 (Veitch, *Gk Verbs*, s. v. λέπω).

25. ὅπως ἂν—Ἀριστογείτονος] quoted from § 127, where, however, the order of the words is ἀτελῆ μηδὲν εἶναι.

26. καὶ τῶν ἐννέα ἀρχόντων] § 27 fin. μηδὲ τὸ λοιπὸν—δίδοναι] § 160 μηδὲ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐξεῖναι δοῦναι.

27. εἰ δέ τις—δικάζωσι] See § 156. The variations here are so considerable that the writer is not justified in introducing his reconstruction of the law with the words αὐτοῖς ῥήμασιν οὕτως ἔχοντα.

31. ἀπέθανε] § 144.

32. διετρίβη χρόνος, ib. ἐξήλθον οἱ χρόνοι.

ᾧ συνηγόρει Δημοσθένης. τούτων οὖν κατηγορῶν ἐπιστάντων, κατὰ τοῦ νόμου πεποιήνται¹ τὴν γραφήν. ἡ δὲ στάσις πραγματικὴ ἔγγραφος. κεφάλαια δὲ 4 τοῦ λόγου τὸ νόμιμον, τὸ συμφέρον, τὸ δίκαιον. ἀναγκαῖον δὲ εἶπεν τὰς 40 δικαιολογίας ἐκατέρων. καὶ ὁ μὲν Λεπτίνης ἰσχυρίζεται τῷ συμφέροντι διὰ τὸ περιποιεῖν^κ λειτουργούς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ δίκαιῳ. καὶ τῷ μὲν συμφέροντι, ὅτι ἀσύμφορον^κ ὑμῖν γίνεται, ἐὰν οἱ πένητες μόνοι λειτουργῶσιν· ἀπορήσουσι γὰρ τῷ χρόνῳ, καὶ οὐχ ἔξετε τοὺς λειτουργοῦντας·¹ τῷ δὲ¹ δίκαιῳ, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιον^μ τοὺς μὲν ἀδεῶς πλουτεῖν, τοὺς δὲ λειτουργοῦντας αἰεὶ πένεσθαι. 45 ὁ δὲ κατήγορος ἰσχυρίζεται τῷ νομίμῳ καὶ τῷ δίκαιῳ καὶ τῷ συμφέροντι. 5 454 καὶ ἔστι τὸ νόμιμον διπλοῦν, περὶ τε τὸ πρόσωπον καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα. καὶ περὶ μὲν τὸ πρόσωπον, ἀφ' ὧν αὐτὸν ἐχρῆν ποιῆσαι, οὐκ ἐποίησε·^ο <δέ>·^ο παρέβη γὰρ τὸν θεσμόν. θεσμός δὲ ἔστι νόμος παρακελευόμενος πῶς δεῖ νομοθετεῖν.

¹ πεποιήνται κατὰ τοῦ νόμου (V). ^κ λειτουργοὺς καὶ ὅτι ἀσύμφορον (V).
¹ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ (Z B V). ^μ Ald Voemeli (Bl): οὐκ ἔστι (D V W): δεινὸν ἔστι Morellius ex § 7 (Z B). ^ο 'non ex eo orsus est unde oportuit' V. ^ο inseruit Bl.

37. τούτων—ἐπιστάντων] An illegitimate use of the genitive absolute, since the κατήγοροι are the subject of πεποιήνται. Similar solecisms have been noticed in the second Argument to the speech *de falsa legatione*, 336, 7; 337, 6; 338, 2, which has been attributed to the same writer.

38. ἡ δὲ στάσις πραγματικὴ ἔγγραφος] i.e. 'the issue joined is on a practical question and concerns a written document'. The same definition is found in the Arg. to *Androt.* p. 591, 7; and to the *De Corona* p. 224 ad fin., and the speech of Aeschines against Ctesiphon, p. 352. *στάσις* is a technical term of the Greek rhetoricians and corresponds to the ἀμφισβήτησις of Aristotle's *Rhetoric* and the *status*, or *constitutio causae*, of Latin rhetoricians. It is the issue on which the case turns. Quintilian, iii 6 § 3, is inclined to trace the use of the term to Aeschines who in the speech against Ctesiphon, § 206, "borrows from wrestling the term *στάσις*, the position or attitude which the wrestler was obliged to assume, and applies it to the *real question at issue*, from which he charges Demosthenes with straying. The name he explains either, like Cicero and Aeschines, as *primum causae congressus*, the position or posture for resisting an attack [*Topica*, 92—94, 'in quo primum insisit quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio'], or *quod in hoc causa consistat*, the 'real gist' and 'essence' of the case." (Cope's *Introduction to Ar. Rhet.*, p. 400.) The latter explanation is the one accepted in

Volkmann's *Rhetorik* § 4, p. 38, ed. 1885.

The epithet *πραγματικὴ* is explained by Hermogenes, *περὶ τῶν στάσεων* (*Rhetores Graeci*, ii 139 Spengel); ἂν μὲντοι φανερόν ἦ καὶ τέλειον τὸ κρινόμενον, ἡ ζήτησις περὶ τὴν ποιότητα τοῦ πράγματος ἵσταται, ὅσον εἰ δίκαιον, εἰ συμφέρον, εἰ ἔνομον ἢ τι τῶν τοῖσι ἐναντίων, καὶ ὄνομα μὲν γενικὸν τούτῳ ποιότητος, ἦτοι δὲ περὶ τι πρᾶγμα ἔχει τὴν ζήτησιν ἢ περὶ ῥητόν, κἂν ἢ περὶ ῥητόν, νομικὴν ποιεῖ τὴν στάσιν, περὶ ὧν ὕστερον ἐροῦμεν· ἐὰν δὲ περὶ πρᾶγμα, λογικὴν. διαιρήσεις δὲ καὶ τοῦτο διχα· ἡ γὰρ περὶ μέλλοντος πράγματος ἔχει τὴν ζήτησιν ἢ περὶ τίνος ἤδη γεγονότος, κἂν μὲν περὶ μέλλοντος, ἔσται πραγματικὴ. πραγματικὴ γὰρ ἔστιν ἀμφισβήτησις περὶ πράγματος μέλλοντος, εἰ δεῖ γενέσθαι τότε τι ἢ μὴ γενέσθαι, δοῦναι ἢ μὴ δοῦναι.

For ἔγγραφος, cf. Scholiast on *Androt.* p. 104 Baiter and Sauppe, ἡ στάσις τοῦ λόγου πραγματικὴ. πᾶσα γὰρ κατηγορία νόμου ἢ ψηφίσματος ἢ τίνος ἐγγράφου, περὶ μέλλοντων ἔχουσα τὴν σκέψιν, πραγματικὴν ποιεῖται τὴν στάσιν. (See Volkmann's *Rhetorik*, pp. 82, 83.) The same explanation is given by a Scholiast on *Lept.* p. 661 Dindorf.

39. τὸ νόμιμον, §§ 88—133; τὸ συμφέρον, §§ 18—28; τὸ δίκαιον, §§ 29—87.

48. θεσμός] τὸ δλον σύνταγμα τῆς πολιτείας. διαφέρει δὲ θεσμός νόμου· ὁ γὰρ θεσμός ἐστὶ τοῦ Δράκοντος, ὁ δὲ νόμος τοῦ Σόλωνος (Bekker's *Anecdota*, λέξεις ῥητορικαί, p. 264). Andocides i § 83 νόμοις δὲ χρῆσθαι τοῖς Σόλωνος...καὶ τοῖς Δρακοντος θεσμοῖς.

ἔδει γὰρ αὐτὸν γράψαντα τιθέναι ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἐπωνύμων καὶ ἐν νομοθέταις
 κυρώσαι. τοῦτο οὐκ ἐποίησε. περὶ δὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα, ὅτι παρέβη ὁ νόμος οὗτος 50
 παλαιὸν νόμον, τὸν λέγοντα τὰς τοῦ δήμου δωρεὰς εἶναι βεβαίας· ὑπεναντίος
 οὖν τῷ νόμῳ οὗτός ἐστιν, ὅτι κελεύοντος ἐκείνου⁹, ὅσας ὁ δῆμος δέδωκε
 6 δωρεάς, κυρίας εἶναι, οὗτος ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τὰς δεδομένας βιάζεται. τῷ δὲ
 δικαίῳ ἰσχυρίζεται, ὅτι οὐ δεῖ τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἀποστερεῖν ἀμοιβῶν⁴. τῷ
 δὲ συμφέροντι τριχῶς ἰσχυρίζεται, πρῶτον μὲν, ὅτι ἀσύμφορον ὑμῖν γενή- 55
 σεται, εἰάν τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἀφαιρήσθε τὴν δωρεάν· οὐκέτι γὰρ ὁ Δεύκων
 πέμψει ὑμῖν τὸν σῖτον⁵ ἐκ τοῦ Βοσπόρου. δεύτερον δέ, ὅτι ἀσύμφορον ὑμῖν
 ἔσται· οὐκέτι γὰρ εὐεργετήσῃ τις τὴν πόλιν, στερουμένους τῆς δωρεᾶς ὁρῶν
 τοὺς ἄλλους. τρίτον δέ, ὅτι ἀδοξήσετε· δόξετε γὰρ ἀγνώμονες εἶναι.
 7 Ἔστι δὲ ὁ λόγος οὗτος δευτερολογία· ὁ Ἀψεφίων⁶ γὰρ ὡς πρεσβύτερος 60
 ἔλαβε τὴν πρωτολογίαν. οὐκοῦν ὁ Λεπτίνης προηγουμένως τῷ συμφέροντι
 χρήται, φάσκων ἐν σπάνει καθεστάναι τὴν πόλιν τῶν λειτουργούντων,
 δευτέρῳ δὲ τῷ δικαίῳ, ὅπερ ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσότητος θεωρεῖται· πάνν γάρ, φησίν,
 ἔστι δεινόν, τινὰς μὲν πλουτεῖν ἀτελείας ἐπειλημμένους, τὴν πόλιν δὲ μῆδὲ 455
 8 τῶν λειτουργούντων εὐπορεῖν. προβάλλεται δὲ ὁ ῥήτωρ τῷ μὲν δοκεῖν τὴν 65
 κατηγορίαν τοῦ νόμου, συνυποδύεται δὲ καὶ κατασκευάζει καὶ τὴν σύστασιν
 τοῦ οἰκείου νόμου. ἐν γὰρ τῷ νομίμῳ κεφαλαίῳ καθίστησιν, ἀνταγινώσκων
 καὶ ἀντιτιθεῖς καὶ ἀντεξετάζων ἀμφοτέρους τοὺς νόμους, καὶ τὸ διάφορον ὅσον
 δεικνύς. ἵνα δὲ μὴ ἐξαίφνης μῆδὲ ἀναρμόστως παρέχηται ὁ τὸν νόμον, τὴν
 σύστασιν⁸ ἐκ πολλοῦ παρεσκεύασε. καὶ ἡ πρώτη γε ἀντίθεσις τὸν λόγον 70
 τῷ μὲν δοκεῖν ἔστι παρὰ Λεπτίνου, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ πρὸς σύστασιν τοῦ οἰκείου
 συμφέροντος ἐξεύρηται, ἵνα φαίνεται ὁ ἀντιδικὸς τὸν Δημοσθένους εἰσάγων
 9 νόμον. τί γὰρ ὁ Δημοσθένης βούλεται νόμος; τὰς δωρεάς, ὅσας ὁ δῆμος
 ἔδωκε, κυρίας εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας κρίνεσθαι, ἵν', εἰ μὲν ἀξιοί, ἔχωσιν, εἰ δὲ
 ἀναξίως ἔχων δοκοῖεν, ἐλεγχθέντες ἀφαιρεθῶσιν. οὐκοῦν αὐτὸς ὁ Λεπτίνης 75

⁹ editionis Parisinae exemplum Thierschii secutus Bl: τῶν νόμων...κελευόντων ἐκείνων. ⁴ ἀμοιβῶν C al (V W Bl), § 6 μὴ τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἀμειβόμενοι: δωρεῶν (Z B D).

⁵ τὸν σῖτον ὑμῖν (Z B V). ⁶ Ald Voemelii (Bl): τῶν νόμων τὴν σύστασιν, (ceteri).

49. ἔδει—κυρώσαι] § 94.

51. τὰς τοῦ δήμου δωρεὰς εἶναι βε-
 βαίας] § 96.

53. ἀφαιρεῖσθαι...βιάζεται] 'vi eripere
 studeat', Voemel.

56. Δεύκων] §§ 29—40.

59. ἀγνώμονες] § 10 ἀχαρίστους.

64. δεινόν—εὐπορεῖν] § 24.

66. συνυποδύεται—οἰκείου νόμου] i.e.
 'he also covertly insinuates his own view
 and prepares the way for commending
 his own law'. The sense of the two verbs
 is equivalent to λανθάνει κατασκευάζων,
 or λάθρα κατασκευάζει. In the best Greek
 authors σύστασις is not found in the sense

of 'recommendation'.

67. τῷ νομίμῳ κεφαλαίῳ] Esp. §§
 88—101.

70. ἡ πρώτη γε ἀντίθεσις κ.τ.λ.]
 The very first objection in the speech is
 apparently raised on the part of Leptines.
 For ἀντίθεσις in this sense, see Aprians,
 in Spengel's *Rhet. Gr.* i 360—365, esp.
 363, 27 ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ ἡ μία ἀντίθεσις πλεο-
 νάκις εἰσάγεται, ὡς ἐν τῷ πρὸς Λεπτίνην·
 τίς γὰρ ἦν ἀντίθεσις, ὅτι ἀνάξιοι τινὲς εἰσι
 τῆς ἀτελείας. τοῦτο πολλάκις εἰσήγαγεν
 (§§ 1, 38, 131). It is defined by Nicolaus
 Sophistes, iii 450 Sp. as ἡ παρὰ τοῦ ἀντι-
 κειμένου προσώπου ἔνστασις κ.τ.λ.

τὸν Δημοσθένους νόμον κεκύρωκεν. τί γὰρ αἰτιᾶται κατ' ἀρχὰς εὐθύς;¹ ὅτι πολλοὶ τῶν εἰληφότων εἰσὶν ἀνάξιοι. οὐκοῦν ἔχει τὸν Δημοσθένους νόμον <τὸν>² τοὺς ἀνάξιοις ἐκκρίνοντα. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πανταχοῦ³ κατέσπαρται· ὁ γὰρ πολλὸς περὶ αὐτοῦ λόγος ἐθίζει τοὺς δικαστὰς πρὸς τὴν τοῦ νόμου μετὰ 80 μικρὸν ἀνάγνωσιν. ἰδὼν δὲ ὅτι Λεπτίνης ἐκείνον ἔχει [τὸν]⁴ ἰσχυρότατον 10 456 λόγον, ὡς ἂν οἱ πλουσιώτατοι λειτουργῶσιν, ἀτελῇ μηδέν⁵ εἶναι, οὐ ταύτην ἔθηκε προηγουμένην ἀντίθεσιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν λυσιτελοῦσαν αὐτῷ⁶ καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν εἰσφέρειν τὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ⁷ νόμον. ὅταν γὰρ λέγῃ “καὶ τούτῳ “πλείστῳ χρήσεται τῷ λόγῳ”, σοφίζεται τοὺς ἀκούοντας· οὐ γὰρ τῷ περὶ 85 τῶν ἀναξίων πολλῷ χρήσεται λόγῳ, ἀλλὰ τῷ δηλονότι σπανίζειν τὴν πόλιν τῶν λειτουργούντων, καὶ τῷ συμφέρειν μετατιθέναι τὰς λειτουργίας ἀπὸ τῶν ἀπόρων εἰς τοὺς εὐπόρους.

Ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν εἶδος τοῦ λόγου δικανικόν, εἴ γε κρίσις ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τῷ 11 νόμῳ⁸, ἡ δέ γε ὕλη πᾶσά ἐστι διπλῇ, καὶ ταύτης ἡ μὲν ἐστὶ δικανικὴ, ἡ 90 δὲ συμβουλευτικὴ. εὖροις δ' ἂν οὐδὲ πανηγυρικῆς ἰδέας ἀμοιροῦντα τὸν λόγον, ἐν οἷς πευράται σεμνύνειν ἕκαστον τῶν εὐεργετῶν· καὶ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα εὐρήσεις ἄξια τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐγκώμια, καὶ λόγους εὐφήμους⁹ ἀρμόττοντας ταῖς ἐκείνων πράξεσιν, οἷον ὡς ὅταν ἐμπομπεύῃ τοῖς Κόνωνος καὶ Χαβρίου κατορθώμασι καὶ τοῖς Ἐπικέρδους καὶ τῶν ἐκ Θάσου καὶ Κορίνθου καὶ Δεύκωνος. 95 ἵτεον δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν μεταχείρισιν τοῦ λόγου.

¹ Bl: τί γὰρ; αἰτιᾶται F. A. Wolf (Z D V W): ἔτι γὰρ αἰτιᾶται (B). ² addidit Bl.

³ διὰ τοῦτο πάντων Ald etc. (Z B): τοῦτο διὰ πάντων coniect H. Wolf.

⁴ 'malim abesse' Sauppe.

⁵ μηδὲνα ἀτελῇ (Z B V).

⁶ αὐτῷ...αὐτοῦ

(B V). ⁷ ἐπὶ τὸν νόμον (Z B).

⁸ εὐφήμους Vind. 7 (Bl): εὐφήμους (ceteri).

83. καὶ τούτῳ—λόγῳ] § 1 ad fin.

89. ὕλη] 'matter', 'that which is capable of receiving form (εἶδος)', here contrasted with εἶδος.

90. πανηγυρικῆς ἰδέας] The speech not only has a 'forensic' and a 'deliberative' element, but also participates to some extent in the 'epideictic' (or 'declamatory') type of oratory. The rhetoricians from Aristotle downwards divide speeches into three classes, the γένος δικανικόν, συμβουλευτικόν, ἐπιδεικτικόν. The writer of the argument points out that the speech has some of the characteristics of the second and third classes, although in form it belongs to the first alone.

93. ἐμπομπεύῃ] *se iactitat* (Voemel); 'exults in the victories of Conon. &c.' The verb is confined to late Gk, e.g. Lucian *adv. Indoctum*, 10, μάτην ἐμπομπέσαντος τῇ κιθάρᾳ, and the Schol. on p. 460, 13 μὴ βουληθεὶς ἐμπομπεῦσαι ταῖς τῆς πόλεως συμφοραῖς. The orator, while eulogising the achievements of Conon &c., is here compared to one who advances with exultation amid a festal pageant or *πομπή*. So Cicero in the *Orator* § 42 describes the epideictic class of oratory as *potius quam pugnae aptius*.

Κόνωνος] §§ 68—74. Χαβρίου, §§ 75—86; Ἐπικέρδους, §§ 40—47; Θάσου, § 59; Κορίνθου, §§ 52—54; Δεύκωνος, §§ 29—40.

* *Ἄνδρες δικασταί, μάλιστα μὲν εἵνεκα*^a *τοῦ νομίζειν συμφέρειν* 457
τῇ πόλει^b *λελίσθαι τὸν νόμον, εἴτα καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς εἵνεκα*^c *τοῦ*

^a *εἵνεκα* S L, Hermogenes, *Rh. Gr.* iii p. 268 Walz, Demetrius, ib. ix pp. 7, 13, 104 (Z B V W Wr Bl), cf. Voemel, *Proleg. Gram.* § 116: *εἵνεκα* Hermogenes, ib. iii p. 70, anonymus ib. vii p. 60 (D). Tot syllabarum brevium concursus Demostheni displicet. Ceterum *εἵνεκα* pedestri in sermone semper exhibent inscriptiones Atticae, *εἵνεκα* in carminibus tantum admittunt. Delendum esse censuit Herwerden.
^b *τῇ πόλει* MSS, Demetrius π. ἐρμ. §§ 10, 20 (Z B D V W): secludit Wr; cum Aristide ix p. 404 et Hermogenis codicibus Parisinis et Monacensi omisit Bl.
^c *εἵνεκα* S, Hermogenes iii p. 269 (Z B V W Wr Bl): *εἵνεκα* Doxopater *Rh. Gr.* ii p. 333 (D).
^d *ὡς ἂν* codicum lectionem primus

§ 1. The prooemium here consists of a single sentence. Nicolaus Sophistes, iii 473 Sp, *ἐν τῷ πρὸς Λεπτίνην, εἰ καὶ βραχύ, ὅμως γοῦν ὅλον προοίμιον ἔταξε*. The absence of a formal prooemium of the customary type is due to the fact that the speech follows immediately after that of another speaker on the same side. The ordinary topics of a prooemium were doubtless fully represented in the preceding speech. We have instances, however, of a *δευτερολογία* being introduced by a proper prooemium in the speeches against Androtion and Timocrates. Of the present speech it is remarked by Photius, *Bibl.* 265 p. 492, 29, *τὸ προοίμιον Λογγίνος μὲν ὁ κριτικὸς ἀγωνιστικὸν νομίζει, ἕτεροι δὲ οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔφασαν τὸ προοίμιον ἡθικὸν εἶναι*. Photius apparently regarded the *προοίμιον* as extending over the first four sections.

Ἄνδρες δικασταί]. Probably the only other speeches in which these words stand at the very beginning are Or. 32 *Zenoth.*, and Isaeus Or. 3. The court in this case consists of one of the ordinary panels of 500 jurymen. In the present instance they are presided over by the six junior Archons, the Thesmothetae.

συμφέρειν] Leptines had relied on the plea of expediency. The opening words of the present speech shew that the same plea can be also maintained by the opposite side. The law of Leptines had been attacked by a *γραφὴ παρανόμων*, and the previous speaker, Phormion, had doubtless dwelt on the legal objections to that law, and similar objections are urged by Demosthenes himself at a later point. But, at the beginning of the speech, such considerations were less likely to win the ear of the audience than the profession, at the very outset, of being influenced in the main by the public interest.

λελίσθαι] The perfect implies by anticipation the immediate and complete abrogation of the law; inf. § 28

ad ἄν. So after *συμφέρειν* Or. 2 § 5; 8 § 3; and after *λυσίτελέστερον* inf. 14; also after *φημὶ δὲν* in Or. 4 (*Phil.* i) § 19 *ταῦτα μὲν ἔστιν ἃ πᾶσι δεδόχθαι φημὶ δὲν καὶ παρесеκευάσθαι προσήκειν ὁλομαι*, 14 § 17; 59 § 17; and after *δεῖ*, 8 § 43; inf. 141; 21 §§ 105, 120; 23 § 115 (Rehdantz, *Indices*, s.v. Infinitiv).

τοῦ παιδὸς... τοῦ Χαβρίου] Ctesippus. Singularly enough, the name is never mentioned in the speech; and it has been suggested by Athenaeus that the orator's omission of the name is due to the bad character of his client; iv p. 165 § 60 *Κτήσιππος ὁ Χαβρίου υἱός, εἰς τοσοῦτον ἦλθεν ἀσωτίας, ὡς καὶ τοῦ μνήματος τοῦ πατρὸς εἰς δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι χιλίας ἀνάλωσαν δραχμὰς, τοὺς λίθους πωλῆσαι εἰς τὰς ἡδυπαθείας...* ib. 166 *τάχ' οὖν διὰ τὴν πολλὴν ταύτην ἀσωτίαν καὶ κιναιδίαν τοῦ νομ' αὐτοῦ παρέλιπε Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀτελειῶν*. But Chabrias had died only two years before, during the siege of Chios in 357, and at that date the son was under age (§ 82 *ἐν ὀρφανίᾳ τέθραπται*). Thus the bad character of the son had hardly had time to declare itself. The real reason why here and in § 75 the orator calls his client *παῖς Χαβρίου* is because that title appeals directly to the sympathy of the court; and even from a purely legal point of view that title is the best, for it is not in his own right but solely as his father's son that Ctesippus has any claim to the *ἀτέλεια*.

The supposition that the interest which Demosthenes took in the case was due to the orator's paying his addresses to the general's widow is mentioned by Plutarch (*Dem.* 15) only to be dismissed with the remark: 'at any rate he did not marry her'.

The words in the text must not be translated 'the son of Chabrias (*τοῦ υἱὸς... τοῦ Χ.*)', but 'Chabrias' boy'. An examination of Isocr. Or. 19 and Isaeus Or. 7 will shew that *παῖς* is not synonymous with *υἱός*. Plato's phrase *ὦ παῖ*

Χαβρίου, ὡμολόγησα τούτοις, ὡς ἂν^α οἶός τ' ὦ, συνερεῖν^ο. ἔστι δ' οὐκ ἄδηλον, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦθ', ὅτι Λεπτίνης, κἄν τις ἄλλος ὑπὲρ τοῦ νόμου λέγῃ, δίκαιον μὲν οὐδὲν ἐρεῖ [περὶ αὐτοῦ]^ι, φήσῃ δ' ἀναξίους τινὰς ἀνθρώπους^ς εὐρομένους ἀτέλειαν ἐκδεδυκέναι τὰς λητουργίας^h, καὶ τούτῳ πλείστῳ χρήσεται τῷ λόγῳ. ἐγὼ δ' ὅτι μὲν 2

revocavit Taylor; Felicianum et Morellium secuti legebant ἂν. 'semel nomen professus in oratoribus non potuit dicere ἂν οἶός τ' ὦ. Debuit, si modestiae laudem in ipso orationis exordio captare vellet, ὡς ἂν οἶός τ' ὦ' (G. H. Schaefer).

^ο συναίρειν S¹. ^ι περὶ αὐτοῦ secluit w, omiserunt wr et bl 'cum Apsin. ix p. 506 w, Hermogen. iii p. 292 qui de clausula diserte testatur, schol. Herm. vi 347; tamen interpolatum est apud eundem Hermogenem p. 109, 289, 428'. ^ς om. Bl cum Parisinis et Monacensi Hermogenis p. 428. ^h λητουργίας et similia passim w Bl, aetatis Demosthenicae inscriptionibus freti: λειτ- ceteri, codices secuti.

Κλεινίου is a purely poetic form of address and would not justify our treating παῖς as synonymous with υἱός in the present passage. Cf. §§ 75, 82, and *Stroph.* i § 70 τὸν Ἀρχεδέμου παῖδα and *Androt.* 60 τὸν Τελέστου νεανίσκον (Blass, *f. Phil.*, 1887, p. 717). In *Mid.* 165 the right reading is Νικηράτος...ὁ τοῦ Νικίου, ὁ ἀγαπητός, ὁ ἀπαις. It is only a proposal of Dindorf's to read ὁ τοῦ Νικίου ἀγαπητός παῖς.

τούτοις] Ctesippus and Apsephion. The dative must be taken, not with ὡμολόγησα, but with συνερεῖν. Isaeus 4 § 1 εἰκὸς οὖν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὡς ἂν οἶός τε ὦ, συνεῖπεν αὐτοῖς.—συνερεῖν, the ordinary future of συναγορεύειν (= συνήγορος εἶναι). See Cobet, *Var. Lect.* p. 36, and *Mnemosyne*, N. S. ii 127 ff.; also Rutherford's *New Phrygineus* 326 ff.

ὡς ἂν οἶός τ' ὦ, συνερεῖν] Rhythmical endings like that in the text are considered by Hermogenes as characteristic of κάλλος λέξεως: *Rhetores Graeci* ii 342 Sp, τοῦ χάριν οὐκ εἶπεν, ὡμολόγησα τούτοις, ὡς ἂν οἶός τε ὦ, συνεῖπεν; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι διὰ τὸ μὴ ὅμοιον ἂν γενέσθαι τὸν ἥχον, εἰς μακρὰς πᾶσας εἰ κατέληγεν, ὃ ἔστι τοῦ βεβηκότος ῥυθμοῦ. οὐ μὲν, ἀλλ' εἰτε βεβηκῶς εἰτε μὴ ὁ τοιοῦτος εἴη ῥυθμός, ἵνα μὴ πάντῃ τῷ Διονυσίῳ, ὃς δοκεῖ περὶ λέξεώς τι πεπραγματοῦσθαι, ἀντιλέγωμεν, δῆλον ὡς τοῦ κάλλους ἐστὶν ἴδιος κ.τ.λ. The same clause is quoted by Demetrius as an example of the modern δεινότης which avoids the characteristics of the archaic style. iii 315 Sp, § 245, ἐν δεινότητι φεύγειν δεῖ τὸ ἀρχαιοειδὲς καὶ τοῦ ἥθους καὶ τοῦ ῥυθμοῦ, καὶ καταφεύγειν μάλιστα ἐπὶ τὴν νῦν κατέχουσαν δεινότητα. τῶν οὖν κώλων αἱ τοιαῦται ἀποθέσεις, ὡμολόγησα τούτοις, ὡς ἂν οἶός τε ὦ, συνερεῖν, ἔχονται μάλιστα οὐ εἰρηκα ῥυθμοῦ (cf. Blass, *Att. Ber.* iii 119).

Neither of the above rhetoricians notices that such an ending as ὡς ἂν οἶός τ' | ὦ συνεῖπεν would have involved a monotonously metrical conclusion.

ἔστι δ' οὐκ ἄδηλον—] This anticipation of the argument which will be used on the opposite side is known in rhetoric as the figure πρόληψις, *anteoccupation*. It may be represented, says Hermogenes, ii 444 Sp, either as a matter of ἐπιστήμη (as οἶδα ὅπερ νῆ Δι' ἐρεῖ), or of δόξα (as τάχα τοίνυν ἴσως ἐρεῖ), or of ἀκοή (as πυνθάνομαι τοίνυν μέλλειν αὐτὸν λέγειν). The present instance he brings under the head of ἐπιστήμη: 445 ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀτελείας ἰσχυρότατον προτείνων τοῦ Λεπτίνου κεφάλαιον, τὸ τῆς ἀλίας, τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ πρότεινεν οὕτως.

δίκαιον μὲν οὐδὲν—τῷ λόγῳ] The orator finds it convenient to represent the unworthiness of a certain number of the privileged persons as the principal, and almost the only, argument that Lep- tines can urge in favour of his law. We shall see below that he had other and stronger arguments: even in the terms of his law, he had appealed to another reason, ὅπως ἂν οἱ πλουσιώτατοι λητουργῶσιν (§ 127). Thus it is with good reason that the writer of the second Argument says of Demosthenes: σοφίζεται τοὺς ἀκούοντας. But Aristides, in his declamation against Demosthenes (ii p. 612 f Dindorf), goes too far in protesting that the orator is misleading his audience and that Lep- tines himself never dreamed of resorting to so feeble an argument (Weil).

τις ἄλλος] any one else among the σύνδικοι appointed by the state to defend the law, § 146. εὐρομένους ἀτέλειαν, 15 τῶν εὐρισκόμενων τὰς διαρείς, 23, *Aristocr.* § 125 ταῦτα εὐρισκόμενος. ἐκδεδυκέναι, 'shirked'. λητουργίας. *Introd.* § 2, p. iii. § 2. ἐγὼ δ'—ἔασω] Quoted by Dio-

τινῶν κατηγοροῦντα πάντας ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τὴν δωρεῖαν¹ τῶν ἀδίκων ἐστίν, ἑάσω· καὶ γὰρ εἴρηται τρόπον τινα, καὶ ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἴσως γυγνώσκεται· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖν' ἂν ἐροίμην ἡδέως αὐτόν, τίνος εἶνεκ', εἰ τὰ μάλιστα μὴ τινὲς ἀλλὰ πάντες ἦσαν ἀνάξιοι, τῶν αὐτῶν ἡξίωσεν ὑμᾶς τε καὶ τούτους. ἐν μὲν γὰρ τῷ γράψαι “μηδέν εἶναι ἀτελῆ”,

¹ δωρεῖαν ubique w et bl, aetatis Demosthenicae inscriptiones secuti (in oratione de Corona, § 91, *δωρίας* S, *δωρίας* L, ed. Voemel, p. ix): *δωρεᾶν* MSS.

nysius Hal., *de Comp.* 9, with the remark *μεμειώται γὰρ κἀνταῦθα τῶν δυνόντων κώλων ἐκάτερον· αὐτοτελὴ δ' ἂν ἦν, εἰ ταῦτα οὕτως ἐξήνεγκεν· ἐγὼ δ' ὅτι μὲν τινῶν κατηγοροῦντα, ὡς οὐκ ἐπιτηδεῖων ἔχειν τὴν ἀτέλειαν, πάντας ἀφαιρεῖσθαι καὶ τοὺς δικαίως αὐτῆς ταχόντας, τῶν ἀδίκων ἐστίν, ἑάσω. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐδόκει τῷ Δημοσθένει πλεονα ποιεῖσθαι λόγον τῆς ἀκριβείας τῶν κώλων, ἢ τῆς εὐρυθμίας. The same sentence is quoted by Hermogenes *περὶ μεθόδου δεινότητος* 7 (ii 431 Spengel's *Rh. Gr.*) as an example of *παράλειψις τῶν γνωρίμων*.*

τινῶν] emphatic, and therefore not enclitic.

ἀφαιρεῖσθαι] used in the middle voice almost throughout the speech, e.g. §§ 4, 8, 17, 18, 23, 25, 29, 34. The active and middle are combined in § 66. The passive ἀφαιρῆσθαι occurs in § 3; ἀφαιρεθήναι, 4.

τὴν δωρεῖαν] the bounty, i.e. τὴν ἀτέλειαν. The generic term *δῶρον* being often used in a bad sense, of bribes, another word became necessary to express a gift of an honourable kind; and that word is *δωρεῖα*, which is always used in a good sense.—*δωρεῖα* is the form best attested by inscriptions before and during the time of Dem., being found in two after 444 B.C. (CIA i 8, 20; iv 25 a 5), and in one about 403 B.C. (ii add. i b 23); also after 350 (add. i 15 b 2), in 343 (115, 3), in 347—342 (Dittenberger's *Syllage* 101, 20, 23), 341 (CIA 872 B 2), 286 (311, 51).—*δωρεᾶ* is first found in 403 B.C. (CIA ii add. i b 32), and afterwards in 343, 336, 334, 307, 300, 287, thrice in 286 (CIA 311, 16 and 23, and 312, 26), and in 284 &c. Thus it becomes the predominant form in and after 286 (Meisterhans, *Grammatik der Attischen Inschriften*, ed. 1888, p. 31).

In the *Greek Etymology* of Curtius, 594, among forms 'where we cannot be sure that the ε is not a shortening of the diphthong εἰ' is mentioned 'δωρεᾶ with the Hesychian by-form *δωρεῖα*'. It is also

observed that the word may be placed without hesitation, if only by virtue of its accent, among the collectives in -*ja* exemplified by the Sanskrit *gau-jā*, 'a herd of cows', cf. *ἀνθρακ-ία*, *μυρμηκ-ία*, *νεοττ-ία*. 'Accordingly *δωρε-ᾶ* properly means a number of gifts.' (The collective sense of the word may be noticed in § 146.) Cf. *γενεᾶ*, 'the sum of people of the same age', originally *γενεσ-ja*, then *γενεῖα*, then *γενεᾶ*. Similarly 'we ought probably to assume for *δωρεᾶ* an older form *δωρε-ῖα*, where the ε may be regarded as a weakening of the stem-vowel ο (cf. *χρῶσε-ιος*, *οἰκε-ιος*)'.

τῶν ἀδίκων ἐστίν] neuter. For similar genitives neuter after εἶναι, cf. 16 τῶν καλῶν ἐστίν, 65 τῶν ἀσχιῶν ἐστίν, 135 ἐν τι τῶν ἀσχιῶν ἐστίν, *Ol.* 2 § 2 ἐστίν τῶν ἀσχιῶν μάλλον δὲ τῶν ἀσχιῶν, Isaeus 6 § 97 ὥς ἐστιν ἐν τι τῶν ἀσχιῶν, Aeschin. 1 § 2 ἐν τι τῶν ἀσχιῶν (καλλιστῶν ib. 143, 151) εἶναι, Dem. *Ol.* 1 § 26 τῶν ἀποπτῶντων ἂν εἴη (Rehdantz, *indices*, s.v. neutrum). Kühner, *Gr. Gr.* ii 317.

εἴρηται] by the previous speaker, Phormion.

ἴσως, *fortasse*, does not imply a real doubt, but only (like *δήπου*) a polite assumption:—'I presume', as in §§ 73, 75, 105, 161, 162.

p. 9, l. 2. ὑμᾶς, sc. ἀφελετο. The hiatus in *δοῦναι ὑμῖν*, and the repetition of the previous *ἐξεῖναι δοῦναι*, have suggested the omission of *ὑμῖν ἐξεῖναι*. But Demetrius, π. ἐρμ. § 246, quotes the passage as it stands, as an instance of *δεινότης* arising from harshness of sound, *δεινὸν γὰρ πολλὰ χροῦ καὶ τὸ δύσφθογγον, ὥσπερ αἱ ἀνώμαλοι ὁδοί*.

The orator here identifies the *δικασταί* in the present trial with the *δῆμος* in general, insinuating that the law of Leptines attacks the sovereign right of the *δῆμος* to give of its own to any one it pleases. Here, as elsewhere, his obvious object is to raise a prejudice against Leptines: *συγκροτεῖ τοῖς δικασταῖς τὸν Λεπτίνην, πόλεμον αὐτῷ πρὸς τοὺς καθ' ἑμένους ἐγέλρων* (Scholiast).

τοὺς ἔχοντας ἀφείλετο τὴν ἀτέλειαν, ἐν δὲ τῷ προσγράψαι “μηδὲ
 “τὸ λοιπὸν ἐξεῖναι δοῦναι”, ὑμᾶς τὸ δοῦναι ὑμῖν ἐξεῖναι¹. οὐ γὰρ
 ἐκείνῳ γ’ ἔνεστιν^k εἰπεῖν, ὡς τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, ὕπερ τοὺς ἔχοντας
 [ἀφείλετο]¹ τὴν δωρεῖαν ἀναξίους ἐνόμιζεν^m, οὕτω καὶ τὸν δῆμον
 ἀνάξιον ἡγεῖτο κύριον εἶναι τοῦ δοῦναιⁿ, ἐὰν τῷ βούληται. ἀλλὰ 3
 458 νῆ Δία ἐκεῖν’ ἂν ἴσως εἴποι πρὸς ταῦτα· ὅτι διὰ τὸ ῥαδίως ἐξ-
 απατᾶσθαι τὸν δῆμον, διὰ τοῦθ’ οὕτως ἔθηκε τὸν νόμον. τί οὖν
 κωλύει πάντ’ ἀφηρῆσθαι καὶ ὅλως τὴν πολιτείαν ὑμᾶς κατὰ τοῦτον
 τὸν λόγον; οὐ γὰρ ἔστ’ ἐφ’ ὅτου^p τοῦτ’ οὐ πεπόνθατε τῶν πάντων,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ψηφίσματα πολλὰ πολλακίς ἐξαπατηθέντες κεχειρο-
 τονήκατε, καὶ συμμάχους ἤδη τινὰς ἥττους ἀντὶ κρειττόνων
 ἐπέισθηθ’ ἐλέσθαι, καὶ ὅλως ἐν οἴμαι πολλοῖς οἷς πράττετε καὶ
 τοιοῦτό τι συμβαίνειν ἀνάγκη. ἄρ’ οὖν θησόμεθα νόμον διὰ 4
 ταῦτα “μηδὲ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐξεῖναι τῇ βουλῇ μηδὲ τῷ δήμῳ μήτε

¹ ὑμῖν ἐξεῖναι secl. H. Wolf et F. A. Wolf (D V W R): defendunt Demetrius
 π. ἐρμ. § 246, Hermog. pp. 152, 155, Tiberius p. 553. ^k ἔνεστιν
 codices fere omnes (Z B D V W W R): ἔστιν A, Apsines ix p. 503 οὐ γὰρ ἐκείνῳ
 ἔστιν εἰπεῖν, Aristides ii 364 οὐ γὰρ ἐκείνῳ γ’ ἔστιν εἰπεῖν, ib. 575 καὶ μὴν
 οὐδ’ ἐκείνῳ γ’ ἔστ’ εἰπεῖν (B). ¹ ἀφείλετο, codicum omnium lectio,
 in S lineolis atramenti antiqui litterae cuiusque trans partem inferiorem
 ductis notata, e superioribus irrepsisse videtur; delevit Reiske (D V W).
 ‘Certum vitium certa emendatione Reiske sustulit expuncto ἀφείλετο, quod
 ex praecedenti loco adhaesit. In aliis libris est νομίζων pro ἐνόμιζεν. Nempe
 sic vetus corrector impeditam verborum scripturam conatus est expungere non
 admodum feliciter. Est operae pretium hanc manifestam interpolationem diligenter
 animadvertere.’ Cobet, *Miscellanea Critica*, p. 490. ἀφείλετο—νομίζων

(Z B B). ^m ἐνόμιζεν S L A Y (D V W): νομίζων X. οὐς ἔχοντας ἀφείλετο
 —ἀναξίους νομίζων (W R). ⁿ δοῦναι S L: + τὰ εἰρησίου B 1824, cf. § 102.
^o ὅτι διὰ τὸ syllabis brevibus quinque deinceps collocatis MSS: διὰ γὰρ τὸ B,
 Aristidem ii 657 secutus, διὰ γὰρ τὸ ῥαδίως ἐξαπατᾶσθαι τὸν δῆμον ταῦτ’ εἰκότως
 προσγράψαι, collatis Dem. Or. 8 § 68, 21 § 203. ^p ὅτου S L² P: ὅτω

ἔνεστιν] 24 § 66 οὐδ’ ἐκείνῳ γ’ ἔνεστιν
 αὐτῷ κ.τ.λ.

§ 3. ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία] *at enim*, here (as
 often) introducing an objection supposed
 to be made by the opposite side. Or. 6
 (*Phil.* ii) § 13 ἀλλὰ νῆ Δι’, εἰποι τις ἂν ὡς—,
 ib. 14 ἀλλ’ ἐβιάσθη νῆ Δία, 8 § 51 θαν νῆ
 Δι’ ἀνάγκη τις ᾗ. ἔθηκε, the active, as
 usual, of the legislator; while the middle
 is used of the state, as in § 4 θησόμεθα
 νόμον; and θέσθαι νόμον.

τί οὖν κωλύει κ.τ.λ.] ‘Well, according
 to *this* argument, what is there to prevent
 your being at once deprived of every-
 thing,—deprived, in a word, of your very
 constitution?’

ἐφ’ ὅτου...τῶν πάντων] ‘There is not
 a single occasion, out of all, on which
 you have not been thus treated’, i.e.
 ‘deceived’, τοῦτο referring back to the

sense of ἐξαπατᾶσθαι. ἐφ’ ὅτου, cf. § 13.
 πολλὰ πολλακίς] the adjective and
 adverb are here, as often, put closely to-
 gether, e.g. in Eur. *Med.* 1165.

συμμάχους—ἐλέσθαι] For other re-
 ferences to the Athenian policy of helping
 the weak against the strong, see Thuc. vi
 18 § 2 and 87 § 2 ξύμμαχοι καὶ νῦν καὶ
 πρότερον τοῖς ἐνθάδε ὑμῶν ἀδικουμένοις,
 Isocr. *Paneg.* 52—65, Dem. 15 § 22 σφύ-
 ζειν τοὺς ἀτυχούντας δέ.

ἐν οἴμαι πολλοῖς] Or. 19 *F. L.* § 80,
 and 54 *Conon* § 38 οἱ...οἶμαι βέλτιστοι.

οἷς] Here, as often, the relative is
 ‘attracted’ or ‘assimilated’ to the case of
 the antecedent. In 54 § 11 ὑπὸ τῶν πλε-
 γῶν ἅς εἰλαβον, the assimilation does not
 take place, probably because the speaker
 wishes to insist more distinctly on the
 statement in the relative clause.

“προβουλευεῖν μήτε χειροτονεῖν μηδέν”; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶμαι· οὐ γάρ ἐσμεν ἀφαιρεθῆναι δίκαιοι περὶ ὧν ἂν ἐξαπατηθῶμεν, ἀλλὰ διδαχθῆναι πῶς^α τοῦτο μὴ πεισόμεθα, καὶ θέσθαι νόμον οὐχ ὃς ἀφαιρήσεται τὸ κυρίους ἡμᾶς εἶναι, ἀλλὰ δι’ οὗ τὸν ἐξαπατῶντα τιμωρησόμεθα.

- 5 Εἰ τοίνυν τις ἐάσας ταῦτ’ αὐτὸ καθ’ αὐτὸ ἐξετάσειε, πότερόν ποτε^β λυσιτελέστερόν ἐστι, κυρίους μὲν ὑμᾶς εἶναι τῆς δωρειᾶς, ἐξαπατηθέντας δέ τι^γ καὶ φαύλῳ τινὶ δοῦναι, ἢ διὰ τοῦ^δ παντελῶς ἀκύρους γενέσθαι, μηδ’ ἂν ἀξίόν τιν’ εἰδῆτ’^ε ἐξεῖναι τιμήσαι, εὖροιτ’ ἢν μᾶλλον ἐκείνῳ λυσιτελοῦν. διὰ τί; ὅτι ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πλείονος ἡ

vulg., Apsines p. 514 (Bl).

^α πῶς S: ὅπως L et vulg. (B 1824).

^β ποτε: τι Z, hanc lectionem in S exstare falso arbitrati. Codicum omnium lectionem ποτε expungendum esse censet Cobet, non esse enim huic voculae locum in bipartita interrogatione πότερον—ἢ.

^γ τι S soli: ποτε codd. ceteri, idem adscriptum in S L (Z B) et a Cobeto praelatum.

^δ διὰ τοῦ S

(Z B V W Wr Bl): διὰ τὸ τριβὺς brevibus collocatis L (B 1824, D).

^ε εἰδῆτ’ Bl collato prooem. LV § 1 ἰδοι.

^β προσήκει S L: προσήκε

§ 4. προβουλευεῖν] refers to the βουλή, or Council of 500, whose business was to prepare measures to be submitted to the δῆμος assembled as an ἐκκλησία. χειροτονεῖν on the other hand refers to the ἐκκλησία.

ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶμαι] 79; Or. 8 § 15; inf. 12 ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀξιώ. In all such cases, although δέ does not actually follow, a contrast is implied between the speaker’s opinion and that of his opponents.

δίκαιοι] For the personal construction, as well as the general sense, cf. Or. 15 Rhod. § 16 πολλὰ... ἐξηπάτησθε, ὧν οὐδενὸς αὐτοὶ δοῖναι δίκην δίκαιοι ἂν εἶναι φήσατε. It has been observed that the meaning of δίκαιος is not exactly the same in the two clauses: in the former it is, ‘we deserve as a punishment’; in the latter, ‘we claim as a right’. Both meanings may be combined by some such rendering as: ‘justice demands, *not* that we should be deprived of any rights about which we may be deceived, but that we should be instructed how to escape this misfortune in the future &c.’

νόμον κ.τ.λ.] Dem. is here foreshadowing the general tenour of the law which he is about to propose in place of that of Leptines (§§ 88—101).

§ 5. τοίνυν] No less than eight successive paragraphs in this speech are introduced by this connecting particle (here and §§ 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 24), and the same particle recurs in nineteen other passages, §§ 41, 49, 51, 67, 71, 73, 74, 87,

88, 105, 112, 116, 118, 120, 125, 131, 134, 136, 155. So far from being confined to indicating an *inference*, it is most commonly used to denote a *transition*, especially a transition from the general case to a series of particular illustrations, or from a general statement to its application. There is probably no speech of Dem. in which this connecting particle is so persistently repeated. The speech, as observed by Blass, *Att. Ber.* iii 237, is more loosely constructed than his other speeches, and excepting in the middle portions, the successive arguments merely follow one another and are uniformly introduced by the very same connecting particle.

ἐξετάσειε] A favourite word with Dem., e.g. inf. 18, 52, 58, and Or. 2 § 20 ἀκριβῶς ἐξετασθήσεται, and 27 πικρῶς ἐξετάσαι, 6 § 7 ἐξετάζειν (τοὺς λογιζομένους) and 37 ὡς δ’ ἂν ἐξετασθῇ ἀκριβῶς, 8 § 21 μετὰ παρρησίας ἐξετάσαι τὰ παρόντα πράγματα, 14 § 7 ἐξητασμένη καὶ παρεσκευασμένη, 23 § 213 πλεῖω τῶν ἀναγκῶν ἐξετάζεσθαι, 9 § 2 ἀνπερ ἐξετάζητε ὀρθῶς, 18 § 11 ἐξετάσω, § 173 λέγων καὶ γράφων ἐξηταζόμεν τὰ δέοντ’, § 318 πρὸς τοὺς ζῶντας... τὸν ζῶντα ἐξετάζει, § 197; 19 §§ 115, 120, 219; 21 §§ 65, 161, 202; 22 §§ 12, 30, 47; 51, 66; 24 §§ 6, 160, 173; 37 § 46; 45 § 76; 57 §§ 27, 28 (partly from Rehdantz, *indices*, s.v. ἐκ).

πότερόν ποτε] *ultrum tandem*.

ἐξαπατηθέντας...τι] 23 § 117 ἐξαπατῶντων τινῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.

προσῆκε^v τιμᾶν, πολλοὺς εὖ ποιεῖν προκαλεῖσθ' ὑμᾶς, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ μηδενὶ μηδέν^w, μηδ' ἂν ἄξιος ᾖ, διδόναι, πάντας ἀπείρξετε τοῦ φιλοτιμεῖσθαι. πρὸς δὲ τούτῳ καὶ^x δι' ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι οἱ μὲν ἀνάξιόν εἰσι τινα τιμήσαντες εὐηθείας τινα δόξαν ἔχουσιν ἂν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἀγαθόν
459 τι ποιοῦντας ἑαυτοὺς μὴ τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἀμειβόμενοι κακίας. ὅσῳ δὴ κρεῖττον εὐήθη δοκεῖν ἢ πονηρόν εἶναι, τοσούτῳ λύσαι τὸν νόμον κάλλιον ἢ θέσθαι.

Οὐ τοίνυν ἔμοιγ' οὐδ' ἐκεῖν' εὐλογον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, σκοποῦν^γ μένῳ φαίνεται, καταμεμφόμενον τοὺς ἐπὶ^γ ταῖς ὑπαρχούσαις

t v, corr. F, corr. A (B 1824, Bl).

^w μηδέν A P; 'recte est receptum,

cum et causa cur potuerit excidere plana sit et haec requiri verba doceant §§ 103 et 105' Klotzius, *Quaest. Crit.* p. 52: om. S L (w). μηδένα Cobet, seclusis et μηδενὶ et διδόναι.

^x καὶ in S omission manu prima (Z B Bl): additum manu antiqua (D V W wr).

^γ τοὺς ἐπὶ S Y O L¹, Bekkeri

Anecdota p. 151 (V Bl): τινὰς ἐπὶ quattuor brevibus collocatis vulg., supra scriptum in L; in margine manu antiqua additum in S γρ κατ. τινὰς. 'Videtur fuisse καταμεμφόμενον ὀλιγὺς τινὰς. ON et ὀλι facillime confunduntur et saepe N pro Λι scribitur et contra' Cobet: cuius coniectura idcirco condemnatur quod inde contra morem Demosthenicum breves syllabae quinque una collocantur.

προκαλεῖσθ'] here future, as the context refers to the effect which the law of Leptines will produce in the future (Weil). This is confirmed by ἀπείρξετε in the parallel clause.

§ 6. δι' ἐκεῖνο] sc. εὐροῦ^τ ἂν μᾶλλον ἐκεῖνο λυσίτελον.

εὐηθείας τινα δόξαν ἔχουσιν ἂν] fortasse simplices esse putantur (Voemel). The contrast of εὐηθείας and κακίας in the present sentence, and of εὐήθη and πονηρόν in the next, shews that εὐηθεία is here used in a good sense, = *simplicitas* (G. H. Schaefer, Weil, and Westermann-Rosenberg), and not *stultitia* (Wolf). For the two senses, cf. Plato, *Rep.* 400 E εὐλογία ἀρα καὶ εὐαρμοστία καὶ εὐσχημοσύνη καὶ εὐρυθμία εὐηθεία ἀκολουθεῖ, οὐχ ἣν ἀνοίαν οὖσαν ὑποκοριζόμενοι καλοῦμεν ὡς εὐηθειαν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ὡς ἀληθῶς εὖ τε καὶ καλῶς τὸ ἥθος κατεσκευασμένην διάνοιαν. For εὐήθης as a euphemism for ἀφρων, cf. Plato, *Alc.* 2, 140 C οἱ ἐν εὐφημοστότοις ὀνόμασι βουλόμενοι κατονομάξουσιν τοὺς ἀφρονάς καλοῦσιν εὐηθείς. In Dem. *Ol.* 2 § 6 εὐηθεία is a polite equivalent for ἀνοία (ib. § 7); in 19 *F. L.* § 107 it is used in a less depreciatory sense, διὰ τὴν ὑμετέραν εὐηθειαν καὶ πραότητα εὐθύνας δίδοσι, καὶ ταύτας δατηνίκα βούλεται. Cf. Thuc. iii 83 τὸ εὐηθές οὐ τὸ γενναῖον πλείστον μετέχει καταγελασθὲν ἠφανίσθη. One of the best Latin parallels is Martial xii 51 'tam saepe nostrum decipi Fabullinum, | miraris, Aule? semper homo bonus tiro

est'.

εὐήθη δοκεῖν ἢ πονηρόν εἶναι] At first sight δοκεῖν appears to be contrasted with εἶναι, as certainly as εὐήθη is contrasted with πονηρόν; but, on further consideration, it seems more probable that δοκεῖν is common to both εὐήθη and πονηρόν, just as δόξαν in the previous sentence is common to εὐηθείας and κακίας. The words accordingly stand for εὐήθη ἢ πονηρόν δοκεῖν εἶναι, but the natural order of those words is artificially altered, partly to secure a formal symmetry of structure before and after ἢ, and partly to avoid hiatus after εὐήθη. Similarly in § 25, πιστοῖς εἶναι καὶ βεβαίοις δοκεῖν διαμείναι, there is no antithesis between εἶναι and δοκεῖν; the words are really equivalent to πιστοῖς καὶ βεβαίοις εἶναι δοκεῖν διαμείναι; and the artificial order is due to a desire to avoid closing the sentence with three successive infinitives.

Voemel's translation is *simplicem quam improbum videri praestat*, and the same view is supported by Westermann and Weil. The latter observes: 'il faut réciter ce passage de manière à faire sentir qu'il n'y a pas antithèse entre δοκεῖν et εἶναι'. Lastly it is remarked by Blass: 'εἶναι post πονηρόν collocatum maxime ambiguum sententiam reddit; cf. Liban. iv 652, 8: ὅσῳ δὴ μετριώτερον δυστυχῇ μᾶλλον εἶναι δοκεῖν ἢ φαῖλον. Omitti εἶναι non potest, cum ceteroquin semper ad δοκεῖν addatur'.

δωρεαῖς, "τοὺς χρησίμους ὄντας τῶν τιμῶν ἀποστερεῖν. εἰ γὰρ ὑπαρχουσὼν τούτων φαῦλοι καὶ ἀνάξιοι τινες κατὰ τὸν τούτων" λόγον εἰσὶ, τί χρὴ προσδοκᾶν ἔσσεσθαι τότε, ὅταν παντελῶς πλέον^b μέλλῃ μηδὲν εἶναι τοῖς χρηστοῖς οὖσιν;

8 "Ἐτι τοίνυν ὑμᾶς κἀκεῖν' ἐνθυμεῖσθαι δεῖ, ὅτι ἐκ τῶν νῦν ὑπαρχόντων νόμων καὶ πάλαι κυρίων, οὓς οὐδ' ἂν^c αὐτὸς οὗτος ἀντίποι μὴ οὐχὶ καλῶς ἔχειν, ἐνιαυτὸν διαλιπὼν ἕκαστος λητουργεῖ, ἅστε τὸν ἡμισύν ἐστ' ἀτελὴς τοῦ χρόνου. εἴθ' ἥς πᾶσι μέτεστι τὸ ἡμισυ καὶ τοῖς μηδ' ὅτιοι ἄγαθὸν πεποιηκόσιν ὑμᾶς, ταύτης τοὺς εὖ

^a Cum argumentum oratoris totum ad futurum pertineret, aut καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν inserere aut postea τῶν τιμῶν τῶν μελλουσῶν scribere voluit, quod ad sensum attinet recte, sed vix probabile est verba ista revera excidisse.

^b τούτων S L et codices fere omnes: τούτου F (BD). ^c μηδὲ πλέον S L soli (Z D V W Wr): πλέον (B Bl). μηδὲν πλέον εἶναι μέλλῃ τοῖς χρ. Minucianus p. 610. μηδὲν πλέον μέλλῃ εἶναι Cobet, μηδὲ...μηδὲν e dittographia orta esse arbitratus (μηδὲ in textu, μηδὲν a correctore in margine); quae collocatio eatenus tantum displicet quod hiatum sine causa admittit.

^c οὐδ' ἂν...ἀντίποι A (Bl); quem verborum ordinem hiatu evitandi causa praetulit quidem Benselerus, *de hiatu* p. 104, sed in textum suum non recepit, etiam alterum ordinem ferendum esse arbitratus. οὐ δ'...ἀντίποι ἂν edd. fere omnes; sed 'vocula ἂν non est suo loco posita. Requirit constans compositionis consuetudo ut scribatur: οὐδ' ἂν κτλ. et sic legitur in nescio

§ 7. τούτων] Leptines and his friends. Dindorf, who accepts τούτου, objects to τούτων because several plural words have already occurred in the same sentence, none of them referring to Leptines and his associates. Voemel quotes *F. L.* §§ 36, 37, 150, 154, and adds: 'Orator enim uigito, facie, toto corpore converso ad adversarios satis aperte dicebat'. Cf. 36 § 12.

For the general structure of the whole sentence, cf. 21 § 9 *ὅπου γὰρ ἐπόντος τοῦ φόβου τούτου φαίνονται τιες οὐδὲν ἤττον ὑβρισται, τί χρὴ τοὺς τοιοῦτους προσδοκᾶν ἂν ποιεῖν, εἰ μηδεὶς ἐπὶ ἄγων μηδὲ κινδυνος;*

§ 8. οὓς—καλῶς ἔχειν] 88 οὓς οὐδεὶς ἂν ἀντίποι μὴ οὐ δεῖν ἔχειν, 24 § 24 οὐδεὶς πῶποτ' ἀντίποι μὴ οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν αὐτοὺς (sc. τοὺς νόμους). Kühner, *Gr. Gr.* ii 763 f; Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses*, § 95, 2 c and note 1 b (= § 807 ed. 1889).

ἐνιαυτὸν διαλιπὼν] 'every other year', lit. 'having left an interval of a year'; Isocr. *Phil.* § 8 *χρόνον ὀλίγον διαλιπούσα*.

τὸν ἡμισύν—τοῦ χρόνου] 4 § 16 τοῖς ἡμίσει τῶν ἡπείων, 36 § 9 τῆς προσόδου τὴν ἡμίσειαν, and similarly with πολλὸς and πλείστος preceding a partitive genitive and assimilated to the latter in gender and number. (For more exx. see Rehdantz, *indices*, s. v. adiectivum 2, and Kühner ii 239.)

ἥς] sc. ἀτελείας, understood from the

preceding adjective ἀτελής. Similarly in § 129 τῶν λητουργιῶν...οὐδ' ἔχουσιν (sc. ἀτελείαν, understood from εἰς ἀτελείας).

'In the case, then, of that exemption, the half of which is shared by all, even by those who have conferred no benefit whatsoever upon you, are we to take away from those who have been our actual benefactors that additional share of this exemption which we have ourselves conferred upon them?' The complimentary ἀτελεία is here represented as an extension of the regular exemption which every one enjoyed in alternate years.

καὶ τοῖς μηδ' ὅτιοι ἄγαθὸν πεποιηκόσιν ὑμᾶς] We have here a hexameter line; but the orator's delivery of the whole sentence was most likely such as to make it extremely improbable that the metrical character of this particular clause caught the attention of his audience. Other instances of hexameter lines are collected by Rehdantz, *indices*, i, s. v. Verse (4 § 6; 8 §§ 40, 47; 18 § 143 τὸν γὰρ ἐν Ἀμφίση πόλεμον, δι' ὃν εἰς Ἑλλάττειαν, ib. 198; 19 §§ 75, 76; 23 §§ 14, 50, 134, 144); but, with the possible exception of the single line quoted in full, hardly one of them really obtrudes itself even on an attentive ear. See § 60 and cf. Cicero's *Orator*, 189.

ποιήσαντας, ὁ⁴ προστεθείκαμεν αὐτοῖς, τοῦτ'⁵ ἀφελάμεθα; μηδαμῶς· οὔτε γὰρ ἄλλως καλὸν οὐθ' ὑμῖν πρόπον. πῶς γὰρ οὐκ αἰσχρόν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, κατὰ μὲν τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀψευδεῖν νόμον γεγράφθαι, ἐφ' οἷς οὐδέν ἐστι δημοσίᾳ βλάβος εἴ τις ψεύδεται⁶, ἐν δὲ τῷ κοινῷ μὴ χρῆσθαι τῷ νόμῳ τούτῳ τὴν πόλιν τὴν αὐτὴν ἐπιτάξασαν τοῖς ἰδιώταις⁷, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἀγαθὸν τι πεποιηκότας ἐξαπατῆσαι, καὶ ταῦτ' οὐ μικρὰν ζημίαν ὀφλήσειν μέλλουσιν;

quo codice Parisiensi de veteris correctoris coniectura' Cobet.

S (B Bl): à eadem manu mutatum.

⁴ δ prima manu

τοῦτ' vulg (B Bl): ταῦτα S L soli.

⁵ ψεύδεται S L soli: ψεύσεται vulg. (B 1824).

⁶ τὴν αὐτὴν—ἰδιώταις 'spuria sunt. Volebat dicere homo quisquis est: ἡ πόλις ἥτις αὐτὴ (τοῦτο) τοῖς ἰδιώταις ἐπέταξεν, sed quis non intelligit eo sensu dici non posse τὴν αὐτὴν ἐπιτάξασαν? Praeterea illa verba plane sunt supervacanea et otiosa. Eadem enim sententia inest in verbis νόμον γεγράφθαι', Cobet. αὐτὴν τὴν Hertlein, *Hermes*, xiii 13. Sed textum satis defendunt loci infra allati.

ἄλλως] 'in general', contrasted with ὑμῖν.

§ 9. πῶς γὰρ οὐκ αἰσχρόν] a favourite formula of Dem.

In the sentence dependent on αἰσχρόν (ἐστι), the clause introduced by μὲν is made co-ordinate with that introduced by δέ, whereas in English it is more convenient to treat the former as subordinate to the latter: 'how can it fail to be disgraceful, that, *while* in the market-place..., yet in public affairs &c....' The disgrace does not attach to the law of fair dealing in the market-place, but to the inconsistency between this law of trade and the public practice of Athens.

This co-ordinate construction is extremely common after αἰσχρόν (ἐστι), e.g. Isocr. *ad Dem.* i §§ 11, 19, *Paneg.* § 181. Cf. Dem. 19 *F. L.* §§ 132, 267 (καὶ γὰρ ἂν καὶ ὑπερφυῖς εἴη); 23 *Aristocr.* §§ 140, 143 (πῶς οὖν οὐκ αἰσχρόν καὶ δεῖνόν ἂν ἦτε πεποιηκότες), 211; 24 *Timocr.* § 31 (πῶς οὐ σχέτλιον); 34 § 43 (δεῖνόν γὰρ ἂν εἴη). Cf. inf. §§ 12, 156 (πῶς οὐ δεῖνόν), and 86 (οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμῖν ἀρμόττει). (Many more exx. are quoted by Gebauer, *de hypotacticis et paratacticis argumenti ex contrario formis quae reperiuntur apud oratores Atticos*, 1877, pp. 88 ff., esp. p. 92.)

τὴν ἀγορὰν] Elsewhere regarded as the place of public life; but here the centre of private business and traffic, in contrast with τὸ κοινόν (Westermann). In the time of Dem. the *agora* probably extended over a large part of the inner Cerameicus, the district N.W. of the Acropolis (note on § 7; cf. E. Curtius, *Attische Studien* ii, and *Erläuternder*

Text der sieben Karten zur Topographie von Athen, p. 26 and plate opposite p. 55; also Weizsäcker in *Fachrb. f. Philol.* 1887, pp. 577—612, esp. p. 580).

ἀψευδεῖν] The inf. after νόμος γεγράφθαι is used on the analogy of such phrases as οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν ἀψευδεῖν, and expresses the purport of the law (§ 55 ad fin., 96 ad fin., 100, 102, 135). The law in question required honourable dealing in matters of buying and selling. Harpocration, κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀψευδεῖν: 'Περειδὴς ἐν τῷ κατ' Ἀθηνογένους α', 'ὁ μὲν τοίνυν νόμος κελεύει ἀψευδεῖν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.' ἔοικεν ὁ νόμος περὶ τῶν ὀνίων κείσθαι. Θεόφραστος γοῦν ἐν τοῖς περὶ νόμων φησὶ δυοῖν ταύτων ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τοὺς ἀγορανόμους, τῆς τε ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ εὐκοσμίας καὶ τοῦ ἀψευδεῖν μὴ μόνον τοὺς πιπράσκοντας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ὀνουμένους.

τὴν αὐτὴν ἐπιτάξασαν] αὐτὴν should be joined closely to the participle as in *F. L.* 114 τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμολογοῦντα, 204 τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐωρακότες, 221 τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἡδικηκότες, *Timocr.* 43 τοὺς αὐτοὺς τῶν νόμων ἀναγεγραμμένους ὕστερον ἢ ἐτέθησαν κυρίους εἶναι, 44 § 24 τῷ αὐτῷ εἰσποιητῷ ὄντι, 55 § 35 τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὑμῖν ὁμωμοκόσιν (Dobree on *F. L.* 114). Thus the Latin rendering should not be 'civitatē eandem, quae privatis id imperarit' (Voemel), but 'civitatē quae ip̄sa privatis id imperarit'.

καὶ ταῦτ'] with participle, as in 8 § 55 καὶ ταῦτ' ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἀρπάξω, 56 § 40 καὶ ταῦτ' ἀξιούτων ἡμῶν, and 44 καὶ ταῦτ' οὐχ ἦττον ἡμῶν συνηδικημένους. For other uses, see 1 § 7; 9 §§ 13, 27; 15 § 15; and Kühner, *Gr. Gr.* ii 644.

- 10 οὐ γὰρ εἰ μὴ χρήματ' ἀπόλλυτε, μόνον σκεπτέον, ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ ἡ δόξαν χρηστήν, περὶ ἧς μᾶλλον σπουδάζετ' ἢ περὶ χρημάτων, καὶ οὐ μόνον ὑμεῖς, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι. τεκμήριον δέ· χρήματα 460 μὲν γὰρ πλείστα ποτε κτησάμενοι, πάνθ' ὑπὲρ¹ φιλοτιμίας ἀνήλωσαν, ὑπὲρ δὲ δόξης οὐδένα πώποτε κίνδυνον ἐξέστησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς ἰδίας οὐσίας προσαναλίσκοντες διετέλουν. νῦν τοίνυν οὗτος² ὁ νόμος ταύτην ἀντὶ καλῆς αἰσχρὰν τῇ πόλει περιάπτει. καὶ οὔτε τῶν προγόνων οὐθ' ὑμῶν ἀξίαν. τρία γὰρ τὰ μέγιστ' ὀνειδῆ κατὰται, φθονερούς ἀπίστους ἀχαρίστους εἶναι δοκεῖν³.
- 11 "Οτι τοίνυν οὐδ' ἐστὶν ὅλως, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦ ἡθους τοῦ ὑμετέρου κύριον ποιῆσαι τοιοῦτον νόμον, καὶ τοῦτο πειράσομαι

¹ ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰ scripsit Bl, collato § 41, οὐ...μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰ. ² ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας Bl, laudato Aristide, ii 684, πάντα δὲ ταῦθ' ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας προσέσθαι, quo fit ut contra compositionis Demosthenicae legem a Blassio ipso indicatam syllabae breves quattuor concurrunt. ³ οὗτος propter tres breves una collocatas delere vult Bl, collato § 13 τὸν νόμον...τοῦ νόμου ubi τούτου in multis additur. ⁴ §§ 8—10 post § 17 trans-ferre voluit Nitsche, *de traiciendis partibus in Dem. orationibus*, p. 92.

§ 10. οὐ γὰρ εἰ μὴ—χρηστήν] 'For you must not consider merely whether you avoid losing money, but whether you actually lose a good name'. The thought is suggested by ζημίαν ὀφλήσειν being metaphorically applied in the previous sentence to other than merely pecuniary loss. 'It is true', the speaker implies, 'that the law of Leptines does not involve you in pecuniary loss, on the contrary it professes to be of pecuniary advantage to you; but it robs you of your honour, and that is a far more important matter for your consideration'. This interpretation (which agrees in the main with those of Wolf, Schaefer, Westermann, Benseler and Weil) recognises the fact that μὴ is expressed in the first clause only, and assumes that it is not understood in the second. Schaefer less satisfactorily treats εἰ μὴ χρήματ' ἀπόλλυτε as = εἰ χρήματα σφύζετε.

περὶ ἧς μᾶλλον—διετέλουν] The same thought is thus expanded in a speech written in the previous year, *Androt.* § 76 καὶ οὐδ' ἐκεῖν' εἶδεν, ὅτι πρὸς μὲν χρημάτων κτήσῃ οὐδεπώποτε ὁ δῆμος ἐσπούδασε, πρὸς δὲ δόξης ὡς οὐδὲ πρὸς ἐν τῶν ἄλλων. τεκμήριον δέ· χρήματα μὲν γὰρ πλείστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων ποτὲ σχῶν, ἅπανθ' ὑπὲρ φιλοτιμίας ἀνήλωσαν, εἰσφέρων δ' ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων οὐδένα <πώποτε> κίνδυνον ὑπὲρ δόξης ἐξέστη, and in the parallel passage in *Timocr.* 184.

τεκμήριον δέ] generally without a demonstrative pronoun. Similarly with μαρ-

τύριον δέ, σημείον δέ, δῆλον δέ, κεφάλαιον δέ, αἴτιον δέ, μέγιστον δέ and the like (Kühner, ii 565). In all these cases the next sentence is usually introduced by γὰρ (ib. 853).

ποτε] in the time of Pericles. It is characteristic of orators in dealing with historical facts to refer to them in a manner that is intentionally vague.

κίνδυνον ἐξέστησαν] *De Cor.* 319 οὐδέν' ἐξίσταμαι, *Soph. Aj.* 82 φρονούντα γὰρ νῦν οὐκ ἂν ἐξέστην ὀκνῶ (Kühner, p. 253).

ταύτην] refers back to δόξης. ἀντὶ καλῆς αἰσχρὰν. *Thuc.* i 86 ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν κακοὶ γηγένονται, *Soph. O. T.* 455 πτωχὸς ἀντὶ πλουσίου.

περιάπτει] 'fastens'. *Lysias* 21 § 24 σωθεὶς αἰσχρῶς ὀνειδῆ καὶ ἑμαντῶ καὶ ἐκέλευς περιάψω. [*Dem.*] 61 § 1 αἰσχύνην μᾶλλον ἢ τιμὴν περιάπτοντα τοῦτο.

τρία—εἶναι δοκεῖν] *Soph. El.* 1088 δύο φέρειν ἐν ἐνὶ λόγῳ, σοφά τ' ἀρίστα τε παῖς κεκλησθῆαι (Weil). κατὰται, 'acquires' for the state, 'brings upon it'. For this use of κτᾶσθαι, cf. *Soph. Ant.* 924 τὴν δυσσέβειαν εὐσεβοῦς' ἐκτρησάμην.

§ 11. τοῦ ἡθους τοῦ ὑμετέρου] For the gen. cf. i § 1 τῆς ὑμετέρας τύχης ὑπολαμβάνω, and iο τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀμελείας. Here of a characteristic attribute, in which sense the gen. is more frequently applied to persons, as in 4 § 47 κακούργον μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶ κριθέντ' ἀποθανεῖν, στρατηγὸς δὲ μαχόμενον τοῖς πολεμοῖς.

κύριον ποιῆσαι] this shews that the law had not yet been finally ratified.

δείξει διὰ βραχέων, ἔν τι τῶν πρότερον πεπραγμένων τῇ πόλει διεξελθών. λέγονται χρήμαθ' οἱ τριάκοντα δανείσασθαι παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν Πειραιεῖ¹. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ πόλις εἰς ἐν ἦλθε^m καὶ τὰ πράγματ' ἐκεῖνα κατέστη, πρέσβεις πέμψαντες οἱ

¹ ἐμ Πειραιεῖ Bl, S et Aristidis p. 351 codicem Parisinum 1741 secutus; quod cum lapidum inscriptorum consuetudine congruit (Meisterhans, *Gram. Att. Insc.* § 41 A, etc.). Sed in § 36 habet S ἐν πειραιεῖ. ^m ἦλθεν S (v wr).

πεπραγμένων τῇ πόλει] One of the common constructions with the passive, remarkably frequent in Dem., esp. (but not exclusively) with the perfect passive, 5 § 18 τῶν ἐκείνοις πεπραγμένων, *de Cor.* 265 τὰ σοὶ κάμολ βεβιωμένα, *F. L.* 199 ταῦτα συνειδὼς αὐτῷ πεπραγμένα... καὶ τὸν βεβιωμένον αὐτῷ βίον, *Androt.* 22 §§ 23, 78, *Timocr.* 24 § 187.

λέγονται] It is characteristic of Dem. to attribute his knowledge of the history of Athens to general report, or hearsay; and to dissemble his study of literary sources of information. Similarly φασὶ in § 12.

A public speaker who in any obtrusive manner laid claim to being a man of literary research would have been listened to with impatience by an Athenian audience. Cf. *Meid.* 143 λέγεται τοίνυν ποτὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει... Ἀλκιβιάδης γενέσθαι, *Phil.* i § 24 πρότερόν ποτ' ἀκούω ξενικὸν τρέφειν ἐν Κορίνθῳ τὴν πόλιν, οὗ Πολύστρατος ἡγήτο καὶ Ἰφικράτης καὶ Χαβρίας καὶ ἄλλοι τινές, καὶ αὐτοὺς ὑμᾶς συστρατεύεσθαι· καὶ οἶδα ἀκούων ὅτι Λακεδαιμονίους παραταττόμενοι μεθ' ὑμῶν ἐνίκων οἱ ξένοι καὶ ὑμεῖς μετ' ἐκείνων. *Ol.* iii 21 τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων ἡμῶν λέγοντας ἀκούω, ὥσπερ ἴσως καὶ ὑμεῖς,... τοῦτω τῷ ἔθει καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ τῆς πολιτείας χρῆσθαι, τὸν Ἀριστοτέλην ἐκείνων, τὸν Νικίαν, τὸν ὁμώνυμον ἐμάντῳ, τὸν Περικλέα. *Phil.* iii 48 ἀκούω Λακεδαιμονίους τότε κ.τ.λ. *Androt.* 52 (of the time of the Thirty) ὡς ἐστὼν ἀκούειν, *Aristocr.* 116 f (of Philocrates, son of Ephialtes) φασὶ, *Timocr.* 154 ἀκούω δ' ἔγωγε καὶ τὸ πρότερον οὕτω καταλυθῆναι τὴν δημοκρατίαν. Similarly in a forensic speech, where the orator's client is represented as disclaiming a minute acquaintance with the details of law, *Conon* § 18 φασὶ... γήγνεσθαι καὶ ἀκούω... εἶναι.

As to the facts referred to, Xenophon, *Hell.* ii 4 § 28, and Plutarch, *Lysander* 21, simply state that the oligarchical party borrowed 100 talents from the Spartans; Lysias, again, alludes to the embarrassment of Athens while in debt to the Spartans, (*Nicom.*) 30 § 22 ὁρῶν (τὴν

πόλιν) ἀπορούσαν χρημάτων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν ἀπειλοῦντας, ὅταν μὴ ἀποπέμψωμεν αὐτοῖς τὰ χρήματα. But the sequel is recorded only in the present passage, and (about the same time) in Isocr. *Areop.* §§ 67, 68. The latter speech is assigned by Blass, *Att. Ber.* ii 279, to the end of 355 or the beginning of 354; and by Jebb, *Att. Or.* ii 206, to the latter half of 355: δ δὲ πάντων κάλλιστον καὶ μέγιστον τεκμήριον τῆς ἐπιεκειας τοῦ δήμου· δανεισαμένων γὰρ τῶν ἐν δαστει μινάντων ἑκατὸν τάλαντα παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὴν πολιορκίαν τῶν τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατασχόντων, ἐκκλησίας γενομένης περὶ ἀντιδόσεως τῶν χρημάτων καὶ λεγόντων πολλῶν ὡς δικαίον ἐστί διαλθεῖν τὰ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους μὴ τοὺς πολιορκουμένους ἀλλὰ τοὺς δανεισαμένους, ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ κοινὴν ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀπόδοσιν. As a study of style it is instructive to compare these two nearly, if not quite, contemporaneous allusions to the same incident. Thus while Dem. is content with the brief and completely intelligible phrase, ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν Πειραιεῖ, Isocr. characteristically adopts the ampler periphrasis, εἰς τὴν πολιορκίαν τῶν τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατασχόντων. Both alike treat the historical fact in a rhetorical manner; both find it convenient to keep out of sight the pressure which (as observed by Weil) was doubtless put upon Athens by the Lacedaemonians and by their king, Pausanias.

τοὺς ἐν Πειραιεῖ] 149, the constant appellation of the constitutional party, banished from Athens by the Thirty and established in the Peiraeus; in contrast with the oligarchical party who secured possession of the city itself, τοὺς ἐξ ἀσπείως, *infra*; *Timocr.* 134 τῶν ἐκ Πειραιῶς καὶ ἀπὸ Φυλῆς οὅτος ἦν (with Wayte's n), *Lysias* 12 §§ 53—59.

εἰς ἐν ἦλθε] ἀπὲρ τοῦ ὁμώνυμον, Harpocration. Cf. *Thuc.* iii 10 καθ' ἐν γενόμενοι.

κατέστη] 'when the state was restored to unity and those troubles were settled', *rebus illis compositis* (Voemel). *Lysias, Agorai.* 13 § 25 (of the times of the Thirty) ἔως τὰ πράγματα κατασταλή,

12 Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ χρήματα ταῦτ' ἀπήτουν. λόγων δὲ γιγνομένων καὶ τῶν μὲν τοὺς δανεισαμένους ἀποδοῦναι κελεύοντων, τοὺς ἐξ ἄσπεως^α, τῶν δὲ τοῦτο πρῶτον ὑπάρξαι τῆς ὁμονοίας σημεῖον ἰξιούντων, κοινῇ διαλύσαι τὰ χρήματα, φασὶ τὸν δῆμον ἐλέσθαι συνεισενεγκεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ μετασχεῖν τῆς δαπάνης, ὥστε μὴ λύσαι τῶν ὁμολογημένων μηδέν. πῶς οὖν οὐ δεινόν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ τότε μὲν τοῖς ἡδίκηκόσιν ὑμᾶς ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ψεύσασθαι [τὰ]^ο χρήματ' εἰσφέρειν ἠθέλησατε, νῦν δ' ἐξὸν ὑμῖν ἀνευ δαπάνης τὰ δίκαια ποιῆσαι τοῖς εὐεργέταις, λύσασι τὸν νόμον, ψεύδεσθαι μᾶλλον αἰρήσεσθε; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀξιῶ.

13 Τὸ μὲν τοίνυν τῆς πόλεως ἦθος, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἐπ'

^α τοὺς ἐξ ἄσπεως a F. A. Wolfio suspecta, a Cobeto exclusa. ^ο τὰ 'non magis recte exstat quam ταῦτα, quod post χρήματα multi codices inferunt. Nam τὰ χρ. totam summam denotat, quam populus συνεισφέρει τοῖς ἐξ ἄσπεως, non εἰσφέρει' Blass.

Aeschin. 3 § 208 ὦ Δημόσθενης, εἰ σοὶ ἦσαν ὅμοιοι οἱ ἀπὸ Φυλῆς φεύγοντα τὸν δῆμον καταγαγόντες, οὐκ ἂν ποθ' ἡ δημοκρατία κατέστη, Isocr. *Raneg.* 138 ἔταν τὰ τῶν βαρβάρων καταστῆ, [Lysias] κατ' Ἀνδοκίδου 6 § 36 ἐτάραξε μὲν οὗτος τὴν πόλιν, κατεστήσατε δ' ὑμεῖς. Cf. Ar. *Eg.* 865 ἔταν μὲν ἡ λῆμνη καταστῆ, λαμβάνουσιν οὐδέν, | ἐάν δ' ὦν τε καὶ κάτω τὸν βόρβορον κυκῶσιν, | αἰροῦσι· καὶ σὺ λαμβάνεις, ἦν τὴν πόλιν ταράττης.

ἀπήτουν] the regular word for demanding payment of a debt, just as ἀποδοῦναι in the next sentence is the regular word for paying a debt (see note on 53 *Nicostr.* § 10).

§ 12. λόγων γιγνομένων] 'on a debate ensuing', in the ἐκκλήσια.

κελεύοντων] not 'commanding', but 'urging'.

τοὺς ἐξ ἄσπεως] It is pointed out by Weil that this phrase, which has been suspected by some critics, is more precise than οἱ τριάκοντα, the loan having been really contracted by Pheidon and the Ten, who remained masters of the ἄστυ when the more violent members of the Thirty left for Eleusis, Isocr. l.c. and Lysias, *Eratosth.* § 58 f.

τῆς ὁμονοίας] The article pointedly refers to the harmony which had already been restored by the solemn oath ἡ μὴ μὴ μνησικακήσειν (Xen. *Hell.* ii 4 § 43). The terms of the oath are preserved by Andocides, *de mysteriis* § 90 καὶ οὐ μνησικακήσω τῶν πολιτῶν οὐδενὶ πλὴν τῶν τριάκοντα καὶ τῶν ἐνδεκα < καὶ τῶν δέκα added by Baiter and Sauppe>· οὐδὲ τούτων δὲ ἀν' ἐθέλη εὐθύνας διδόναι τῆς ἀρχῆς ἧς ἡρξεν. συνεισενεγκεῖν] 'The Athenian people,

whether from honesty, as Demosthenes asserts, or through fear caused by threats of the Spartans, discharged this debt by means of a general property tax [εἰσφορᾶ]. In this loan there was, doubtless, neither interest nor security required', p. 761 of Lamb's transl. of Boeckh's *Public Economy* IV 18.

τῶν ὁμολογημένων] not the terms agreed upon with the lenders of the money, but the terms of amnesty between the two political parties in Athens.

πῶς οὖν οὐ δεινόν...εἰ κ.τ.λ.] See note on § 9 πῶς γὰρ οὐκ αἰσχρόν (c. inf.). Gebauer, l.c., p. 85, quotes Plutarch, *Ti. Gracch.* 15 § 3, and gives many similar exx. from the Orators.

τοῖς ἡδίκηκόσιν ὑμᾶς] contrasted with τοῖς εὐεργέταις, and χρήματ' εἰσφέρειν with ἀνευ δαπάνης. The whole sentence is an excellent example of condensed and forcible antithesis.

ἠθέλησατε] you, the ἄνδρες δικασταί, members of the sovereign δῆμος, as represented by your predecessors fifty years ago. *De Cor.* 249 δι' ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἀθηναίους ἐσφύδμην. Cf. § 2.

λύσασι] constructed with ὑμῖν, in spite of the interposition of εὐεργέταις.

ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀξιῶ] 'I, for my part, cannot approve it, cannot think it right', *indignum censo* (G. H. Schaefer), *hoc mihi quidem esse videtur indignum* (Voemel). The contrasted clause containing δὲ is unexpressed as in § 4 ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶμαι.

§ 13. ἐπ' ἄλλων πολλῶν] 'in many other instances', *Ol.* 2 § 1 ἐπὶ πολλῶν... ἰδεῖν, Isocr. 5 § 146 οὐ μόνον ἐπὶ τούτων αὐτοὺς δέψαι τὴν γνώμην ταύτην ἐχοντας

461 ἄλλων πολλῶν καὶ ἐφ' ὧν εἶπον ἴδοι τις ἂν τοιοῦτον^ρ, ἀψευδὲς καὶ χρηστόν, οὐ τὸ λυσιτελέστατον^α πρὸς ἀργύριον σκοποῦν, ἀλλὰ τί καὶ καλὸν πράξαι. τὸ δὲ τοῦ θέντος τὸν νόμον, τὰ μὲν ἄλλ' ἔγωγ' οὐκ οἶδα, οὐδὲ λέγω φλαῦρον οὐδὲν οὐδὲ σύννοϊδα, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ νόμου σκοπῶν εὐρ' σκω πολὺ τούτου κεχωρισμένον. φημὶ τοίνυν 14 ἐγὼ κάλλιον εἶναι τούτον ὑμῖν ἀκολουθῆσαι περὶ τοῦ λύσαι τὸν νόμον, ἢ ὑμᾶς τούτῳ περὶ τοῦ θέσθαι, καὶ λυσιτελέστερον εἶναι καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ τούτῳ, τὴν πόλιν πεπεικέναι Λεπτινήν ὅμοιον αὐτῇ γενέσθαι δοκεῖν, ἢ αὐτὴν ἐπὶ τούτου πεπείσθαι ὁμοίαν εἶναι τούτῳ· οὐδὲ γὰρ εἰ πάνν χρηστός ἐσθ', ὥς ἐμοῦ γ' ἔνεκ'^τ ἔστω, βελτίων ἐστὶ τῆς πόλεως τὸ ἦθος.

Νομίζω τοίνυν ὑμᾶς, ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί, ἄμεινον ἂν περὶ τοῦ 15 παρόντος βουλευσασθαι, εἰ κάκεινο μάθοιτε, ὅτι ᾧ μόνῳ μέζους εἰσὶν αἱ παρὰ τῶν δῆμων δωρεαὶ τῶν παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτειῶν [διδομένων]^ρ, καὶ τοῦτ' ἀφαιρεῖται^ι νῦν τῷ νόμῳ. τῇ μὲν γὰρ χρεία

^ρ τοιοῦτον *δν* Cobet. τοιοῦτ' *δν* *w* collato § 147. ^α οὐ τί τὸ λυσ. Dobree, 'quod numeris quoque (οὐ τί || ἀλλὰ τί) commendatur' Blass. ^τ ἐνεκ' (wr). ^ρ διδομένων 'interpolatum et spurium....Dicebant αἱ παρὰ τῶν δῆμων δωρεαί, sine participio, quod si addi fuisset solitum dixisset: αἱ παρὰ τῶν δῆμων δωρεαὶ διδομένη *ΔΙ* τῶν παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτειῶν μέζους εἰσὶν. Sed nihil est hac compositione frequentius'. Cobet. ^ι ἀφαιρεῖτε *L*, ^ν rec.

ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πάντων ὁμοίως, Lycurg. 64 *δταν* ταύτην ἐφ' ἑνὸς τις παρίδῃ, λεληθεν ἑαυτὸν ἐφ' ἀπάντων ταῦτα πεποιηκώς. § 3, ἐφ' ὅτου.

πρὸς ἀργύριον] 'by a pecuniary standard', Isocr. *Paneg.* 76 οὐδὲ πρὸς ἀργύριον τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν ἔκρινον.

τί καὶ καλὸν πράξαι] καὶ 'really', as often with interrogatives, e.g. 4 § 46 τί καὶ χρῆ προσδοκᾶν; 19 § 138 τί καὶ ποιήσῃ; τὸ τοῦ θέντος] sc. ἦθος. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα, not after οἶδα, but used adverbially as in Thuc. iv 55 § 2 καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐν φυλακῇ πολλῇ ἦσαν.

φλαῦρον] 'disparaging', § 102, *Meid.* 208 περὶ ὧν οὐδὲν ἂν εἴποιμι πρὸς ὑμᾶς φλαῦρον ἐγώ. Cf. Wayte on *Androt.* 12, and Shilleto on *F. L.* § 270=306.

σύννοϊδα] *Ol.* 3 § 3 πέπεισμαι γὰρ ἐξ ὧν παρῶν καὶ ἀκούων σύννοϊδα. 'οἶδε qui audit, σύννοϊδε qui vidit aut interfuit' (Reiske). 'Observes velim quam timide et leniter Demosthenes adversarium tractet' (Wolf).

τούτου] sc. τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἦθους.

§ 14. θέσθαι] § 4.

γενέσθαι δοκεῖν] implying that Lep- tines cannot really resemble the state in excellence of character; all that he can do is to assume a virtue when he has it not. The insinuation is all the more pointed owing to the studiously courteous tone of

the context, which is thus noticed by the scholiast: ὑφιεμένῳ ἔοικεν, οὐ μὴν ἀπῆλλα- ται τοῦ πικρὸς εἶναι.

ὥς ἐμοῦ γ' ἔνεκ' ἔστω] 'as he is welcome to be, so far as I am concerned'; 'as he may be, for aught I know to the contrary'. *Ol.* 3 § 14 ἐνεκα γε ψήφισμά- των, 24 *Timocr.* 65 ἐνεκ' ἀναιδέας, Herod. iii 12 § 2, vii 187 § 2, Thuc. i 143 § 5, Xen. *Mem.* iv 3 § 3, *Cyr.* iii 2 § 30, and Isocr. 15 § 165 ἀσφαλῶς ἂν ἔξω ἐνεκά γε συκοφαντῶν (Rehdantz, s. v. ἐνεκα).

τὸ ἦθος] 'in character'. The general sense of §§ 13, 14 may be illustrated by *Androt.* 64 τὸν ὑπὲρ πόλεως πράττοντά τι δεῖ τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἦθος μιμεῖσθαι.

§ 15. ᾧ μόνῳ] 'honestatem dicit et stabilitatem' (Wolf).

τῶν δῆμων] 'democratical states'.

ἀφαιρεῖται] middle; the subject is Lep- tines, who is represented as not merely robbing individuals of their privileges, but even depriving the state of the right of conferring that special form of reward in which democratical constitutions are superior to all others.

τῇ...χρεΐα] 'In respect of the advantage of those who win the bounties, it is despots &c. who are able to confer the highest rewards'. 'si respexeris emolumen-

τῇ τῶν εὐρίσκομένων τὰς δωρεῖας οἱ τύραννοι καὶ οἱ τὰς ὀλιγαρχίας ἔχοντες μάλιστα δύνανται τιμᾶν^{uv}. πλούσιον γὰρ ὃν ἂν βούλωνται παραχορῆμ' ἐποίησαν· τῇ δὲ τιμῇ καὶ τῇ βεβαιότητι^w τὰς παρὰ τῶν 16 δῆμων δωρεῖας εὐρήσεται οὐσας βελτίους. τό τε γὰρ μὴ μετ' αἰσχύνῃς ὥς κολακεύοντα λαμβάνειν, ἀλλ' ἐν ἰσηγορίᾳ δοκοῦντ' ἀξιόν τινος εἶναι τιμᾶσθαι τῶν καλῶν ἐστὶ, τό θ' ὑπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐκόντων θαυμάζεσθαι τοῦ παρὰ τοῦ δεσπότητος λαμβάνειν ὅτι οὐν κρεῖττον εἶναι δοκεῖ. παρὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκείνοις μείζων ἐστὶν ὁ τοῦ

ἀφαιρεῖτε S 'sed prima habuisse videtur ἀνερεῖτε, nam φ est correctum (a prima manu?) ex alia litera, et αι extrema syllaba a manu recentiore correctata est ex ε' Voemel. ἀφαιρείται (z v w wr bl): ἀναιρείται (B D); § 155, τὰς τιμὰς ἀναιρῶν; sed contra § 17, τοῦτ' ἀφαιρείται. Utrumque in F. L. § 186, ὃ δὴ τοὺς χρόνους ἀναιρῶν τῆς οὐα παρ' ἡμῶν ἐστὶ πολιτείας οὐ χρόνους ἀνῆρκεν οἶτος, οὐ, ἀλλὰ τὰ πράγματα^u ἀπλῶς ἀφῆρηται.

τῇ μὲν γὰρ χρεῖα [τῇ τῶν εὐρίσκομένων τὰς δωρεῖς] οἱ τύραννοι—μάλιστα δύνανται [τιμᾶν]. Bake, *scholica hypomnemata*, iii 120. fort. νικῶν, *superiores esse*, coll.

βελτίους εἶναι, Markland. δύνανται ὑπαντᾶν coniecit Heimsoeth, ut dativus χρεῖα verbum sibi aptum haberet. Si hiatum vitare voluisset, debuit potius scribere: μάλισθ' ὑπαντᾶν δύνανται. δύνανται τι (vel τι δρᾶν) scribendum esse suspicatur Weil.

καὶ τῇ βεβαιότητι om. S¹ Y O P Q ('vocabulum βεβαιότης non est Demosthenicum' v); habent S et P in margine. Ad § 16 <καὶ τῇ βεβαιότητι> κρεῖττον εἶναι δοκεῖ haec verba transferenda censuit Hoffmann, *Fahrh. f. Phil.*, 1874 p. 705; καὶ τῇ γενναϊότητι L¹, manu recentiore supra scripto βεβαι. 'Est hoc indicio aliquid turbatum esse: sed τῇ βεβαιότητι abesse non potest, potius τῇ τιμῇ καὶ superfluum neque cum totius sententiae tenore (ὅ μόνον μείζους 15, ὅ μόνον κρεῖττους 17) conveniens. Adde quod cum τιμᾶν, quod in opposita sententiae parte est, τιμῇ male congruit. Rursus prior sententia paragraphi 16 explicatio est huius τῇ τιμῇ. Itaque locus postmodo ab oratore amplificatus est, sed non ita ut concinnus fieret; nam etiam παρὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκείνοις 16 non cum eis quae nunc praecedunt, sed cum § 15 extr. arcte coit. Minoribus litteris additamenta (τιμῇ καὶ τῇ et τό τε γὰρ—εἶναι δοκεῖ) exprimenda

tum eorum qui donantur; τῇ χρεῖα, hoc est ὠφέλεια, λυσίτελεια, κέρδει' (Wolf); pro necessitatibus accipientis (Voemel); durch materiellen, äusseren Vortheil (Westermann); par le besoin, l'avantage matériel (Weil). [Dem.] *Prooem.* 56 p. 1462 ἐκ δὲ τοῦ θορυβεῖν οὐκ ἀπαλλάττεσθε λόγων, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τῶν οὐδὲν εἰς χρεῖαν ἐπαναγκάζεσθε ἀκοῦεν. χρεῖα is the *dativus relationis et commodi*, 'respectu commodorum', Voemel, who for the use of this kind of dative after τιμᾶν, quotes Aristoph. *Aves* 33 ἡμεῖς δὲ φυλῇ καὶ γένει τιμώμενοι. He also proves that χρεῖα can be used not only with the genitive of the thing *ex qua utilitas percipitur*, but also with the genitive of the persons *qui utilitatem percipiunt*, by quoting Plato, *Legg.* viii 849 A ἡ δ' ἐπιμέλεια...μὴ τις ἀδικῇ τὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων χρεῖαν, *ne quis in quam re iniuste faciat quae ad hominum necessitates pertineat*.

τιμᾶν is here used in the general sense of conferring honour (as in Plutarch, *Artax.* 4 περὶ τὸ τιμᾶν καὶ χαρίζεσθαι τὸ κατ' ἀξίαν ὑπερβάλλον), whereas in the

next sentence τῇ τιμῇ, as contrasted with τῇ χρεῖα, is used in the special sense: 'in true honour', 'in real distinction'. There is a certain awkwardness in these two slightly different uses of the same word occurring in two contrasted sentences; and various attempts have been made by critics to remove it by altering the text.

πλούσιον γὰρ] Thus, Croesus allowed Alcmaeon to take at once out of his treasury as much gold as he could carry, Herod. vi 125; and Darius gave Syloson the island of Samos in return for a cloak that Syloson gave him, ib. iii 139 (Beatson).

§ 16. τό τε γὰρ—εἶναι δοκεῖ] 'For if, instead of receiving the disgraceful reward of adulation, a man is honoured for his merit in the midst of liberty of speech; this is counted a noble distinction: and to gain the willing admiration of one's equals is deemed better than receiving any gift, however great, at the hands of the despot'. ἐν ἰσηγορίᾳ, under a constitution where all have equal rights of speech, 15 § 18 οὐ γὰρ ἐστ' ὅπως ὀλίγοι πολλοῖς καὶ ζητούντες ἄρχειν τοῖς μετ' ἰση-

μέλλοντος φόβος τῆς παρούσης χάριτος, παρὰ δ' ὑμῖν ἀδεῶς ἂν^α
462 λάβῃ τις ἔχειν ὑπῆρχε τὸν γοῦν ἄλλον χρόνον. ὁ τοίνυν τὴν 17
πίστιν ἀφαιρῶν τῶν δωρειῶν νόμος, οὗτος^β, ὃ μόνω κρείττους εἰσὶν
αἱ παρ' ὑμῶν δωρεαί, τοῦτ' ἀφαιρεῖται. καίτοι τῶν ἀπασῶν ἥς
ἂν τις^γ πολιτείας τὸ κομίζεσθαι τοὺς εὖνους τοῖς καθεστῶσιν
χάριν^δ ἐξέλῃς^δ, οὐ μικρὰν φυλακὴν αὐτῶν ταύτην ἀφῆρηκώς ἔσει.

Τάχα τοίνυν ἴσως ἐκείνο λέγειν ἂν^ε ἐπιχειρήσειε Λεπτίνης, 18
ἀπάγων ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τούτων, ὡς αἱ λητουργαί νῦν μὲν εἰς πένητας
ἀνθρώπους ἔρχονται, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ νόμου τούτου λητουργήσουσιν οἱ
πλουσιώτατοι. ἔστι δὲ τοῦθ' οὕτως μὲν ἀκοῦσαι λόγον τι^ν ἔχον^ε

curavi. Similis amplificatio exstat or. LX 21.' Blass.

^α δ ἂν L (Z B D);

δ ἂν ultimo a linea et puncto notato S.

^γ 'Quod de auctore legis Demos-

thenes dixerat, id nescio quis ad ipsam legem referendum esse opinatus est. Itaque νόμος οὗτος addidit, quod se in textum insinuavit, sed eo loco qui fraudis indicium facit. non potest enim δ—νόμος οὗτος sic disjungi et disseccari' Cobet. Inter νόμος et οὗτος commatis signum recte posuit G. H. Schaefer (v).

^β ἡσάντιος S Y O. ἡσάντιος L, recentiore manu supra scripto ἡστυνοσούν quod vulgo legebatur. ἡστυνος ἂν Ak. ἡσάντιος (B): ἡς ἂν τις (ceteri).

^γ + ἂν MSS (Z v); delevit D.

^δ ἐξέλῃς S L Y O A etc.: ἀφέλῃς vulg. (B 1824), syllabis brevibus plusquam tribus una collocatis. ^ε ἐκείν' ἂν λέγειν coniecit Bl, ut trium syllabarum brevium

γορίας ζῆν ἡρημένοι εὖνοι γένοιντ' ἂν. τῶν καλῶν, § 2 τῶν ἀδίκων.

ἐκείνοις] τοῖς τυράννοις καὶ τοῖς τὰς ὀλιγαρχίας ἔχουσι.

τὸν γοῦν ἄλλον χρόνον] 'at any rate, in all previous time', before public confidence was shaken by the law of Leptines. τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον is used of the past in *Phil.* 3 §§ 11, 22; *Eubul.* §§ 47, 49, and *Isocr. Paneg.* 70; less often of the future as in *Dem.* 22 § 3, *Lysias* 14 § 4, and *Lycurgus*, 79 (partly from Westermann).

§ 17. ἀφαιρῶν...ἀφαιρεῖται] ἀφαιρεῖν coexists with ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, the latter being far more usual, see *Dem. Lept. passim*, frequently however with a shade of difference, cf. πρᾶσσειν and πρᾶσσεσθαι χρήματα (*Shilleto* on *Thuc.* i 107 § 6). *F. L.* p. 399 § 186 ὁ δὲ τῶν χρόνων τούτων ἀναιρῶν τῆς ὅλα παρ' ἡμῶν ἐστὶ πολιτείας, οὐ χρόνος ἀνήρηκεν οὗτος, οὐ, ἀλλὰ τὰ πράγμαθ' ἀπλῶς ἀφῆρηται. Cf. *Donaldson's Gk. Gr.* p. 443.

καίτοι—ἔσει] 'And surely, if from any one of all the existing forms of government, you remove the principle that those who are well disposed to the constitution should receive reward, you will therein have taken away what is no unimportant safeguard of those forms of government'. τοῖς καθεστῶσιν, the established, constitutional, order of things.

Isocr. Areop. 56 τῶν τότε καθεστῶτων, [*Dem.*] 1420, 5 ἐναντία τῇ καθεστῶσιν πολιτείᾳ δημηγορῶν. αὐτῶν, not τῶν καθεστῶτων but τῶν πολιτειῶν implied in τῶν ἀπασῶν κ.τ.λ. ταύτην, assimilated in gender to φυλακὴν, instead of τοῦτο (=τὸ κομίζεσθαι κ.τ.λ.), *Kühner*, ii 66.

§ 18. ἀπάγων] 'withdrawing, diverting, your attention from these points', *F. L.* 242 ἂν ὑμᾶς ἀπαγάγῃ τῷ λόγῳ... τοὺς δικαστὰς ἀπαγαγὼν ἀπὸ τῆς ὑποθέσεως, *Aeschin.* i § 175 ἀπαγαγὼν γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ Τιμαρχὸν αἰτιῶν. It is well observed by *Weil* that it is Demosthenes who has been diverting the attention of the court from the strongest argument on the part of Leptines, which he now proceeds to discuss and which he has purposely deferred to the present point. The scholiast remarks: ταύτην δὲ (τὴν ἀντίθεσιν) μόνην χαλεπὴν καὶ ἀνταγωνισομένην ἔχει· διόπερ οὐκ ἐθάρρησεν αὐτὴν πρωταγωνιστοῦσαν θείναι.

λητουργαί] 'the public (or official) burdens'. See *Introduct.* p. iii, where it is also shewn that this is the form found in inscriptions of the time of Dem.

οὕτως μὲν ἀκοῦσαι] 'plausible enough, merely to listen to', 19 § 47 ἀκοῦσαι μὲν γὰρ οὕτως παγκάλως ἔχει. λόγον τι^ν ἔχον, *Leach.* 44 § 32 ὡς ἔχει λόγον. ἔστι...ἔχον, for ἔχει. When the predicate is thus resolved into ἔστι with the corre-

εἰ δέ τις αὐτ' ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάσειε ψευδὸς ἂν^d φανεῖη. εἰσὶ γὰρ
δήπου παρ' ἡμῖν αἱ τε τῶν μετοίκων λητουργαίαι καὶ αἱ πολιτικάι,
ὧν ἑκατέρων ἐστὶν τοῖς εὐρημένοις ἡ ἀτέλεια, ἣν οὗτος ἀφαιρεῖται.
τῶν γὰρ εἰς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὴν σωτηρίαν τῆς πόλεως εἰσφορῶν
καὶ τριηραρχιών*, ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως οὐδεὶς ἐστ' ἀτελὴς ἐκ τῶν
παλαιῶν νόμων, οὐδ' οὗς οὗτος ἔγραψε, τοὺς ἀφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ
19 Ἀριστογείτονος†. σκεψάμεθα δὴ τίνας ἡμῖν εἰσποιεῖ χορηγούς

concursum vitaretur.
τριηραρχιών secl. Cobet.

^d ἂν S L F: ἂν δν vulg. (B 1824, D).

^{*} εἰσφορῶν καὶ
[†] καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος om. S¹ A P¹ Q¹ (v Bl). 'Nulli

sponding participle, the verb gains a somewhat stronger emphasis, inf. 25 and 96, ἐστὶν... ὑπαρχον, 2 § 26 οὐτ' ἔχον ἐστὶ φύσιν τοῦτο γέ, 31 § 11 οὐδὲ λόγον τὸ πρᾶγμα ἔχον ἐστὶ, 18 § 13; 21 § 119; 23 § 73; 29 § 29 (Rehdantz, *indices* s. v. participium).

ἐξετάσειε] § 5.

αἱ τε τῶν μετοίκων λητουργαίαι καὶ αἱ πολιτικάι] 'Beside the citizens the aliens under the protection of the state (μέτοικοι) and the isoteleis (μέτοικοι ἰσοτελεῖς) performed liturgiæ, which, at least those of the former class, were different from those performed by citizens. Both these classes also paid property taxes', p. 689 of Lamb's transl. of Boeckh, *P. E.* iv x. It may be inferred from the context of the present passage that the μέτοικοι performed the ordinary λητουργαίαι, namely the χορηγία, the γυμνασιαρχία and the ἐστίασις (cf. Thumser, *Wiener Studien* 1885 p. 57 ff., quoted by Fränkel in note 840 to the third ed. of Boeckh).

ὧν ἑκατέρων—ἀτέλεια] We here learn that 'exemption from the liturgiæ, particularly from the choregia, was sometimes granted to aliens under the protection of the state, as well as to citizens' Boeckh *l. c.* Cf. § 62 δεινὸν εἰ τινας μόνοι τῶν ἄλλων μετοίκων μὴ χορηγοῖεν. Pollux iii 56 mentions ἀτελεῖς μέτοικοι.

οὐδεὶς ἐστ' ἀτελής] As an exception to this we find a case occurring during the youth of Demosthenes, 'in which exemption even from the payment of the property tax was granted to some citizens of Sidon, who were resident at Athens from time to time for purposes of trade, as aliens under the protection of the state', CIA ii 86 (Boeckh *l. c.*). See *Introd.* p. xv.

ἔγραψε] sc. ἀτελεῖς εἶναι.

τοὺς] attracted into the case of the immediately preceding relative οὗς, instead of being put in the nom. to agree with the antecedent of that relative. 21 § 177 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐσθ' ὃ φυλάττειν ὑμᾶς δεῖ, τοὺς

νόμους, τὸν ὄρκον, and 25 § 81 τί οὖν λοιπὸν; ἃ κοινὰ πᾶσιν ὑπάρχει καὶ ὑμῶν ἑκαστός ἔχων οἰκοθεν ἐρχεται, ἔλεον, συγγνώμην, φιλανθρωπίαν (Westermann). Plato *Rep.* 402 C οὐδὲ μουσικοὶ πρότερον ἐσόμεθα, οὔτε αὐτοὶ οὔτε οὗς φαμεν ἡμῖν παιδεντέον εἶναι, τοὺς φύλακας (Kühner, ii 924-5).

Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος] It was in the thirteenth year of the reign of Hippias, that his younger brother Hipparchus, who was associated with him in the government, was put to death by Harmodius and Aristogeiton. Hippias reigned more than three years longer and was expelled from Athens by the Alcmaeonidae with the aid of the Spartans (Thuc. vi 54-59). Herod. vi 123 τὰς Ἀθήνας οὗτοι ἦσαν οἱ ἐλευθερώσαντες πολλῶ μάλον ἢ περ Ἀρμόδιος τε καὶ Ἀριστογείτων, ὡς ἐγὼ κρίνω. Nevertheless the Athenians regarded the two tyrannicides as their deliverers from the despotism of the Peisistratidae, set up statues to them in the market-place (§ 70), and granted their descendants immunity from the public burdens. About a century afterwards their exploit was celebrated in the famous scollum of Callistratus preserved by Athenaeus, xv 695. (Cf. Appendix v to C. R. Kennedy's *Dem. Lect.* &c.) Cf. *F. L.* § 280 τὸν ἀφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος, τῶν τὰ μέγιστ' ἀγάθ' ὑμᾶς ἐργασμένων, οὗς νόμῳ διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας, ἃς ὑπῆρξαν εἰς ὑμᾶς, ἐν ἅπασιν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐπὶ ταῖς θυσίαις σπονδῶν καὶ κρατήρων κοινωνοὺς πεποιήσθε καὶ ἄδετε καὶ τιμᾶτ' ἐξ ἰσοῦ τοῖς ἥρωσι καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς. So strong was the popular feeling in favour of the distinction conferred on their descendants that Leptines did not venture to propose depriving them of the immunity they enjoyed.

§ 19. τίνας ἡμῖν εἰσποιεῖ] 'what additional stewards he introduces for us into the public services' (by doing away with the exemption they now enjoy).

χορηγούς] 'in hoc loco χορηγός cum

εἰς ἐκείνας τὰς λητουργίας, καὶ πόσους, ἂν μὴ τοῦτ' προσέχωμεν, ἀφήσει. οἱ μὲν τοίνυν πλουσιώτατοι τριηραρχοῦντες ἀεὶ τῶν χορηγιῶν ἀτελεῖς ὑπάρχουσιν, οἱ δ' ἐλάττω τῶν ἱκανῶν κεκτη-

fuerunt Aristogitonis posterī, cum essent Harmodii, tamen in legum formulis (§§ 29, 127 sq., 158) merito illius quoque nomen honoris causa conservabatur' Blass, qui etiam in *F. L.* § 280 cum S¹ et textu LA 'Ἀριστογέιτονος omisit. Cf. Voemellii Excursum ad *F. L.*, p. 711.

derivatis verbis latiore sensu complexitur simul γυμνασιαρχίαν et ἐστίασιν; unde deinde commutantur inter se χορηγεῖν et λειτουργεῖν, uti χορηγία et λειτουργία' (Wolf). The χορηγία being the most important of the ordinary λειτουργίαι, the specific terms χορηγός, χορηγεῖν, χορηγία are here used in a generic sense. The first of these takes the place of λειτουργός (or λητουργός) which is 'not found in any Attic writer', though it occurs in inscriptions found at Branchidae, CIG 2881, 13 λειτουργός τῶν ἐν παισὶ λειτουργιῶν, 2882, 2886 (L and S). It is also found in the second Argument of this speech, § 4. The specific sense of χορηγός occurs in § 21.

πόσους...ἀφήσει, 'how many he will be obliged to leave free, if we refuse to ratify his law'. Leptines is somewhat oddly described as 'setting free' those, whom he fails to deprive of their exemption. ἀφήσει is here equivalent to ἐλευθέρους ἐάσει.

τριηραρχοῦντες ἀεὶ κ.τ.λ.] 'by serving the trierarchy from time to time are already exempt from the ordinary public burdens'. ἀεὶ is taken with the participle by the scholiast and Wolf, approved by Benseler; with the verb by G. H. Schaefer and Westermann; and with both by Weil. It seems best to take it with the participle (1) because of its position immediately after it (the most natural position, immediately before it, being avoided owing to the hiatus); (2) because ἀτελεῖς ὑπάρχουσιν being equivalent to ἀτελεῖς εἰσιν ἤδη requires no adverb. ἀεὶ, if taken with the participle, does not here mean 'always' (for it was only in alternate years that any one could be called upon to serve as trierarch); but 'from time to time', as in τοὺς ἀεὶ λητουργοῦντας (§ 20).

ἀτελεῖς ὑπάρχουσιν. This follows from the general Athenian principle that no person should be required to perform two 'liturgies' at the same time. *Polycl.* § 9 τοῦτ' ἐγὼ οὐδεμίαν πρόβασιν ποιησάμενος, οὔτε οὔτ' τριηραρχῶ καὶ οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην δύο λητουργίας λητουργεῖν, οὐδὲ οἱ νόμοι ἐώσω, ἔθηκα τὰς προεισφοράς πρώτος.

Meid. § 155 (of trierarchs) δοκεῖν λητουργηκέναι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λητουργιῶν ἀτελεῖς γεγενῆσθαι περίεστιν. The exemption only extended over the time of the trierarchy and the next year. When the trierarchy was over, the trierarch might be called upon to perform public duties of another kind, and of this we have many examples which cannot in all cases be ascribed to voluntary service. As an instance of voluntary extra service on the part of a trierarch we have that of Hyperides in Ol. 110, 1=B.C. 340, but in the passage where this is mentioned it is expressly stated that the other trierarchs were exempt (Boeckh's *P. E.*, III xxi ad fin.). Photius Cod. 266 (1) τριηραρχός τε ἀπρεθεῖς ὅτε Βυζάντιον ἐπολιόρκει Φίλιππος, βοηθὸς Βυζαντίων ἐκπεμφθεὶς κατὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τοῦτον (κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐνιαυτὸν Boeckh) ὑπέστη χορηγῆσαι, τῶν ἄλλων λητουργίας πάσης ἀφαιμένων... (2) Φιλίππου πλεῖν ἐπ' Εὐβοίας παρεσκευασμένον καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐλαβῶς ἐχόντων τεσσαράκοντα τριήρεις ἤθρουσεν ἐξ ἐπιδόσεως καὶ πρώτος ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐπέδωκε δύο τριήρεις (Boeckh's *Seurkunden* p. 189 f.).

In Isaeus 7 § 38 Thrasylus, the father of Apollodorus, is described as having voluntarily served as trierarch for several years consecutively: τὰς τε ἄλλας ἀπάσας λητουργίας λητουργήκε, καὶ τριηραρχῶν τὸν πάντα χρόνον διετέλεσεν, ...οὐδὲ δύο ἔτη διαλειπὼν ἀλλὰ συνεχῶς.

ἐλάττω τῶν ἱκανῶν] 'No one was under obligation to perform any of these services, unless he was possessed of property to the amount of three talents', p. 588 of Lamb's transl. of Boeckh's *P. E.* III xxi. This is inferred from Isaeus, *Pyrrh.* 3 § 80 καὶ ἐν τῷ δήμῳ κεκτημένους τὸν τριτάλαντον οἶκον, εἴ ἦν γεγαμηκώς, ἡραγκάξωτο ἂν ὑπὲρ τῆς γαμετῆς γυναικὸς καὶ θεσμοφορία ἐστὶν τὰς γυναῖκας, καὶ τὰλλα ὅσα προσήκει λητουργεῖν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ ὑπὲρ τῆς γυναικὸς ἀπὸ γε οὐσίας τηλικαύτης. Cf. Isaeus *Hagn.* 11 § 41 τὰ μὲν ὑπάρχοντα πατρὶα τοσαῦτα ἦν (46 minae), ὥστε εἶναι μὲν ἱκανά, λητουργεῖν δὲ μὴ ἄξια. Dem. *Arch.* i 27 § 64 οἶκοι ταλантиαῖοι καὶ

μένοι, τὴν ἀναγκαίαν ἀτέλειαν ἔχοντες, ἔξω τοῦ τέλους εἰσὶν
 τούτου· οὐκοῦν τούτων μὲν οὐδετέρων οὐδεὶς διὰ τὸν νόμον ἡμῶν
 20 προσέσται χορηγός. ἀλλὰ νῆ Δί' εἰς τὰς τῶν μετοίκων λητουρ-
 γίας εἰσποιεῖ πολλούς. ἀλλ' ἐὰν δείξῃ πέντε, ἐγὼ ληρεῖν ὁμολογῶ.
 θήσω τοῖνυν ἐγὼ μὴ τοιοῦτον εἶναι τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν μετοίκων 463
 πλείονας ἢ τοσοῦτους, ἂν ὁ νόμος τεθῇ, τοὺς⁸ λητουργοῦντας
 ἔσεσθαι, καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν μηδέν' ἐκ τριηραρχίας ὑπάρξειν ἀτελῆ.

⁸ + δέi vulg. (B 1824): om. S L A. 'Defendebat δέi Westermannus Diar. Antiq. 1844 p. 579 sq. necessarium enim censet adverbium, quod scholium videatur non esse, ad definiendum tempus pro sententia oratoris ostensuri, quam parum lege Leptinea existat emolumentum, quum toto circulo, dum ad eosdem necessitas officii rediret, quinque tantum hominum numerus munere fungentium augeretur. Ad hunc circulum referenda esse § 22 παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον, quod oppositum est § 21 κατ' ἐνιαυτόν: ad idem illud referenda esse ait etiam § 28 ἀραξ. Accedere quod δέi neglectum sit fortasse propter sequentem syllabam λει-. Vere quidem haec pleraque doctissimus Westermannus, attamen mihi quidem videtur δέi deberi sive sequentibus literis sive interpretanti vel accuratius definienti alicui. Verum addito hoc adverbio sententia fit impedita, obscuratur, argumentatio debilitatur. Simpliciter enim agitur de numero liturgorum augendo. Non esset tam turpe, si Leptinea lege caveretur ne unquam deessent officiosi, quam si tantum paululum numerus eorum augeretur'

διτάλαντοι καταλειφθέντες ἐκ τοῦ μισθω-
 θῆναι διπλάσιοι καὶ τριπλάσιοι γεγόνασιν,
 ὥστε ἀξιοῦσθαι λητουργεῖν.

τὴν ἀναγκαίαν ἀτέλειαν] 'their neces-
 sary, unavoidable, exemption'. Their
 exemption is a matter of necessity; the
 state is compelled to exempt them,
 whether it wishes or no.

ἔξω τοῦ τέλους] 'are out of the reach
 of this tax'. This sense of τέλος is found
 in *Timocr.* 24 § 40 τῶν ὠνούμενων τὰ
 τέλη and § 144 τὸ αὐτὸ τέλος τελοῦντας...
 τέλος τι πριάμενος (cf. *Andoc.* 1 § 93),
Deinarchus 2 § 17 τὰ τέλη τελεί, and in
Aeschines 1 § 119 f., 3 §§ 113, 119, *Anti-*
phon 5 § 77 χορηγίας χορηγεῖ καὶ τέλη
 κατατίθῃσιν. For ἔξω, 'out of the reach
 of', cf. *Phil.* i 34 τοῦ πάσχειν αὐτοὶ κακὺς
 ἔξω γενήσονται.

I prefer the above rendering of τέλος to
 that suggested by Wolf: 'in hunc censum
 referri non possunt: non pertinent ad eum
 hominum ordinem qui munera publica
 obire potest', followed by L and S, 'a
 class, order, of citizens, *Dem.* 462, 26 etc.'. This meaning, though not necessary in
 the present passage, is found in *Harpocration* s. v. *ἱππᾶς*: 'Ἀριστοτέλης δ' ἐν
 'Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία φησὶν ὅτι Σόλων εἰς
 τέτταρα διείλε τέλη τὸ πᾶν πλῆθος 'Ἀθη-
 ναίων, πεντακοσιομεδύμους καὶ ἱππίας καὶ
 ζευγίτας καὶ θῆτας.

§ 20. μετοίκων λητουργίας] 'We have
 but little information concerning these
 public services of the aliens under the
 protection of the state. The service of

the choregia, according to the testimony
 of the scholiast to Aristophanes (*Plut.*
 953), was performed by them at the cele-
 bration of the festival of the Lenaea'...
 From the scholiast on § 18, it appears
 that 'it was customary for them to have
 feasts (ἑστιάσις), similar to those of the
 tribes'... 'Finally, under the present head
 are comprised the σκαφηφορία (*Lex. Seg.*
 280, 1; 304, 27), the ὕδριαφορία, and
 the σκιαδηφορία, inferior and humiliating
 services required of the aliens under the
 protection of the state' [cf. Michaelis,
Parthenon, p. 330], p. 690 of Lamb's
 transl. of Boeckh's *P. E.* iv x.

ληρεῖν] 5 § 10 νομίζω δὲ τὸν λέγοντα
 ληρεῖν, 9 § 20 ἂν δὲ ληρεῖν καὶ τετυφώ-
 σθαι δοκῶ, 10 § 55 οὐ δεῖ ληρεῖν, 18 § 297
 εἰ δεῖ μὴ ληρεῖν, p. 1421 ult. εἰ πολλὰ
 τινος ληροῦντος ἀκούσαίτε, *Aeschin.* 3 § 251
 οὐ ληρῶ.

θήσω] 'assume'; *Androt.* 44 ἐγὼ δὲ
 τίθην μ' ἅπαντα.

τοσοῦτους] πέντε.
 ἐκ τριηραρχίας] 'by reason of being
 trierarch'. *Herod.* vi 67 ἐφευγε Δημό-
 ρατος ἐκ Σπάρτης ἐκ τοιοῦτε ὀνείθεος
 (Kühner ii 399 d).

Demosthenes is not assuming that those
 who serve as trierarchs will lose the
 exemption which the law allowed them.
 Even Leptines himself did not venture to
 touch the exemption they enjoyed. All
 that he necessarily assumes is the ac-
 cidental absence of any actual need for
 this particular exemption. At a time

σκεπνόμεθα δὴ τί τοῦτο τῇ πόλει^h, ἐὰν ἅπαντες οὗτοι λητουργῶσι·
φανήσεται γὰρ οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖⁱ τῆς γενησομένης ἄξιον αἰσχύνης.
ὅρα^k δ' οὕτως. εἰσὶ τῶν ξένων ἀτελεῖς, δέκα θήσω^l· καὶ μὰ τοὺς 21
θεούς, ὅπερ εἶπον ἀρτίως, οὐκ οἶμαι πέντ' εἶναι. καὶ μὴν τῶν γε
πολιτῶν οὐκ εἰσὶ^m <πλείους ἢ> πέντ' ἢ ἔξⁿ. οὐκοῦν^o ἀμφοτέρων
ἐκκαίδεκα. ποιήσωμεν αὐτοὺς εἴκοσιν, εἰ δὲ βούλεσθε, τριάκοντα.
πόσοι δὴ ποτ' εἰσὶν οἱ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν τὰς ἐγκυκλίους λητουργίας
λητουργοῦντες, χορηγοὶ καὶ γυμνασάρχου καὶ ἐστιάτορες; ἐξήκοντ'

Voemel. ^h τί τοῦτο τῇ πόλει S¹: τί τοῦτο τῇ πόλει ἔσται L, quod vel propter hiatum
vix probabile est; τί τοῦτ' ἔσται τ. π. (B 1824, D). ⁱ, οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ, D.

^k ὅρα S¹: ὁρᾶτε L et vulg. (B).

^l —δεκα θήσω· Wr.

^m τάχ' εἰσὶ
Markland. ⁿ οὐκ εἰσὶ—πέντ' ἢ ἔξ Wr. οὐκ εἰσὶ <πλείους ἢ> πέντ' ἢ ἔξ. Weil.

^o οὐκ οὖν, 'itaque ex utrisque non sedecim' v.

of peace, when there was no necessity
for building triremes, there could be no
trierarchs, and thus no one would at that
time be exempt by virtue of a trierarchy.
(This is the purport of Benseler's ex-
planation which is accepted by Voemel
and Weil.)

τί τοῦτο τῇ πόλει] sc. ἔσται. *Conon* 17
ἀλλὰ τί ταῦτ' ἐμοί;

οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ] The general rule
with reference to this phrase is that οὐδέ,
while closely pronounced with πολλοῦ δεῖ,
emphatically repeats a preceding negation.
See Shilleto on *F. L.* § 33 = 30, p. 350, οὐ
γὰρ..., οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ. Cf. *Chers.* 42
οὐκ οὖν βούλεται..., οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ, where
G. H. Schaefer protests against the
punctuation οὐδέ, πολλοῦ δεῖ, and ob-
serves: 'haec formula si subicitur enun-
tiationi neganti, solet ei οὐδέ sic praeponi,
non ut tollatur vis formulae affirmans, sed
ut augeatur negans enuntiationis'. *Phil.*
iii 23, *F. L.* §§ 90, 202, *Conon* 40.
Demosthenes is the only classical writer
who uses this formula; it is also found in
[*Dem.*] *Aristog.* 25 §§ 85, 87, and *Phil.* iv,
10 § 28. The remarkable point about the
present passage is that no negative pre-
cedes. We should have expected: οὐ γὰρ
φανήσεται, οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ, τῆς γενησο-
μένης ἄξιον αἰσχύνης. To treat φανήσεται
as equivalent to οὐ φανήσεται by regarding
it as either interrogative or ironical, is too
artificial a device for bringing the ex-
ception under the rule. It seems better
to regard the usual sense of οὐδὲ πολλοῦ
δεῖ as 'petrified' into a strong negation,
equivalent to οὐδαμῶς. *Versteinert* is the
phrase used by Rehdantz, *indices*, s.v.
δὲω ad fin., where this and similar for-
mulae are discussed. Professor W. W.
Goodwin, who on p. 224 of his *Gk. Gr.*

explains οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ as = παντὸς δεῖ,
suggests to me that 'this expression was
felt as a strong negative adverb (without
regard to the exact words composing it);
and as such it qualifies φανήσεται ἄξιον,
the meaning being it will appear (not
partially, but) altogether inadequate'. See
also Voemel's note.

§ 21. ὅρα] a vivid use of the singular im-
perative (as in § 55), as though the orator
appealed to one particular person in his
audience. *Phil.* i § 10 εἰπέ μοι. φέρε (§ 26).

ξένων] vaguely used instead of the more
precise μετοίκων. ἀρτίως, § 20 init.

δέκα θήσω] Instead of saying down-
right, δέκα, the orator pauses for a
moment in uncertainty and adds δέκα
θήσω. Then, dropping his voice, he
adds a short sentence by way of paren-
thesis. This is introduced by καὶ as in 8
§ 32; 18 § 199 (Westermann).

πέντ' ἢ ἔξ] Those who (like Wester-
mann) print the text thus: οὐκ εἰσὶ—πέντ'
ἢ ἔξ, are obliged to understand δέκα (from
δέκα θήσω):—'of citizens there are, not
(ten, but) five or six'. Otherwise, if the
negative is retained, ἢ ἔξ is awkward and
unnecessary; for if there are not five
citizens exempt, *a fortiori* there are not six.
These small difficulties are removed by
the suggestion of Weil, which I have
adopted in the text.

ἐγκυκλίους] 'periodical', i.e. 'coming
round in every year', as contrasted with
those that return (like the τρηπαρχία) at
uncertain intervals.

χορηγοὶ καὶ γυμνασάρχου καὶ ἐστιάτο-
ρες] See *Introd.* § 2.

ἐξήκοντ'] This is hardly credible: since,
even for a single feasting of the tribes,
ten ἐστιάτορες were required, an emulation
was always excited among many indivi-

- 22 ἴσως ἡ μικρῷ πλείους σύμπαντες οὔτοι. ἔν' οὖν τριάκοντ' ἄνθρωποι πλείους^β παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον λητουργήσωσιν ἡμῖν, τοὺς ἅπαντας ἀπίστως πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς διαθῶμεν; ἀλλ' ἴσμεν ἐκεῖνο δήπου, ὅτι λητουργήσουσιν μὲν, ἅνπερ ἡ πόλις ᾗ, πολλοί, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιλείψουσιν, εὖ δὲ ποιεῖν ἡμᾶς οὐδεὶς ἐθελήσει, τοὺς πρότερον ποιήσαντας ἐὰν ἡδικημένους ἴδῃ^γ. εἰεν. εἰ δὲ δὴ τὰ μάλιστα^δ ἐπέλειπον^ε οἱ χορηγεῖν οἰοί τε, πρὸς Διὸς πρότερον κρεῖττον ἦν εἰς συντέλειαν

^β πλείους A et Reiske (v w wr bl) : ἡ πλείους S L et vulg.

manus recentior ei mutavit in ι (z v).
ante Bekkerum.

^γ εἰδῇ L et S¹,

^δ ἐπέλειπον S solus : ἐπέλιπον L et vulg.

duals for the supply of the choruses of every kind, and every tribe, as a general rule, was required to furnish a choregus and a gymnasiarch for the celebration of a solemnity', p. 589 of Lamb's transl. of Boeckh III xxii sub finem.

§ 22. [ἴνα—διαθῶμεν] 'In order, then, that during the whole time thirty persons more may bear the public burdens for us, are we to make all men mistrust us?' παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον, inf. 142; 5 § 2; 18 § 10; inf. 56 παρὰ πάντα τὸν λόγον. The services of the additional thirty who are now exempt would not be called for in every year (κατ' ἐνιαυτόν), but would be spread over the whole period of time during which the periodical services were required. This explanation agrees with that of Westermann: 'παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον d. h. nicht ein für allemal, für alle Zeit, sondern auf die ganze Zeit, welche vergehen musste, bis die Leiturgien die Reihe durch alle dazu Verpflichteten durchgemacht hatten, der Turnus vollendet war (worauf auch ἀπαξ § 28 zu beziehen). Zeitsch. Alt. 1844, p. 580. Similarly Dareste: 'pendant toute la période de temps nécessaire pour épuiser la liste des contribuables appelés à fournir les liturgies à tour de rôle'.

ἀπίστως... διαθῶμεν] Lysias *Agorat.* 13 § 11 εἰ διαθεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀπόρως, in the same sense as ἐν ἀπορίᾳ ἐχόμενον in the same passage.

ἅνπερ ἡ πόλις ᾗ] 'provided that Athens continues to exist'. *Phil.* iii 56 ὅτ' ἦν ἡ πόλις, *F. L.* 64 οὕσης τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως.

οὐκ ἐπιλείψουσιν] Such failure, however, was not unknown in former times. In 389 B.C. when Aristophanes brought on the *Αἰολοσίκων*, we are told by Platonius (quoted by Meineke, *Com. Fr.* i 532 and Dindorf, *Poetae Scenici*, ed. 1869, p. 192): ἐπέλειπον οἱ χορηγοί. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι προβομίαν εἶχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς χορηγοὺς τοὺς τὰς δαπάνας τοῖς χορευταῖς παρέχοντας

χειροτονεῖν. τὸν γοῦν Αἰολοσίκωνα Ἀριστοφάνης εἰδίδασκεν, ὅς οὐκ ἔχει τὰ χορικά μέλη. τῶν γὰρ χορηγῶν μὴ χειροτονουμένων καὶ τῶν χορευτῶν οὐκ ἐχόντων τὰς τροφὰς ὑπεξηρέθη τῆς κωμωδίας τὰ χορικά μέλη. A few years later than this speech, Dem. himself testifies to the difficulty that arose in finding a χορηγός (B.C. 350); *Meid.* 13 οὐ καθεστηκότος χορηγοῦ τῇ Πανδιονίδι φυλῇ τρίτον ἔτος τοῦτ'... παρελθὼν ὑπεσχόμεν ἐγὼ χορηγήσειν. It was not till after the death of Demosthenes and the extinction of Athenian independence that the state had to take upon itself the duties of the choregus, namely in B.C. 307 and at the beginning of the third century; and also in B.C. 271 (*CIG* 225, 226) when it was victorious in the choruses of boys and of men (Boeckh, *P. E.*, III xxii ad fin., with Fränkel's note 765). *CIA* ii 1289—1299 ὁ δῆμος ἐχορήγει. *Introd.* § 2, p. vii.

τοὺς πρότερον ποιήσαντας ἐὰν ἡδικημένους ἴδῃ] On the position of ἐὰν, immediately before the verb and immediately after an emphatic part of the sentence, see note on § 25 init. and on § 43.

§ 23. τὰ μάλιστα] 45 § 25 εἰ τὰ μάλιστα ἐγίγνετο ἡ πρόκλησις, ὡς οὐκ ἐγίγνετο.

εἰς συντέλειαν ἀγαγεῖν τὰς χορηγίας] 'to bring the public stewardship into a system of partnership', as we have already done in the case of the trierarchies. Such an arrangement would, of course, allow of persons of smaller means bearing with the help of their partners the burden which would have been too heavy for themselves alone. The reference is to the third form of the trierarchy, and to the system which was introduced by the law of Pericles in B.C. 357. In the previous year, as a sufficient number of trierarchs could not be procured, it had become necessary to summon individuals voluntarily to perform the duties of the trierarchy: to obviate these inconveniences the duties of the

ἀγαγεῖν^a τὰς χορηγίας ὥσπερ τὰς τριηραρχίας, ἥ τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἀφελέσθαι τὰ δοθέντα; ἐγὼ μὲν ἐκείνο οἶμαι. νῦν μὲν γε τὸν χρόνον, ὃν ἂν τούτων ἕκαστος λητουργῇ, δίδωσι^b τὴν ἀνάπανσιν αὐτοῖς μόνον, μετὰ ταῦτα δ' οὐδὲν ἔλαττον ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ἀνα-
464 λώσει· τότε δ' ἂν μικρᾶς συντελείας ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἑκάστω γιγνομένης, οὐδὲν ἔπασχε δεινὸν οὐδεὶς, οὐδ' εἰ πάνν μικρὰ κεκτη-
μένος ἦν.

Οὕτω τοίνυν τινές, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, σφόδρ' ἔχουσ' ἀλογίστως, **24**
ὥστ' ἐπιχειροῦσι λέγειν πρὸς μὲν ταῦτ' οὐδέν, ἄλλα δὲ τοιαδί, ὡς ἄρα δεινόν, εἰ ἐν κοινῷ μὲν μηδ' ὅτιοῦν ὑπάρχει τῇ πόλει, ἰδίᾳ δέ τινες πλουτήσουσ' ἀτελείας ἐπειλημμένοι. ἔστι δὲ ταῦτ' ἀμ-
φότερα^c οὐχὶ δίκαιον λέγειν. εἰ μὲν γάρ τις ἔχει πολλὰ μηδὲν ὑμᾶς ἀδικῶν, οὐχὶ δεῖ δήπου τούτῳ^d βασκαίνειν· εἰ δ' ὑψηρῆμένον

^a eis συντέλειαν ἀγαγεῖν, tres breves intactas reliquit Blass; ita etiam Apsin. p. 511 Spengel, schol. Hermog. iv 623 Walz. Cp. Aristid. ii 631 Dindorf, eis ἀτέλειαν ἀγειν. ^b δίδωσιν S (v Wr). ^c ἀμφότερα S L: ἀμ' ἀμφότερα vulg. (B); quod 'non videtur Demosthenes unquam dixisse' Voemel. ^d τούτῳ L et vulg. (B D W Wr); cf. Bekkeri Anecdota p. 130, ΒΑΣΚΑΙΝΩ· αἰτιατικῇ Δημοσθένει ἐκ τοῦ περὶ τῆς ἐν Χερρονήσῳ μάχης (Chers. § 19) etc. ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς Λεπτίνην

trierarchy were assigned to 1200 partners (συντέλεις), the most wealthy persons in the state, who were divided into 20 συμμορίαι. Of the members of the latter a certain number, often 5 or 6, sometimes 15 or 16, were associated together for the purpose of equipping a vessel, and this association was called a συντέλεια (Boeckh, iv xiii). This system prevailed until 340 when it was changed into a system of trierarchy by assessment alone, on the proposal of Demosthenes himself (*de Cor.* § 102 f.). See also his speech *περὶ συμμοριῶν*.

ἐγὼ μὲν] without δέ, §§ 4, 10.
νῦν μὲν γε—ἀναλώσει] 'As things are (under the law of Leptines), it is only while each of these is serving, that he gives them their respite'. The subject of δίδωσι is ἕκαστος (as maintained by G. H. Schaefer, Voemel and Weil), not Lep-
tines or his law (as held by Reiske, Wolf and Westermann). μόνον goes with τὸν χρόνον, not with αὐτοῖς or ἀνά-
πανσιν. τούτων, the thirty hitherto exempt; αὐτοῖς and αὐτῶν the sixty who are serving for the year (§ 21).

τότε, sc. εἰ τὰς χορηγίας εἰς συντέλειαν ἡγάγομεν.

ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων] 'from his property', implying 'in proportion to his property'. The words ἐκάστω γιγνομένης indicate the share of the expense which

legally falls on each of the contributors; *de Cor.* 104 τὸ γιγνόμενον κατὰ τὴν οὐσίαν ἕκαστον τιθέναι (Weil).

§ 24. ἐν κοινῷ—τῇ πόλει] inf. 25 and 115 νῦν δ'—εὐπορήσει. The impoverished condition of the public exchequer was due to the heavy expenditure caused by the Social War. Xenophon *de Vectigali-
bus* (composed about 356 B.C. Boeckh, iv xxi), 5 § 12 γινώσεται δέ, ἦν σκοπῇ, καὶ ἐν τῷ νῦν χρόνῳ διὰ μὲν τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τῶν προσόδων πολλὰς ἐπιλειπούσας καὶ τὰς εἰσελθούσας εἰς παντοδαπὰ πολλὰ καταδα-
πανηθείσας κ.τ.λ. Isocr. *de Pace* (355 B.C.) § 19 ὁ μὲν τοίνυν πόλεμος ἀπάντων ἡμᾶς τῶν εἰρημνῶν (security, wealth, popu-
larity) ἀπεστέρηκεν· καὶ γὰρ πενεστέρον ἐποίησε κ.τ.λ., and § 46 ἐνδεεὶς τῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἐσμέν. The impoverishment is described as still continuing in 352 B.C. the date of Or. 23 *Aristocr.* § 209 οὐδὲ μᾶς ἡμέρας ἐφόδιά ἐστιν ἐν τῷ κοινῷ.

ἀτελείας ἐπειλημμένοι] 'by having got hold of an exemption'. For the gen. cf. *Ol.* iii 27 δὲς ἅπαντες ὁρᾷτ' ἐρημίας ἐπειλημμένοι, Plato *Rep.* 360 D τοιαύτης ἐξου-
σίας ἐπιλαβόμενος, *Politicus* 273 A γαλή-
νης.

ταῦτ' ἀμφότερα...λέγειν] 'To put these two things together' (as if there were any connexion between them).

τούτῳ βασκαίνειν] 'to grudge him, envy him, that wealth'. With the acc.

φήσουσιν ἢ τιν' ἄλλον οὐχ ὃν προσήκει τρόπον^γ, εἰσὶ νόμοι καθ' οὓς προσήκει κολάζειν. ὅτε δέ^δ τοῦτο μὴ ποιούσιν, οὐδὲ τὸν λόγον
25 αὐτοῖς τοῦτον λεκτέον. καὶ μὴν περὶ τοῦ γε μὴ^ε εἶναι χρήματα κοινὰ τῇ πόλει, ἐκεῖν' ὑμᾶς δεῖ σκοπεῖν, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἔσσεσθ' εὐπω-
ρώτεροι, τὰς ἀτελείας ἐὰν ἀφέλησθε· οὐ γὰρ κοινωνεῖ ταῖς δημο-
σiais προσόδοις καὶ περιουσίαις ταῦτα τὰναλώματ' οὐδέν. χωρὶς
δὲ τούτων, νυνὶ τῇ πόλει^β, δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν ὄντων^ο, πλούτου καὶ τοῦ
πρὸς ἅπαντας^α πιστεῦσθαι, ἐστὶ^ο τὸ τῆς πίστεως ὑπάρχον^ι. εἰ

δοτικῇ· εἰ μὲν...τοῦτ' βασκαίνων· τοῦτο S solus (z v Bl). Hoc in loco non minus sententiae toti convenit personae casus dativus quam alibi rei accusativus,— de Cor. § 189 ὁ δέ, σιγήσας ἥρϊκ' ἔδει λέγειν, ἂν τι δύσκολον συμβῇ, τοῦτο βασκαίνει.

^γ ἢ L F: om. SA (v). ^δ + κεκτῆσθαι L F (w): om. S. ^ε ὅτε δέ, tribus brevibus collocatis; ὅτε δέ...ποιῶσιν Ak¹; ὅταν δέ...ποιῶσιν corr. k. Haec indicavit Blass, sed lectionem vulgatam non mutavit. ^β μὴ^δ εἶναι numeri causa scribendum esse suspicatur Blass.

^β τῇ πόλει, z D W. νυνὶ τῇ πόλει del. H. Wolf. τῇ del. Dobree; 'πόλει ut p. 57, 19; 432, 10; 474, 9; 613, 7; Thuc. iii 38 fin.' 'Audacious possis χωρὶς δὲ τούτων, δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν ἅπασιν ὄντων,—πιστεῦσθαι, ἐστὶ τὸ τῆς πίστεως ὑπάρχον νυνὶ τῇ πόλει. Ut nempe ἀπᾶσιν post ἀγαθοῖν exciderit; et νυνὶ τῇ πόλει sint varia lectio, eaque vera, pro ἡμῖν' (Dobree). ^ο ὄντων om. S¹ P¹ (v Bl): add. L et manus antiqua in S (z B D W wr). Fatetur quidem Weilius deletio participio sensum loci clariorem fieri, sed idem ὄντων scribae errore fortuito post δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν omissum esse putat.

^α ἅπαντας L et manus antiqua in S, vulg. (B D v w wr): ἅπαντα S¹ Q Y (z Bl). Cf. § 164; Or. 36 § 50 (Funkhanel). ^ο μείζον ἐστὶ L et manus antiqua in S, vulg. (B 1824).

^ι ὑπάρχον ἡμῖν L vulg., 'pronomen omisit S, addidit recentior, pallido atramento'

Chers. 19 ταύτην (τὴν δύναμιν) βασκαίνων καὶ διαφθεῖρειν, used absolutely ib. 22; de Cor. 189 τοῦτο βασκαίνειν.

§ 25. τὰς ἀτελείας ἐὰν ἀφέλησθε] Dem. frequently places words like ἐὰν and εἰ and ὅπως immediately before the verbs which they introduce. In the present case the adoption of such an order of words prevents hiatus and secures a more emphatic position for τὰς ἀτελείας. Cf. §§ 22, 43.

ταῦτα τὰναλώματα] i.e. the sums expended by individuals on λητουργίαι have nothing to do with the public revenues and the public surplus.

χωρὶς τούτων] *Ol.* ii 4, de Cor. 89 ἄνευ τοῦ καλῆν δόξαν ἐνεργεῖν.

τῇ πόλει] constructed with ἐστὶ...ὑπάρχον, and not with δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν ὄντων. The latter construction would imply that the state is at the present time in enjoyment of wealth, as well as general confidence. This would be inconsistent with the context which clearly says that the state is poor. The sense of the passage has been obscured by the distance between πόλει and ἐστὶ. The scholiast observes: ἔχει δὲ τινα καὶ κατὰ τὴν λέξιν ἀσάφειαν. οὐ γὰρ λέγει, ὅτι τῇ πόλει πρόσσεσι δύο, καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος καὶ τὸ θαυμάζεσθαι· ἀλλὰ, δυοῖν ὄντων ἀγαθοῖν παρὰ

πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, τῇ πόλει τὸ κρείττον ὑπάρχει. The structure of the sentence closely resembles that of a passage written a few years later (B.C. 352) and more clearly expressed: *Aristocr.* 113 δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν ὄντων πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, τοῦ μὲν ἡγουμένου καὶ μεγίστου πάντων, τοῦ εὐτυχεῖν, τοῦ δ' ἐλάττωτος μὲν τούτου τῶν δ' ἄλλων μεγίστου, τοῦ καλῶς βουλευέσθαι, οὐχ ἅμα ἢ κτήσις παραγίγνεται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. ὄντων (as is rightly remarked by Weil) here denotes a potential possession: ἐστὶ...ὑπάρχον an actual one.

Taylor, taking τῇ πόλει with δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν ὄντων, renders *cum duo rei publicae proponantur bona*; and similarly Whiston, 'two advantages open to the state'; Kennedy 'there being now two advantages for the state'; and so also Fabst and Auger. On the other hand, Benseler and Weil rightly take τῇ πόλει with ἐστὶ...ὑπάρχον.

πρὸς ἅπαντας πιστεῦσθαι] lit. 'to be trusted in one's relations with all men'. *Aristocr.* 4 τῶν πιστευομένων παρ' ὑμῶν, and 108 μείζω τῆς πρὸς αὐτοὺς πίστεως γιγνώμενον, Aeschin. i § 132 τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους πίστιν, and 3 § 25 τὴν πρὸς Εὐβουλον γενομένην πίστιν.

τὸ τῆς πίστεως] sc. ἀγαθόν, 'the blessing of good repute'. *Chers.* 67 πόλεως

δέ τις οἶεται δεῖν ὅτι χρήματ' οὐκ ἔχομεν μηδὲ δόξαν ἔχειν ἡμᾶς χρηστήν, οὐ καλῶς φρονεῖ. ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ εὐχομαι τοῖς θεοῖς, μάλιστα μὲν ἡμῖν καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ γενέσθαι, εἰ δὲ μή, τό γε πιστοῖς εἶναι καὶ βεβαίοις δοκεῖν διαμεῖναι^α.

Φέρε δὴ καὶ τὰς εὐπορίας, ἃς ἀναπαυομένους τινὰς εὐπορήσειν 26 οὔτοι φήσουσιν, εἰς δέον ὑμῖν γιγνομένας δείξω. ἴστε γὰρ δῆπου 465 τοῦθ' ὅτι τῶν τριηραρχιῶν οὐδεὶς ἐστ' ἀτελής, οὐδὲ τῶν εἰσφορῶν τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον^β. οὐκοῦν ὁ πολλὰ κεκτημένος, οὗτος^γ, ὅστις ἂν ᾗ, πόλλ' εἰς ταῦτα συντελεῖ· πᾶς ἀνάγκη. καὶ μὴν ὅτι δεῖ τὴν εὐπορίαν εἰς ταῦθ' ὑπάρχειν πλείστην τῇ πόλει, πάντες ἂν ὁμολογήσειαν· παρὰ μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐπὶ τῶν χορηγιῶν δαπάνας, ἡμέρας μέρος [μικρὸν]^δ ἢ χάρις τοῖς θεωμένοις ἡμῶν^ε, παρὰ δὲ τὰς^ς τῶν

Voemel. ^α διαμεῖναι S L A al.: διαμένειν vulg. (B 1824, D). ^β τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον secl. Cobet. ^γ οὗτος, Z B D Bl. ^δ ἡμέρας μέρος Y O P¹ Mal, al (Bl); μικρὸν 'fortasse recte omissum' Voemel. ἡμέρας μέρος μικρὸν S L (Z B D V W Wr); μικρὸν ἡμ. μέρος vulg. Hermog. 273. Anonymus περὶ σχημάτων viii 637, Tiberius 569 Walz (B 1824). Cf. Aristid. i 155 Dind. μᾶς ἡμέρας μέρει μικρῶ, ib. 679 ἡμέρας μέρει μικρῶ; Liban. iv 988, 20 ἐν μικρῶ μέρει τῆς ἡμέρας; Philostrat. i 220, 11 τραγωδίας μὲν...ὀλίγη χάρις· εὐφραίνει γὰρ ἐν μικρῶ τῆς ἡμέρας. Haec omnia quae lectionem vulgatam tueri videntur, solito animi candore indicat Blassius, qui merito addit: 'ne verum quidem est, exiguum partem diei haec delectasse.' Rhetorum in scholis locus noster sine dubio, ut egregium ἀντιθέσεως exemplar, identidem decantatus, et fortasse in partem deteriorem a magistris mutatus. ^ε ἡμῶν S al. (edd.) ἡμῶν ἐστὶ L A F. ἡμῶν om. Hermogenes iii 275 Walz (Bl).

^ς πᾶρᾶ δὲ τὰς omnes: παρὰ τὰς δὲ Bl.

γὰρ ἔγωγε πλοῦτον ἡγοῦμαι συμμάχους, πίστιν, εὐνοίαν, ὧν πάντων ἐστ' ὑμεῖς ἀποροί.

γενέσθαι...διαμεῖναι] An obvious contrast between *winning* the wealth Athens does not at present possess, and *keeping* the credit which she actually enjoys.

πιστοῖς] assimilated to the case of ἡμῖν. The order is τὸ διαμεῖναι δοκεῖν εἶναι πιστοῖς. As in § 6 the position of εἶναι and δοκεῖν is due to a love of symmetry of form, and not to any desire to contrast them with one another.

§ 26. φέρε] This use of the singular imperative instead of the plural is doubtless due to the word having become a stereotyped form in conversational Greek. The singular number which is proper in conversation between one person and another is thus retained even when a large audience is being addressed. Similarly in § 66 and in other speeches, *Chers.* 34, *Symp.* 27, *Rhod.* 26 φέρε γὰρ πρὸς θεῶν σκοπεῖτε. So with εἰπέ μοι in *Phil.* i § 10 with βούλεσθε, and in *Chers.* 74 with βουλεύεσθε (Kühner ii 75). Cf. *δρα*, § 21.

ἀναπαυομένους] 23 διδωσι τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν.

τῶν τριηραρχιῶν οὐδεὶς ἐστ' ἀτελής] § 18 ad fin.

οὗτος] resuming the sense of ὁ πολλὰ κεκτημένος, as in i § 16; 2 § 6; 6 § 22 τὸν τὴν πύλαϊν ἀποδόντα, τοῦτον, 8 § 56; 9 § 17 ὁ...ταῦτα πράττων καὶ παρασκευάζμενος, οὗτος ἐμοὶ πολεμεῖ, and 18; 18 § 159 ὁ γὰρ τὸ σπέρμα παρασχών, οὗτος τῶν φύντων κακῶν αἷτιος, 54 § 21 τοῖς δι' ἡλικίαν τούτων τι πράττουσι, τούτοις (Rehdantz, *ināctes*, i, s. v. οὗτος).

ὅστις ἂν ᾗ] whether he is exempt from certain public burdens or not (Weil).

συντελεῖ] future, as in § 28 συντελοῦσιν.

παρὰ μὲν γὰρ—πάσῃ τῇ πόλει] The contrasted points in this elaborately antithetical sentence deserve careful notice. The expenditure incurred in theatrical entertainments is contrasted with the liberal supply of the equipments of war; the [small] portion of a day, with all time; the spectators, with the whole of the state; the passing gratification afforded by the play, with the abiding security ensured by the state being ready, if need be, for war. This sentence is quoted by Hermogenes, iii 273 Walz, with the comment: δύο γὰρ κῶλα συντεθέντα δύο κῶλοις ἐτέροις

εἰς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευῶν²⁸ ἀφθονίας, πάντα τὸν χρόνον ἡ πτωτηρία πάσῃ τῇ πόλει ὥσθ' ὅσον ἐνθάδ' ἀφίετε, ἐκεῖ κομίζεσθε, καὶ δίδοτ' ἐν τιμῆς μέρει ταῦτα, ἃ καὶ μὴ λαβοῦσιν ἔστιν ἔχειν τοῖς τοῦ τριηραρχεῖν ἄξια κεκτημένοις. ἀλλὰ μὴν ὅτι τῶν τριηραρχιῶν οὐδεὶς ἔστ' ἀτελής, οἶμαι²⁹ μὲν ὑμῶς εἰδέναι πάντας, ὅμως δὲ καὶ τὸν νόμον ὑμῖν αὐτὸν ἀναγνώσεται. λαβὲ τὸν περὶ τῶν τριηραρχιῶν νόμον καὶ λέγε τοῦτ' αὐτό.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Ἀτελῇ δὲ μηδένα εἶναι τριηραρχίας πλὴν τῶν ἐντέα ἀρχόντων³⁰.

28 Ὅραθ' ὡς σαφῶς, ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, μηδέν εἶναι τριηραρχίας ἀτελῇ διείρηκεν³¹ ὁ νόμος πλὴν τῶν ἐντέα ἀρχόντων. οὐκοῦν

²⁸ τῶν παρασκευῶν *delebat* Hirschig, *Philol.* v 332: 'nam τὰ εἰς vel τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον dicitur pro παρασκευῇ omnium rerum quae ad bellum pertinent'. Ergo saltem τῶν retinendum est. Sed cf. Polyb. iv 7 § 7 τῆς περὶ τὰ πολεμικὰ παρασκευῆς (Voemel). ²⁹ πάσῃ om. cum A, Hermogenes, Anon. (81). Post πόλει est in Y O P Mal. Cf. Liban. iv 567, 12 τοῖς ἀμωστέουσιν, περὶ ὧν ἡ σωτηρία τῇ πόλει (Blass). ³⁰ οἶμαι codices omnes (D V W Wr): οἶμαι (z B Bl). ³¹ cancellos quibus Dindorfius formulam incluserat, sustulit Blassius. ³² διείρηκεν codices secuti editores omnes praeter Dindorfium et Westermannum qui Dobzai coniecturam διεῖρηκεν praetulerunt. Westermanni in editione denno edenda διείρηκεν revocavit Rosenberg.

διαρρήθην εἶπερ schol. διείρηκεν L. γρ διεῖρηκε Ald V. γρ ἡ (loco ei) marg. P.

συνεξευγμένοις ὥσπερ ἐν στροφῇ καὶ ἀντιστροφῇ τὴν ἀνταπόδοσιν ἔχει. ἐνταῦθα δὲ τὸ κάλλος καὶ αἱ παρασώσεις ἐποίησαν, οὐ μόνον ὁ κατὰ συζυγίαν μερισμός. Also by Tiberius, viii 569 W, as an example of τὸ ἀντίθετον κατὰ κῶλον, and by an anonymous rhetorician, ib. 637, to illustrate a σχῆμα ἐπιμεριζόμενον.

παρὰ] 'by reason of', 'owing to'. The same development of the original local sense may be noticed in the Latin *propter*, and the vulgar English, 'along of', inf. §§ 55, 86; *De Cor.* 232 παρὰ τοῦτο, where Westermann quotes 4 § 11 οὐδὲ γὰρ οὗτος παρὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ ρώμην τοσοῦτον ἐπηύξηται ὅσον παρὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀμέλειαν, also 2 § 22; 5 § 2; 18 §§ 13, 15, 226, 239.

§ 27. ὅσον—κομίζεσθε] It is as broad as it is long. 'As much as you forego here (in granting the exemption), you get there' (in receiving contributions for the purposes of war). At the same time, as observed by Weil, the state has no guarantee that the wealthy will spend on herself what they gain by reason of enjoying the exemption. What is to prevent their spending it as they please in luxurious living?

ἐν τιμῆς μέρει] 'by way of distinction', lit. 'in the part of (under the title, head, or class of) honour'; *per honorem speciem* (Voemel). *Meid.* 165 ἐν χάριτος μέρει καὶ δωρεῆς παρείχον, and 166 τοῦτ' ἐν εὐεργεσίας ἀριθμῆσει μέρει, *Ol.* ii 18 ἐν οὐδενὸς εἶναι μέρει, *Aristocr.* 56 ἐν ἐχθροῦ μέρει, and 148 ἐν σφενδαμήτῳ καὶ φιλοῦ μέρει... ἐν ἀδικήματος μέρει, *Ol.* iii 31 ἐν ὑπέρτερου καὶ προσθήκης μέρει γεγέννησθε, *Meid.* 19 ἐν κατηγορίας μέρει ποιείσθαι, *Leoc.* 50 ἐν τεκμηρίου μέρει ποιείσθαι, *Aeschin.* i § 126 ἐν σκώμματος μέρει and 151 ἐν εὐχῆς μέρει. *Cic. Phil.* xi 3 mors in beneficii parte numeretur. Cf. inf. § 81 ἐν ἐχθροῦ τάξει. *Rehdantz, indices*, s. v. ἐν.

ἀναγνώσεται] sc. ὁ γραμματεὺς.

τοῦτ' αὐτό] 'this particular passage only'. *F. L.* 40 λέγε μοι λαβὼν ἐκ τῆς προτέρας ἐπιστολῆς αὐτὸ τοῦτο, ἐνθένδε, 58 § 14 καὶ μοι λέγε τοῦτ' αὐτὸ τοῦ νόμου, *Aristocr.* § 88 ἐξ ἐκείνου τῶν ψηφισμάτων αὐτὸ τοῦτ' ἐξελεγκται.

ἀτελῇ δὲ κ.τ.λ.] These terms of the law may have been derived simply from the speech itself. Dindorf supposes that Dem. *haud dubie paullo plura recitari iusserat*.

§ 28. διείρηκεν] 'has stated expressly'.

οἱ μὲν ἐλάττω κεκτημένοι τοῦ τριηραρχίας ἄξι' ἔχειν, ἐν ταῖς

The corresponding pf. to διαρρήδην λέγει. The reading of the Paris MS is confirmed by the use of διαρρήδην in § 29, and by the explanation of the scholiast (quoted by Weil): διαρρήδην εἶπεν. Some of the MSS here (as often elsewhere) shew traces of a confusion between διέρηκεν and διήρηνκεν. The latter is actually preferred by Dobree, who compares Eur. *Bacch.* 206 οὐ γὰρ διήρηνχ' ὁ θεὸς εἶπε, and Thuc. v 26 § 2 τοῖς... ἔργοις ὡς διήρηνται ἀθρεῖτω. In Dem. διαρεῖν is found in the present tense in *Aristocr.* 79 ὁ ταῦτα διαρεῖν, and in the aorist ib. 54 ὡς δόλωσ καὶ καλῶς διεῖλεν ὁ ταῦτ' ἐξ ἀρχῆς διελών, cf. 45 § 45 ὁ νόμος διεῖλεν. In all these passages it clearly means 'to distinguish' and the evidence of the sense as well as that of the MSS is against any alteration. But, in the perfect tense, the MSS frequently vary between the forms connected with διεπείν and διελεῖν respectively. Thus in § 29 they have διεωρήσθαι as well as διηρήσθαι. In 17 § 28 (ἐν ταῖς κοιναῖς ὁμολογίαις) διεωρήμενον and διηρημένου[sic] (Vind. 3, 4, and Pal. 1), which it has been proposed either to alter into διεωρήμενον or to omit altogether. In *Aristocr.* 72 (ὁ νόμος) ἄλλ' ἅττα διέρηκεν ἢ χρὴ ποιῆσαι one MS v has δὴ εἶρηκεν: the manuscript reading διέρηκεν is there retained by Baiter and Sauppe and by Weber; while Dobree's alteration διήρηνκεν is accepted by Dindorf and Weil. In § 140 of the same speech, οὐ διέρηται τί πρακτέον ἢ μή, the MSS A k r s v have διήρηνται which is accepted by the same two critics. In *Panl.* 35, οὗτος σαφῶς ὁ νόμος διέρηκεν, the reading διήρηνκεν (corr. B) is preferred by Dobree and Dindorf: while διέρηκεν, the reading of the best MSS, is retained by Baiter and Sauppe.

The usage of other Attic writers is in favour of retaining in Dem. the forms from διεπείν, such as διέρηκε and διεωρήσθαι, when those forms make better sense than the forms from διαρεῖν. Thus we have Soph. *O. T.* 394 τὸ γ' ἀνιγμ' οὐχὶ τοῦπιντος ἦν ἀνδρὸς διεπείν ('to declare', 'solve'), and 854 δν γε Λαΐας διεῖπε ('said expressly') χρήναι παιδὸς ἐξ ἐμοῦ θανείν. In Plato, *Phaedr.* 253 C—D, τριχῇ διεῖλομεν ψυχὴν ἐκάστην is followed by ἀρετὴ δέ τις τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἢ κακοῦ κακία, οὐ διεῖπουμεν. The latter form is also found in *Politicus* 275 A. In *Legg.* 809 E we have ταῦτα οὕτω σοι πάντα ἱκανῶς παρὰ τοῦ νομοθέτου διεῖρηται (where most MSS read διήρηνται), followed by

ὡς οὕτω διεῖρηκέ σοι, ib. 813 A διεῖρηται and διέρηκας, 932 E διεῖρηται, διερρήθη, διάρρησις and διαρρήδην εἶπομεν (partly from Benseler's and Rosenberg's notes; see especially Rutherford's *Neu Phrygischus*, pp. 329—332).

On the other hand, forms from διαρεῖν in the sense of 'distinguishing' are found in Isaeus 11 § 22 διήρηνται καθ' ἕκαστον περὶ αὐτῶν, Dem. 24 § 19 περὶ ἐκάστου διελόμενον λέγειν and 27 § 12 χωρὶς ἕκαστα διελεῖν, cf. 45 § 45. In the spurious speech 61 § 48 it means 'to contrast' (Benseler). But in the passage from Isaeus the primitive reading must have been διέρηνται, as is proved by the subsequent phrase ὁ νόμος διαρρήδην κελεύων τοῦ μέρους ἕκαστον λαγχάνειν (Rutherford, p. 332).

In the present passage the sense supports διέρηκε. If we state the fact in the present tense, it is easier to understand ὁ νόμος διαρρήδην λέγει μηδέν' εἶναι τριηραρχίας ἀτελῆ than to give any explanation of ὁ νόμος διαρεῖ κ.τ.λ.

πλήν τῶν ἐννέ' ἀρχόντων] This passage is, so far as I know, the only authority for the fact that the archons alone, as the highest authorities of the state, enjoyed a personal exemption from the trierarchy. But the same exemption was enjoyed by the property of 'heiresses', of wards and of *cleruchi*, and also by property possessed by two or more persons in common (*de Symm.* 16). The abolition of these exemptions was not even proposed by the law of Leptines; otherwise, this point would not have been passed over by Dem. (Boeckh, IV xi). Cf. *Introd.* § 3.

τοῦ τριηραρχίας ἄξι' ἔχειν] The amount of property which at this time obliged its possessor to undertake the expense of the trierarchy, is nowhere stated. It has been inferred from the document inserted in *de Cor.* 106 that it was 10 talents, for it is there provided, as part of the reform introduced by Dem. into the arrangements for the trierarchy, that those whose property was below that amount should be formed into a συντέλεια whose property would amount in all to that sum (οἱς ἐλάττων οὐσία ἐστὶ τῶν δέκα ταλάντων, εἰς συντέλειαν συναγομένοις εἰς δέκα τάλαντα). But the authority of this document is, to say the least, very doubtful. See Boeckh, *P. E.* IV xv last par., p. 748.

εἰσφοραῖς συντελοῦσιν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, οἱ δ' ἐφικνούμενοι τοῦ τριηραρχεῖν, εἰς ἀμφοτέρ' ὑμῖν ὑπάρξουσι χρήσιμοι, καὶ τριηραρχεῖν καὶ εἰσφέρειν. τίν' οὖν ῥαστώνην τοῖς πολλοῖς ὁ σός, ὦ Λεπτίνη, ποιεῖ νόμος, εἰ μιᾶς ἢ δυοῖν φυλαῖν ἓνα χορηγὸν καθίστησιν, ὅς ἀνθ' ἐνὸς ἄλλου τοῦθ' ἅπαξ ποιήσας ἀπηλλάσσεται; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐχ ὁρῶ. τῆς δέ γ' αἰσχύνης ὅλην ἀναπίμπλησι τὴν πόλιν καὶ 466

* ἀπηλλάσσεται Cobet (v w wr Bl): ἀπαλλάσσεται codd. (edd. priores). 'Sententia manifeste postulat ἀπηλλαγμένος ἔσται. Itaque una vocali mutata scribe ἀπΗλλάσσεται, de qua forma diligenter egi in *Novis Lectionibus*, pag. 242 sq.' Cobet.

συντελοῦσιν] future, as shewn by ὑπάρξουσι in the parallel clause.

ἐφικνούμενοι] those who reach the standard of the trierarchy; those who, by reason of being exempt from the ordinary λητουργίαι, have enough property to enable them to undertake the expenses of the trierarchy.

τίν' οὖν ῥαστώνην κ.τ.λ.] The professed object of the law of Leptines was to make the public burdens fall on wealthier persons (§ 18) and thus to relieve the general public. Dem. here contends that the extent of that relief would be very trifling. We may fairly assume that in the present sentence he has the citizens alone in view; to prove this, it is enough to point to τοῖς πολλοῖς ('the less wealthy citizens') and to the mention of 'tribes'. Keeping this in view, we can now explain the somewhat obscure clause in which the law of Leptines is described as 'appointing one choregus for one or two tribes'. The orator has already spoken of the number of citizens who are exempt. He has already reckoned them at 5 or 6 (§ 21). He has also reckoned the total number (citizens and μέτοικοι) exempt at 16; but he is willing to put it at 30, nearly double the former number. The number of citizens in the higher estimate may therefore be fairly reckoned at nearly double of 5 or 6, i.e. nearly 10 or 12. Thus we have about 5 citizens exempt by the lower estimate, and about 10 by the higher. 10 citizens spread over 10 tribes would give one choregus to each tribe; and 5 citizens would give one to every two tribes. The above explanation agrees in the main with that given by Markland, Auger and Wolf.

A somewhat different one is given by G. H. Schaefer who holds that the μέτοικοι as well as the citizens are kept in view, and who takes the lower estimate of the number exempt in both cases, namely, less than 5 μέτοικοι and 'less than

5 or 6' (or 'not more than 5 or 6') citizens. This gives a total of less than 10; say 9, i.e. one each for 8 of the 10 tribes, and one for the remaining two tribes, or as Dem. puts it, 'one choregus for one or two tribes'. Or, again, confining the reference to the citizens alone, which is the modified form in which Schaefer's view is represented in Weil's note, the addition of 5 citizens would give only one to every two tribes; the addition of 6, four to eight of the tribes and one to each of the remaining two.

The scholiast's note is inadequate, and is only interesting as showing that the explanation of this passage was a moot point among early commentators on Dem. τοῦτο ὡς ἀσαφές δέθεν ζητεῖται, καὶ ἐξηγήσαντό τινες, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Θαργηλοῖς δυοῖν φυλαῖν εἰς μόνος καθίστατο χορηγός τοῖς δὲ μεγάλοις Διονυσίοις, Ἀνθεστηριῶνος μὲν, πλείονος αὐτῷ γενομένης τῆς δαπάνης, εἰς χορηγὸς ἐκάστης φυλῆς καθίστατο. His own explanation only amounts to saying that by 'one' choregus Dem. means one additional choregus.

χορηγόν] in the wider sense of the term, = τὸν λητουργοῦντα.

ἅπαξ] not annually, but only once in the cycle of the ordinary λητουργίαι.

ἀπηλλάσσεται, paulo post fut., *liberatus erit*.

ἐγὼ μὲν] Chers. 37 ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ὁρῶ. §§ 4, 12.

τῆς δέ γ' αἰσχύνης] §§ 10, 21.

ἀναπίμπλησι] 'taints', of filling with infection, as in § 50. *Timocr.* 205 δόξης ἀναπιμπλάει φαύλης, Aeschin. *F. L.* 72 ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν...τῆς τῶν ληστῶν δόξης ἀνεπιμπλατο, and 88 εαυτὸν ἀναπλήσει φόνου δικαίου, Deinarchus, *Dem.* 31 καὶ τοὺς πράττοντας ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν τι τῆς αὐτοῦ τύχης ἀνέπλησεν. These passages may be entered in Liddell and Scott under the same heading as Thuc. ii 51, and Plat. *Apol.* 32 D, *Phaedo* 67 A.

The present passage is unsatisfactorily entered in that lexicon under the head

τῆς ἀπιστίας. οὐκ οὖν ὅτε πολλῶ μείζονα βλάψει τῶν ὠφελιῶν^π ὧν ἔχει^α, προσήκει λελύσθαι παρὰ τοῖσδ' αὐτόν; ἔγωγ' ἂν φαίην.

^πΕτι δ', ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί, διὰ τὸ γεγράφθαι^α ἐν τῷ νόμῳ²⁹ διαρρήδην αὐτοῦ “μηδένα μήτε τῶν πολιτῶν μήτε τῶν ἰσοτελῶν “μήτε τῶν ξένων εἶναι ἀτελεῖ^η”, μὴ διειρηῖσθαι^γ δ' ὅτου [ἀτελεῖ^η]^κ, χορηγίας ἢ τινος ἄλλου τέλους, ἀλλ' ἀπλῶς “ἀτελεῖ^η μηδένα πλὴν

^π S (Bl), cf. 102. ^α ὧν ἔχει [nimium his verbis adversario concedere videtur, et Aristid. i 595 habet πλείω τὴν βλάβην τῆς ὠφελείας ἔχει, ut conicias scribendum esse πολλῶ μείζονα βλάβην τῶν ὠφελιῶν ἔχει.] Blass. ^α διὰ τοῦ ut tres syllabae breves vitarentur scripsit Bl, collato § 5.

^γ γεγράφθαι μὲν ἐν hiatus vitandi causa Benseler. ἐν τῷ νόμῳ delere vult Bl, quo fit ut αὐτοῦ hoc ipso in loco significet. ‘Quo pertinet αὐτοῦ? Nempe ad τῷ νόμῳ, inquires. Licetne igitur sic διαρρήδην interponere? Non licet. Deleamus igitur iners et superfluum pronomen’ Cobet.

^γ διειρηῖσθαι S O Y F vulg. (v wr Bl): διηρῆσθαι L A P (z b d w, et G. H. Schaefer). ‘Scribe διειρηῖσθαι, vel potius ab optimis libris oblatum recipe. Sexcenties videbis inter se confundi διειρηκα—διήρηκα et διειρημαι—διήρημαι tantum non in omnibus libris etiam antiquissimis et fidelissimis. Fere numquam διηρῆσθαι caret variante scriptura διειρηῖσθαι et contra. Hoc unum spectandum quoque loco est utrum sententia verborum διαιρεῖν postulet an διαγορεύειν id est διαρρήδην λέγειν... διαιρεῖν et διορίζειν de lege promiscue et eodem sensu dicitur apud omnes, ubi res diversae distinguuntur et omnino ubi discrimen aliquod constituitur, διαγορεύειν contra diserte, disertis verbis dicere... (In loco nostro) nullus est διορισμός, sed hoc dicit Orator non esse id in lege expresse scriptum’ Cobet. ^κ propter hiatum seclussit Bl.

of to ‘fill full of a thing’. Cf. ἀνάπλεω and Livy iv 30 ‘urbs deinde impletur’ and xxv 26 ‘eadem vi morbi repletos’.

^ππαρὰ τοῖσδε, ‘in this court’. ἔγωγε, ‘I for my part’, whatever Leptines may think to the contrary.

§ 29. γεγράφθαι... διαρρήδην] equivalent in sense to διειρηῖσθαι.

^ιισοτελῶν] Strangers domiciled at Athens who, as their name implies, paid the same taxes as the citizens. They enjoyed the same civil rights as the latter, but had no political privileges. They were thus in a position intermediate between that of citizens and ordinary resident aliens (μέτοικοι), who paid the tax called μετοίκιον, and required a προστάτης (cf. Schömann’s *Antiquities of Greece* i 354 Eng. trans.). The closest English parallel to the term is the now obsolete *denizen*: ‘an alien born, who has obtained *ex donatione reginae* letters patent to make him an English subject [a procedure superseded in 1870]. A denizen is in a kind of middle state, between an alien and a natural-born subject, and partakes of both of them’ (Warren’s *Blackstone*, p. 268).

^ξξένων] an inaccurate term for μετοίκων. διειρηῖσθαι] here, as in § 28, there is a conflict of evidence between the perfect of διαιρεῖν and of διεπείν. There is something to be said for both; διειρηῖσθαι has a closer affinity to the preceding phrase γεγράφθαι διαρρήδην and may be con-

sidered a kind of echo of its meaning. On the other hand, διηρῆσθαι makes somewhat better sense in connexion with the words ὅτου [ἀτελεῖ^η] and with the subsequent verb διορίζειν. The similarity of the two senses may be exemplified by § 56 § 11 διαρρήδην ἡμῶν διορισμένων ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις, where the two senses are combined, the adverb corresponding to διαιρεῖν, and the participle to διαιρεῖν.

^χχορηγίας—τέλους] ‘Whether from an ordinary public stewardship (λητούργια) or from any other tax’. χορηγία is understood by some (e.g. Benseler and Westermann) in the narrow sense of the term, of the ‘choral stewardship’ alone; if so, τέλους would be equivalent to λητούργια. But, as is justly observed by Weil, Demosthenes implies that Leucon’s privileges would not be affected at all by the law of Leptines, if that law abolished exemption from the χορηγία alone. ‘Clearly’, he continues, ‘there is no room for distinguishing here between the χορηγία properly so called, and the ordinary λητούργια; χορηγία is here used in the wider sense in which it has already occurred in § 19. As a foreign prince, Leucon was not liable to any λητούργια. The words ἄλλου τέλους refer to the custom-house dues from which Leucon was [as some suppose] exempt at Athens, just as the Athenians were exempt in the ports of Leucon’s dominion. This is the

“τῶν ἀφ’ Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος”, καὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ “μῆδένα” πάντας περιλαμβάνειν τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐν δὲ τῷ “τῶν ξένων” μὴ διορίζειν τῶν οἰκούντων Ἀθήνησιν, ἀφαιρεῖται καὶ Λεύκωνα τὸν ἄρχοντα Βοσπόρου καὶ τοὺς παῖδας αὐτοῦ τὴν δωρεῖαν ἣν ὑμεῖς

ordinary interpretation, which has already been given by the scholiast, and ought not to have been challenged. The fact is that Leptines only desired to abolish the immunities relative to the ordinary λειτουργίαι; as is sufficiently clear from the beginning of his law (§ 127). Demosthenes is picking a quarrel with him by fastening on the merely literal meaning of an isolated phrase. The actual words of the scholiast are as follows: οὐ γὰρ εἶπε τὸ εἶδος τῆς ἀτελείας, χορηγίας ἢ τυνός ἄλλου τέλους τοιοῦτου, τέλος λέγων κἀνταῦθα τὰς καταβολὰς τελωνείας τὰς παρὰ τῶν ἐμπόρων.

ἀπλῶς] *Aristocr.* 50 ἀπλῶς, ἂν τις ἀποκτείνῃ Χαρίδημον, ἀγέσθω, where the whole of the context is devoted to verbal criticisms on the terms of the decree in favour of Charidemus.

περιλαμβάνειν, with the subsequent infinitive διορίζειν, dependent on διὰ understood from the first part of the sentence.

ξένων] Dem. finds fault with Leptines for using so ambiguous a term. Cf. H. Schenkl, *de metoecis Atticis* in *Wiener Studien* 1880 ii 167: ‘(Clisthenes) peregrinos in Attica habitantes odioso illo ξένων nomine, quod iis erat impositum, liberavit. Nam inde ab eo tempore non ξένος sed μέτοικοι audiunt: quamquam populus ipse Atheniensis consuetudinem antiquitus traditam diutius retinuisse videtur, id quod ex Aristophanis Equ. v. 347—quem locum de jurisdictione disputantes uberius tractabimus—: εἰ που δικίδιον εἶπας εὐ κατὰ ξένου μέτοικον... intellegitur. In legibus tamen atque tabulis publicis vox illa ξένος nisi ad civem ab eo, qui civis non esset, distinguendum non adhibebatur. Ac Demosthenes Leptinem, qui in lege scripserat μῆδένα ἀτελῆ εἶναι μήτε τῶν πολιτῶν μήτε τῶν ἱσοτελῶν μήτε τῶν ξένων, acerbè reprehendit, quod in lege ferenda tam ambiguus usus esset vocabulo’.

διορίζειν] *Aristocr.* 34 ὁ μὲν δὴ νόμος οὕτως... διώρισεν... ὁ δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα γράφων, πολλοῦ γε δεῖ, διώρισεν, and 45. Isaeus 3 § 52 οἱ δὲ νόμοι περὶ πάντων διορίζουσι τούτων.

καὶ Λεύκωνα] The orator produces a sensational effect by suddenly introducing the name of this prince whose privileges were touched by a verbal inaccuracy in the law of Leptines, who, we may be

sure, had no intention of doing anything to his detriment. The ambiguity of the term ἀτελής is here made an excuse for charging the law of Leptines with being responsible for imperilling the relations of Athens with the prince whose dominions supplied her with most of her corn.

Leucon succeeded his father Satyrus as prince of the Cimmerian Bosphorus (the modern *Crimea*) in 393 B.C. (Ol. 96, 4), and reigned for 40 years, until B.C. 353 (Ol. 106, 4). Diodorus xiv 93 περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον (the year of Demostrius) Σάτυρος ὁ Σπαρτάκου μὲν υἱὸς βασιλεὺς δὲ Βοσπόρου ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἑτη δεκάτῃσσαρα· τὴν ἡγεμονίαν δὲ διεδέξατο ὁ υἱὸς Λεύκων ἐπ’ ἑτη τεσσαράκοντα, and xvi 31 ἐπ’ ἄρχοντος Διοτίμου (B.C. 354–3)... κατὰ τὸν Πόντον Λεύκων ὁ τοῦ Βοσπόρου βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἑτη τεσσαράκοντα. The kings of Bosphorus are the subject of Appendix 13 in Clinton’s *Fasti Hellenici* ii 339 ff., ed. 1841:— ‘Leucon is described by various testimonies of ancient writers as a prudent, munificent and powerful prince; and the most eminent of this race of kings’ (*l.c.* 342). Thus, he is mentioned in terms of honour by the Stoic philosopher Chrysippus (Plutarch, *Moralia*, p. 1043 C, D; cf. Strabo vii 301 B). See also CIG ii p. 90, and Grote, chap. xcvi.

τὸν ἄρχοντα] It was acutely suggested by Wolf (*Proleg.* p. 61) that it is out of regard to the democratic susceptibilities of the audience, that the orator avoids the obvious term βασιλεὺς and prefers ἄρχων, quippe hominem gratiosum et eum cuius in rempublicam merita extollere studeat, gratiores Atticis auribus et liberae conditionis nomine commendans. It has, however, been pointed out by Boeckh that, according to the evidence of inscriptions, the rulers of Bosphorus called themselves ἄρχοντες in regard to the Greeks residing in their dominion, and βασιλεῖς in regard to the barbarian tribes by which they were surrounded (CIG ii 105). Thus one of Leucon’s sons, Paerisades I, who ruled from 348–310 B.C., is designated as follows in an inscription found in the neighbourhood of Phanagoria CIG no. 2117: ἄρχοντος Παρισάδου τοῦ Λεύκωνος Βοσπόρου καὶ Θεοδοσίας καὶ βασιλεύων [sic] Σίνδων

ἔδοτ' αὐτοῖς. ἔστι γὰρ γένει μὲν δήπου ὁ Λεύκων² ξένος, τῇ δὲ 30
παρ' ὑμῶν ποιήσει πολίτης· κατ' οὐδέτερον δ' αὐτῷ τὴν ἀτέλειαν

¹ ἔστι μὲν γὰρ γένει μὲν S¹, prius μὲν 'punctis eiusdem atramenti seclsum' (Z V WR); ἔστι μὲν γὰρ γένει L¹ (prius μὲν delevit, alterum addidit manus recentior): prius μὲν om. vulg. et Priscianus xviii § 171 (B D W BL). Hoc certe in loco duplex μὲν defendi non potest. ² ὁ Λεύκων δήπου A (BL, ut hiatus vitaretur); idem probabat Benseler, de Hiatu, p. 102. 'At γένει δήπου explicandi causa insertum est, qua ratione pausa existit'. Voemel.

καὶ Τορετῶν καὶ Δανδαρίων. 2118 ἄρχοντας Παιρισάδεος Βοσπόρου καὶ Θεουδοσίας καὶ βασιλεύοντος Σινδῶν καὶ Μαῖτων πάντων. 2119 ἄρχοντας Παιρισάδεος Βοσπόρου καὶ Θεουδοσίας καὶ βασιλεύοντος [Σινδῶν καὶ Μαῖτων πάντων] καὶ Θατέω. Accordingly, Dem. in calling Leucon ἄρχοντα Βοσπόρου may be best regarded as adopting the public and official designation of that prince which was in regular use in describing his relations to the Greeks. But, while the term adopted by Dem. is not necessarily due to his consideration for the political feelings of his audience, we shall doubtless be right in assuming that Deinarchus, in his speech against Demosthenes, was really influenced by such motives, when he purposely employed the odious term τύραννος to designate certain of the successors of Leucon in the government of the Bosphorus, whom Demosthenes himself proposed to honour with statues of bronze in the marketplace of Athens: Dein. i § 43 τὸ χαλκοῦς ἐν ἀγορᾷ στήσαι Παιρισάδην καὶ Σάτυρον καὶ Γόργιππον τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου τυράννοους. Spartocus IV (B.C. 304—284) has the title of βασιλεὺς given him by the Athenians in a complimentary decree of B.C. 286—5; Hicks, *Manual of Gk. Hist. Inscr.* no. 159, l. 42. βασιλεὺς Βοσπόρου Παιρισάδας and τοὺς Βοσπόρου βασιλεῖς occur in later inscriptions (nos. 184 and 185 of Latyschev's *Inscr. orae septentr. Ponti Euxini*, 1885).

Strabo, in writing of Panticapaeum, the capital of the dominion of Bosphorus, gives these rulers other titles, such as μόναρχος, δυνάστης, and τύραννος, which are expressly avoided in public documents: p. 310 ἐμοναρχεῖτο δὲ πολλὸν χρόνον ὑπὸ δυναστῶν τῶν περὶ Λεύκωνα καὶ Σάτυρον καὶ Παιρισάδην αἵ τε καὶ αἱ πλησιόχωροι κατοικίαι πᾶσαι αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα τῆς Μαυτίδος ἐκατέρωθεν μέχρι Παιρισάδου τοῦ Μιθραδάτη παραδόντος τὴν ἀρχὴν· ἐκαλοῦντο δὲ τύραννοι, καί περ οἱ πλείους ἐπικεῖς γεγονότες, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ Παιρισάδου καὶ Λεύκωνος.

Βοσπόρου] here applied to the district

on both shores of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, including Phanagoria on the eastern shore, and extending as far to the west as Theodosia. The name Bosphorus is also sometimes applied to the capital Panticapaeum (§ 33).

τοὺς παῖδας αὐτοῦ] Spartocus, Paerisades and Apollonius. The first two succeeded their father, and ruled jointly for a few years from 353 to about 347, after which date Paerisades was sole ruler until 310. An inscription in their honour was discovered at Athens and published in the *Ἀθήναιον* 1877, VI pp. 152 foll. with the heading Σπαρτόκος, Παιρισάδης, Ἀπολλωνίω, Λεύκωνος παῖσι, shewing that in the archonship of Themistocles (B.C. 347—6) Androtion (against whom Dem. wrote a speech about the same time as the present speech) moved the following resolution: π[ε]ρὶ ὧν ἐπέστελλε Σπαρτόκος κ[αὶ] Παιρισάδης καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις οἱ ἥκοντες π[α]ρ' αὐτῶν ἀπ[α]γγέλλουσιν, ἀποκρί[ν]ασθαι α[ὐ]τ[ῶν] οἷς, ὅτι ὁ [δῆ]μος ὁ Ἀθηναίων ἐπαινεῖ Σπαρτόκον καὶ Παιρισάδην διὰ τὸ εἶναι ἀνδρες ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἐπ[α]γγέλλονται τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων ἐπιμ[ε]λέσθαι τῆς ἐκπομπῆς τοῦ[τ]ου, καθάπερ ὁ πατήρ αὐτῶν ἐπεμελεῖτο [καὶ] ὑπ[η]ρητήσιν προθύμως δοῦναι ὃν ὁ δῆμος δ[έ]ηται, καὶ ἀπαγγ[έ]λλειν αὐτοῖς τοῖς πρέσβεις, ὅτι ταῦτα ποιοῦντες οὐδενὸς ἀτυχήσουσι τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων· [ὅ]τι ὧν δὲ τὰς δωρεὰς διδάσκειν Ἀθηναίους ὥσπερ Σάτυρος καὶ Λεύκων ἐδοσαν, εἶναι [Σπ]α[ρ]τ[ό]κ[ω] καὶ Παιρισάδῃ τὰς δωρεὰς ὅς ὁ δῆμος ἔδωκε Σατύρῳ καὶ Λεύκωνι καὶ στεφανώσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ Παναθηναίους τοῖς μεγάλους ἀπὸ χιλίων δραχμῶν ἑκάτερ[ο]ν. The text of the whole is printed with explanatory remarks in Hicks, *Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions*, no. 111; and in Dittenberger's *Sylloge*, no. 101; and, with an exhaustive commentary by A. Schaefer, in the *Rheinisches Museum*, xxxiii 418 ff.; cf. Hartel's *Studien über attisches Staatsrecht und Urkundenwesen*, pp. 96—101.

τὴν δωρεάν] sc. τὴν ἀτέλειαν.

§ 30. τῇ—ποιήσει] 'by adoption on your part', here contrasted with γένει (as

ἔστιν ἔχειν ἐκ τούτου τοῦ νόμου. καίτοι τῶν μὲν ἄλλων εὐεργετῶν χρόνον τιν' ἕκαστος ἡμῖν χρήσιμον αὐτὸν παρέσχευεν, οὗτος δ', ἂν σκοπῇτε, φανήσεται συνεχῶς ἡμᾶς εὖ ποιῶν, καὶ ταυτ' ὦν μάλισθ' 31 ἡμῶν ἢ πόλιν δεῖται. ἵστε γὰρ δήπου τοῦθ', ὅτι πλείστῳ τῶν πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἡμεῖς ἐπεισάκτῳ σίτῳ χρώμεθα. πρὸς τοίνυν ἅπαντα τὸν ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἐμπορίων ἀφικνούμενον ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου

in 45 § 78 τοῖς μὲν γένοι πολίταις...τοὺς δὲ ποιητοῖς) just as θέσει is elsewhere contrasted with φύσει.

On the adoption of citizens, see Schömann's *Antiquities of Greece*, p. 355, Eng. trans.

πολίτης] So in an inscription in honour of Spartocus IV in 286-5 B.C. CIA ii 311, l. 8 ἐπειδὴ [πρότερόν τε οἱ πρόγονοι οἱ] Σπαρτόκου χρέας [παρέσχηται τῷ δήμῳ καὶ] νῦν Σπάρτοκος πα[ρα]λαβὼν τὴν εἰς τὸν δήμον οἰκείωτα κοινῇ [τε τῷ δήμῳ χρέας παρέχεται καὶ ἰδίᾳ] Ἀθηναίων τοῖς ἀφικνούμενοις] πρὸς αὐτὸν· ἀνθ' [ὧν καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων αὐτοῖς] πολίτας ἐποιήσατο καὶ ἐτίμησεν [εἰκόσιν χαλ.] καὶς ἐν τε τῇ [ἀγορᾷ καὶ] ἐν τῷ ἐμπορίῳ [καὶ] ἄλλαις δωρεά[ις] κ.τ.λ. Hicks, *Manual of Gr. Hist. Inscr.* no. 159; Dittenberger's *Sylloge*, no. 140.

τὴν ἀτέλειαν] The immunity which Leucon enjoyed was hardly an immunity from the ordinary λητουργία. It would not occur to anyone to suppose that he was really bound to perform such services. Possibly it was simply an immunity from harbour-dues and payments to the custom-house. Similarly in the case of Menon and Perdiccas, according to the spurious Or. 13 (*Syntax.*) 23; but in *Aristocr.* 199 they are more correctly described as receiving not the ἀτέλεια but the citizenship.

§ 31. πλείστῳ—ἐπεισάκτῳ σίτῳ] *De Cor.* 87 ὁρῶν δ' ὅτι σίτῳ πάντων ἀνθρώπων πλείστῳ χρώμεθ' ἐπεισάκτῳ (of Philip's attempt to capture Byzantium and cut off the Athenian supply of corn from the Euxine). In 170 B.C. the Athenian ambassadors boasted that they had delivered to the Roman consul and praetor 100,000 measures of grain, 'quantum sterilem terram ararent, ipsosque etiam agrestes peregrino frumento alerent' (Livy xliii 6). Except in the Rharian plain, in the neighbourhood of Eleusis, the soil of Attica was far less favourable than that of Boeotia for the cultivation of corn; but, in itself, it was well adapted for the raising of barley, which was the kind of grain most con-

sumed, Theophr., *H. P.*, viii 8, 2 Ἀθήνησι γούν αἱ κριθαὶ τὰ πλείστα ποιοῦσιν ἄλφита, κριθοφόρος γὰρ ἄριστη.

πρὸς] not 'exactly equivalent to', but 'capable of standing a comparison with', 'approximately equal to', *Synt.* 25 ἐν ταύτῃ (τῇ πόλει) χρήματ' ἐνεστὶν ὀλίγου δέω πρὸς ἀπάσας τὰς ἄλλας εἰπεῖν πόλεις. Herod. iii 94 Ἰνδῶν δὲ πλῆθος τε πολλῷ πλείστον ἐστὶ πάντων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν ἀνθρώπων καὶ φόρον ἀπαγγίλουν πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐξήκοντα καὶ τριηκῆσια τάλαντα ψήγματος, and esp. viii 44 Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους παρεχόμενοι νέας ὀγδώκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν (the rest supplied 98; the total number being 378, according to chap. 48).

ἄλλων ἐμπορίων] The ports of Thrace, Syria, Egypt, Libya, Sicily (Theophrastus, *H. P.* viii 4).

ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου σίτος] Strabo, p. 309, describes the district between Theodosia and Panticapaeum as πᾶσα σιτοφόρος, and, p. 311, says that in the Tauric Chersonesus the seed sown produced thirty-fold, even with ordinary cultivation: τῆς δὲ Χερρονήσου, πλὴν τῆς ὀρεινῆς τῆς ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ μέχρι Θεοδοσίας, ἡ γὰρ ἄλλη πεδιάς καὶ εὐγεῶς ἐστὶ πᾶσα, σίτῳ δὲ καὶ σφόδρα εὐτυχῆς, τριακοντάχουν ἀποδιδοῦσα διὰ τοῦ τυχόντος ὀρυκτοῦ σχιζομένη...κἂν τοῖς πρόσθεν χρόνοις ἐντεῦθεν ἦν τὰ σιτοπομπεῖα τοῖς Ἑλλήσι.

Even in the time of Herodotus, there were Scythian tribes on the Borysthenes who cultivated corn solely for the purpose of exportation (iv 17 and 54). The corn grown to the north of the Euxine was of inferior quality to that of the southern coast, but bore exportation better and could be kept for a longer time (Theophr. *H. P.* viii 4, 5 and Aristot. *Probl.* xiv 2, 909 a 18, referred to by Büchsenhüt, *Besitz u. Erwerb*, p. 422). Xenophon mentions wheat and barley among the products of Bithynia (*Anab.* vi 4 § 6; 6 § 1); and Strabo describes the neighbourhood of his own birthplace, Amasia in Pontus, as ψιλὴ τὸ πλεόν καὶ σιτοφόρος χώρα (p. 560). Xerxes at Abydos saw vessels laden with corn from the Euxine

σίτος εἰσπλέων ἐστίν. εἰκότως· οὐ γὰρ μόνον διὰ τὸ τὸν τόπον
 τούτου σίτον ἔχειν πλείστον τοῦτο γίγνεται, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ κύριον
 ὄντα τὸν Δεύκων· αὐτοῦ τοῖς ἄγουσιν* Ἀθήναζε ἀτέλειαν δεδωκέναι,
 καὶ κηρύττειν πρώτους γεμίζεσθαι τοὺς ὡς ὑμᾶς πλέοντας. ἔχων
 γὰρ ἐκεῖνος ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς παισὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἅπασι δέδωκεν
 467 ὑμῖν. τοῦτο δ' ἡλίκον ἐστὶ θεωρήσατε. ἐκεῖνος πρᾶττεται τοὺς παρ' 32
 αὐτοῦ σίτον ἐξάγοντας τριακοστήν. αἱ τοίνυν παρ' ἐκείνου δεῦρ'
 ἀφικνούμεναι σίτου μυριάδες περὶ τετταράκοντ' εἰσὶ· καὶ τοῦτ'
 ἐκ τῆς παρὰ τοῖς σιτοφύλαξιν ἀπογραφῆς ἃν τις ἴδοι. οὐκοῦν παρὰ

* τοῖς ἄγουσι τὸν σίτον vulg. (B 1824).

sailing through the Hellespont, bound for Aegina and the Peloponnesus (Hdt. vii 147). On the corn trade of Athens there is an article by G. Perrot in the *Revue historique* IV (1877), *le Commerce des céréales en Attique au quatrième siècle avant notre ère*.

εἰσπλέων] For the position of the participle, Westermann quotes §§ 55, 84; 3 § 33 τοῖς παρὰ τῶν ἱατρῶν σιτίοις διδομένοις. 5 § 8 τάκεϊ χρήματ' ὀφειλόμενα. 18 § 126 τὰς ὑπὸ τούτου βλασφημίας ἐρημένας (cf. Rehdantz, *indices*, s. v. *Stellung*). In some of these instances, as in the present passage, the adoption of the common order of words would involve a *hiatus*, but it seems best to regard the transposition as due not so much to this reason, as to rhetorical emphasis.

τὸν τόπον τούτου] 'that region', the shores of the Euxine.

τοῖς ἄγουσιν—δεδωκέναι] The same privilege was continued by Leucon's son Paerisades, 34 (πρὸς Φορμύνας) § 36 κήρυγμα ποιησαμένου Παιρισάδου (al. Παρεισάδου) ἐν Βοσπόρῳ, ἔάν τις βούληται Ἀθήναζε εἰς τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόριον σιτηγεῖν, ἀτελεῖ τὸν σίτον ἐξάγειν.

πρώτους γεμίζεσθαι] 'to be freighted first'. Similarly Satyrus I, the father of Leucon, and Spartocus I, his grandfather, out of friendship to Athens often sent away empty the corn-ships of other states and allowed corn to be exported to Athens alone. Isocr. *Τραπεζ.* 57 ἄξιον δὲ καὶ Σατύρου καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐνθυμηθῆναι, οἱ πάντα τὸν χρόνον περὶ πλείστου τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὑμᾶς ποιοῦνται, καὶ πολλάκις ἤδη διὰ σπάνιν σίτου τὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἐμπόρων ναῖς κενὰς ἐκπέμποντες ὑμῖν ἐξαγωγὴν ἔδοσαν.

ὡς] often used as a preposition with verbs implying motion towards a person or persons, especially of motion towards their house or home. The examples of

this use in the orators, as enumerated in the *indices* of Rehdantz, are after πλεῖν (as here), and ἄγειν, 10 each; ἔρχεσθαι 21; ἦκειν 6; ἀφικνεῖσθαι, κομίζειν and πρεσβεύειν, 5 each; and also after ἀποστέλλειν, λέναι, φοιτᾶν, βαίνειν, συλλέγεσθαι, τρέπεσθαι, ἀκολουθεῖν, and λαμβάνειν (ὡς αὐτόν).

τὴν ἀτέλειαν] the immunity clearly refers to the Athenian merchants' exemption from export duty at Bosphorus and probably also to a corresponding exemption from import duty at the Peiraeus (see *Introd.* § 3, p. xvii.).

Grote observes, of the remission granted by Leucon, that 'such a premium must have thrown nearly the whole exporting trade into the hands of Athenian merchants' (II xcvi 657 ed. 1862).

§ 32. πρᾶττεται...τριακοστήν] 'exacta a duty of 3½ per cent.'

αἱ...μυριάδες] sc. μεδίμων. The *medimnus* was equivalent to about a bushel and a half, or six Roman *modii*. It was divided into six ἑκτεῖς. The number of litres in the Solonian μέδιμνος is reckoned at 52½ by Hultsch in his *Métrologie*, and at 51·84 by Nissen in *Handbuch d. kl. Alterthumswissenschaft*, i 673.

ἐκ—ἀπογραφῆς] 'the entry kept by the corn-inspectors'. Harpocration, σιτοφύλακες· Δεῖναρχος ἐν τῇ κατὰ Καλλισθένης εἰσαγγελίᾳ. ἀρχὴ τις ἦν Ἀθηναίων ἥτις ἐπεμελεῖτο ὅπως ὁ σίτος δικαίως πραθήσεται καὶ τὰ ἄλλα καὶ οἱ ἄγροι. ἦσαν δὲ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ι', ε' μὲν ἐν Ἀσπεί, ε' δ' ἐν Πειραιεῖ, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν Ἀθηναίων πολιτείᾳ (so Dindorf: Valesius, however, followed by Boeckh, makes them 15 in number, 10 in the city and 5 in the Peiraeus; but it is stated by Fränkel, note 91 to Boeckh, ed. 3, that the oldest MS of Harpocration has ἦσαν δὲ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ιε' μὲν εἰς Πειραιᾶ, θ' δὲ εἰς Ἄστυ, which is easily corrected into the

μὲν τὰς τριάκοντα μυριάδας μυρίους δίδωσι μεδίμνους ἡμῖν, παρὰ
 33 δὲ τὰς δέκα^b ὥσπερανεί τρισχιλίους. τοσούτου τοίνυν δεῖ ταύτην
 ἀποστερηῆσαι τὴν δωρεάν τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε προσκατασκευάσας ἐμ-
 πόριον Θεοδοσίαν^c, ὃ φασιν οἱ πλείοντες οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν χεῖρον εἶναι τοῦ
 Βοσπόρου, κἀνταυθ' ἔδωκε τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἡμῖν. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα

^b πᾶρὰ δὲ τὰς δέκα vulg. et Minucianus ix 606 Walz: παρὰ τὰς δέκα δ' Bl.
 παρὰ τὰς δέκα S, δὲ post παρὰ manu antiqua addito. ^c Θεοδοσίαν S L.

text as printed by Dindorf). Lysias, Or: 22, κατὰ τῶν σιτοπωλῶν, 16 ἐπὶ μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ὠνίοις ἀπασι τοὺς ἀγορανόμους φύλακας κατεστήσατε. ἐπὶ δὲ ταύτῃ μόνῃ τῇ τέχνῃ χωρὶς σιτοφύλακας ἀπεκληροῦτε.

παρὰ—μυριάδας] 'on' or 'for', the 300,000 medimni. παρὰ implies proportion as in *Androt.* 44 παρὰ τὰς εἰσφορὰς τὰς ἀπὸ Ναυσινίκου, παρ' ἴσως τάλαντα τριακόσια ἢ μικρῷ πλείω, ἐλλείμματα τέτταρα καὶ δέκ' ἐστὶ τάλαντα.

The orator breaks up the whole sum of 400,000 medimni into two parts to enable his audience to follow his calculation more readily, a tax of one thirtieth on 300,000 gives exactly 10,000; and, on the remaining 100,000, about 3,000, or more precisely 3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$.

The two parts of the whole number are introduced by the definite article, as in Thuc. i 40 κρατοῦντες...τῶν δύο μερῶν πρὸς τὸ τρίτον ἐπολέμουν, and *de Cor.* 238 τριακοσίων οὐσῶν τῶν πασῶν, τὰς διακοσίας ἢ πόλιν παρέσχετο. 'Where parts of a whole are stated in numbers, the article is sometimes prefixed to the numeral (to denote the definiteness of the relation)' Madvig, *G. S.* § 11 r 6, and Kühner, ii 551.

§ 33. τοσούτου κ.τ.λ.] 'so far is he from depriving': τοσούτου δεῖ, ὥστε, is found in *F. L.* 48, 230; Lysias i § 45.

ταύτην] the separation of ταύτην from τὴν δωρεάν prevents a *hiatus* between δεῖ and ἀποστερηῆσαι.

Θεοδοσίαν] An ancient Greek city, a colony from Miletus. Arrian, *Peripl. maris Euxini*, p. 131, αὕτη πάλαι ἦν Ἑλληνὶς πόλις Ἰωνικὴ, Μιλησίων ἀποικος. Strabo p. 309 D μετὰ δὲ τὴν ὁρεὺν τὴν λεχθεῖσαν ἡ Θεοδοσία κεῖται πόλις, πεδῖον εὐγεων ἔχουσα καὶ λιμένα ναυσὶ καὶ ἑκατὸν ἐπιτήδειον· οὗτος δὲ ὁρος ἦν πρότερον τῆς τῶν Βοσποριανῶν καὶ Ταύρων γῆς...p. 311 quoted on p. 34. It was at the siege of Theudasia that Satyrus, the father of Leucon, was slain. Harpocration s. v. Θεοδοσίαν: Δημοσθένους ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἀτελειῶν. ἔστι δὲ χωρίον κείμενον ἐγγὺς Σκυθῶν, ὃ Σάτυρος πολιορκῶν ἐτελεύτησεν. Where the father had

failed, the son was successful, and the present passage shews that Leucon was the first prince of Bosphorus who obtained possession of Theudasia and thus secured for himself the advantages of the emporium which had doubtless already existed there since the days of its colonisation by Miletus. It is even implied by the scholiast that Leucon changed the name of the place, τὸ μὲν ὄνομα τῷ ἐμπορίῳ ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς γαμετῆς διαφωνεῖται γάρ. If so, we know nothing of its former name, nor do we know anything about either the sister or the wife of Leucon. It can only be conjectured that the Milesian colony was attacked by Satyrus, and afterwards taken by Leucon, for affording a retreat to exiles from their own dominion: ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ Θεοδοσίᾳ λέγεται ποτε καὶ φυγάδας ἐκ τοῦ Βοσπόρου οἰκῆσαι (*Anon. periplus ponti Euxini* quoted by Boeckh, CIG ii p. 97). Although the word διαφωνεῖται implies that the scholiast had access to authorities which are lost to ourselves, it is difficult to see any sufficient reason for the name of the place being changed by Leucon, and Θεοδοσία may well have been the original name of the Milesian colony. θεύμορος and θεῖδοςτος and the like are in themselves Doric forms (Greg. Cor. p. 358 ed. Lips.), but, as they were suitable to the heroic metre they came into use among the Ionic poets, and Θεοδοσία would thus be the natural form of the name if it were given by colonists from the Ionian city of Miletus. The Ionic form, with the Ionic termination, Θεοδοσίης, is found in CIG ii 2117, 2118, 2119 (quoted on p. 32-33). It long remained the western limit of the possessions of the princes of Bosphorus. But, owing to its not having been part of their original dominion, Paerisades the son of Leucon is described as ἀρχὼν Βοσπόρου καὶ Θεοδοσίης.

Its modern name is Kaffa. When Heber visited the place he failed to find, in several days' search, any trace of the ancient Theudasia. He also observes

σιωπῶ, πόλλ' ἂν ἔχων εἰπεῖν, ὅσ' εὐεργέτηκεν^α ὑμᾶς οὗτος ἀνὴρ
καὺτὸς καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι· ἀλλὰ πρωπέρυσιν^ο σιτοδείας παρὰ πᾶσιν
ἀνθρώποις γενομένης, οὐ μόνον ὑμῖν ἱκανὸν σῖτον ἀπέστειλ', ἀλλὰ

^α *eūery.* (Z B V Wt Bl): *ēēry.* (D W). *εὐέργ.* F X. Cf. § 71. ^ο *πρωπέρυσι*
forma Attica (D): -ν Bl. *πρωπέρυσι* codices.

that 'corn is very dear, and comes chiefly from the Don' (Clarke's *Travels*, ii 130 f., ed. 1817). Clarke himself (p. 150 f.) regards *Slara Crim* as the site of Theudusia.

οἱ πλείοντες] 'seamen', i.e. 'traders' who go on voyages to the Euxine. 34 § 30 *εἰ τοῦτ' ἐπραξας, οὐδ' ἂν εἰς σοῦ μᾶλλον τῶν πλείοντων ἔθαιμάζετο*. Plato, *Gorg.* 467 D οἱ πλείοντές τε καὶ ἄλλων χρηματισμὸν χρηματίζόμενοι.

Βοσπόρου] here the capital of the region of the same name. The distinctive name of the capital was Panticapaeum. Pliny, *N. H.* iv 78 Panticapaeum quod aliqui Bosporum vocant, and 87 (oppidum) longe validissimum in ipso Bospori introitu Panticapaeum Milesiorum. *Anon. periplus ponti.* p. 7, ἀπὸ Βοσπόρου ἦτοι Παντικαπαίου. It was situated on the western shore of the strait where the breadth of the channel was about eight miles. It is thus described by Strabo, p. 309 D, ἡ ἐξῆς δ' ἐστὶν εὐγείως χώρα (from Theudusia) μέχρη Παντικαπαίου, τῆς μητροπόλεως τῶν Βοσποριανῶν ἰδρυμένης ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τῆς Μαίωτιδος. ...τὸ δὲ Παντικαπαῖον λόφος ἐστὶ πάντῃ περιουκόμενος ἐν κύκλῳ σταδίων εἰκοσι· πρὸς ἑω δ' ἔχει λιμένα καὶ νεώρια ὅσον τριάκοντα νεών, ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἀκρόπολιν· κτίσμα δ' ἐστὶ Μιλησίων.

The gold coins of Panticapaeum have on the obverse the head of Pan in allusion to the first syllable of the name of the place which is probably not Greek but Scythian, and on the reverse the letters ΓΑΝ with a griffin holding in his mouth a spear, and having a stalk of corn beneath him (British Museum, *Coins of the Ancients*, iii B 1): see illustration on the title-page. The corn-trade of this region is also illustrated by a dedication to Demeter Θεσμοφόρος in the time of Spartocus IV, found at Panticapaeum (CIG ii 2106), and also by another inscription found at the same place: Ἀριστομένης, Δήμητρος ἱερῆ, Ξενοκρίτου θυγάτηρ, ὑπὲρ θυγατρὸς τῆς αὐτῆς Δημητρὸς ἀνέθηκε Δήμητρι (ib. 2108). In the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge there are two ancient bas-reliefs of Ceres which were found in the ruins of Pha-

nagoria, on the Cimmerian Bosphorus (Clarke's *Ancient Marbles*, p. 4). On an *amphora* found in a tomb near Kertch we have 'Triptolemos the mystic inventor of the plough, setting forth, under the auspices of Demeter, to till the soil of Attica—a legend peculiarly congenial to the corn-bearing region of the Bosporos' (Newton's *Essays*, 381 f.).

Bosporus corresponds to the modern Kertch, where a few ruins remain (Boeckh CIG ii p. 98). 'The natives of the Crimea still call the town of Kertch *Vospor*, and the straits *Vospor*, although they write the word *Bospor*' (Clarke's *Travels*, ii 100, ed. 1817).

πρόγονοι] Isocr. *Træz.* quoted on § 31.

πρωπέρυσιν] 'two years ago', B.C. 357, the first year of the Social War.

πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, an exaggerated expression, meaning simply 'all the world' so far as immediately connected with the Greeks. *Chers.* 5, 42; *de Cor.* 72; 51 § 13; *Lysias* 12 § 60. Similarly *de Cor.* 48 πᾶσα ἡ οἰκουμένη.

σῖτον ἀπέστειλεν] With this consignment of grain may probably be identified the consignment of 2,100,000 medimni mentioned by Strabo, p. 311, Λεύκωνά φασιν ἐκ τῆς Θεοδοσίας Ἀθηναίους πέμψαι μυριάδας μεδίμων διακοσίας καὶ δέκα. 'It is conceivable', says Boeckh, 'that this amount may have been sent in one year. For since Attica, according to our supposition, needed annually 3,400,000 medimni, of which in general it could itself produce 2,400,000, only about the half of that amount might probably in an unfruitful season have been produced in it, and since the other grain-producing countries, on account of the general scarcity, might have furnished none, Leucon might almost alone have supplied the deficiency' (*P. E.*, I xv, p. 123 of Lamb's trans.).—At a later date, B.C. 286-5, one of Leucon's descendants, Spartocus IV, presented Athens with 11,500 medimni of grain (CIA ii 311, Hicks, *Manual*, no. 159, l. 23).

τοσούτων ὥστε — προσπεριγενέσθαι] The quantity of corn sent by Leucon was not only sufficient to supply the wants of

τοσούτων, ὥστε πεντεκαίδεκα ἄργυρίου τέλανθ', ἡ Καλλισθενης
 34 διώκησεν, προσπεριγενέσθαι. τί οὖν οἴεσθ', ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,
 τοῦτον τὸν τοιοῦτον περὶ ὑμᾶς γεγεννημένον, ἐὰν ἀκούσῃ νόμφ τὴν
 ἀτέλειαν ὑμᾶς ἀφρημένους αὐτόν, καὶ μὴδ' ἂν μεταδόξῃ ποτὲ
 ψηφισαμένους^π ἐξεῖναι δοῦναι; ἀρ' ἀγνοεῖθ' ὅτι αὐτός^ς νόμος οὗτος
 35 τοὺς παρ' ἐκείνου σιτηγοῦντας; οὐ γὰρ δήπου τοῦτό γ' ὑπέιληφεν
 οὐδεὶς, ὡς ἐκείνος ὑπομενεῖ, ἑαυτῷ μὲν ἀκύρους εἶναι τὰς παρ' ὑμῶν

^π τοσούτων codices: τοσούτων e coniectura H. et F. A. Wolf (B solus).
 Madvig *Adv. Crit.* iii 37.

^ς αὐτὸς B1, αὐτὸς v; ὁ αὐτὸς ceteri.

^π -οις
^h παρ' ἑαυτῷ

the Athenians themselves, but was so large that there was enough to spare for sale to other states. The profit obtained from that sale amounted to as much as 15 talents. This gives us a proper antithesis between *ικανόν* and *τοσούτων*.

The alteration *τοσούτων* implies that Leucon supplied the corn 'at so low a price' that the state made a large profit by selling it to its own citizens. But such a step would have been so unpopular that it is improbable that it was taken. Besides (as observed by G. H. Schaefer and Benseler), if we accept *τοσούτων*, the sense would lead us to expect *περιγενέσθαι*, not *προσπεριγενέσθαι*. The latter is strictly consistent with *τοσούτων*, not only was there enough and to spare for the citizens, but there was also an *additional* surplus in the form of profit on the sale of the remainder. (See esp. Fränkel's note to Boeckh's *P. E.* I xv, p. 111^b.)

Καλλισθένης] who had the administration of the surplus, probably acted as *σιτώνης*, or special commissioner for the importation of corn (*de Cor.* 248 αἰρούμενος σιτώνην ἐκ πάντων ἐμὲ ἐχειροτόνησεν ὁ δῆμος).

There was a speech of Deinarchus, *κατὰ Καλλισθένους εἰσαγγελία*, of which we have nothing but a dozen separate words, nearly all of which are connected with the corn-trade (e.g. *ἡμεκτον καὶ ἡμμέδιμνον, μέδιμνος, μετρονόμοι, and σιτοφύλακες*). But the speech can hardly refer to the administration mentioned in the text; for, according to Dionysius, it was not until 336 B.C., nearly twenty years after this, that Deinarchus began his career as a writer of speeches. We must either suppose that the same person acted as *σιτώνης* on more than one occasion, or that another person of the same name is meant. The name was not uncommon about this time (Sauppe, *Or. Att.* ii 333).

§ 34. τί οἴεσθε...τοῦτον] 'what do you expect of him'. *Meid.* 174 ἱππαρχῶν τοῖνυν, τί οἴεσθε πᾶλλα; ἀλλ' ἱππον οὐκ ἐτόλμησε πρᾶσθαι. Lycurgus *Leocr.* 119 τί δοκοῦσιν ὑμῶν, ὦ ἄνδρες; ἀρὰ γε ὁμοίως ὑμῖν περὶ τῶν ἀδικούντων γιγνώσκειν. *Xen. An.* v 7 § 26 τούτους τὴ δοκεῖτε; ἡδίκουν μὲν οὐδέν, ἐδεσαν δέ (see Rehdantz on the last two passages).

ἀφρημένους, in middle sense.

καὶ μὴδ' ἂν μεταδόξῃ—δοῦναι] 'and that you voted that it should not be lawful to grant it, not even if you ever changed your minds' = καὶ ψηφισαμένους μὴ ἐξεῖναι δοῦναι, μὴδ' ἂν μεταδόξῃ ποτὲ (Reiske).

κύριος ἂν γένηται] 'if it is finally ratified'. The law had already been sanctioned by the people, but in consequence of the proceedings instituted against it in the present trial, a fresh ratification would be necessary. The final ratification of the law will, by depriving Leucon of his privileges, lead that prince to revoke the privileges he has conferred on those who import corn from his dominion.—In translation, it is convenient to take this clause before ἐκείνῳ τ'.

§ 35. οὐ γὰρ δήπου τοῦτό γ' ὑπέιληφεν οὐδεὶς, ὥς...μὲν...δὲ] For this form of introduction to a sentence in which μὲν and δὲ are coordinated with one another, cf. [Dem.] 29 § 14 οὐ γὰρ δὴ τοῦτό γ' ἔνεστιν εἰπεῖν, ὡς περὶ μὲν τινῶν ὧν αὐτὸς βούλεται σαφὴς ἡ βάσανος, περὶ δ' αὐτῶν οὐ σαφὴς. 39 § 6 ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐχ οὕτω δήπου σκαῖός εἰμι ἄνθρωπος οὐδ' ἀλόγιστος, ὥστε...μὲν...δὲ... (Gebauer, p. 91).

τὰς παρ' ὑμῶν...τὰς παρ' ἑαυτοῦ] The gen. after παρὰ in the first clause is due to *δωρεῖς*, = τὰς δωρεῖς τὰς παρ' ὑμῶν δεδομένας. The dative, in the second, is due to *μένειν*. The second clause, as Weil points out, is equivalent to μένειν παρ' ἑαυτῷ τὰς παρ' ἑαυτοῦ τιμὰς. We have an exact parallel in 71 αἱ μὲν παρὰ

δωρειάς, ὑμῶν δὲ μένειν τὰς παρ' ἑαυτῶν^h. οὐκοῦν πρὸς πολλοῖς οἷς
βλάψειν ὑμᾶς ὁ νόμοςⁱ φαίνεται, καὶ προσαφαιρεῖται τι τῶν
468 ὑπαρχόντων ἤδη. εἴθ' ὑμεῖς ἔτι σκοπεῖτ' εἰ χρὴ τοῦτον ἐξαλεῖναι,
καὶ οὐ πάλαι βεβούλευσθε; ἀνάγνωθι λαβὼν αὐτοῖς τὰ ψηφίσματαⁱ
τὰ περὶ τοῦ Λεύκωνος.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ.

Ὡς μὲν εἰκότως καὶ δικαίως τετύχηκε τῆς ἀτελείας παρ' ὑμῶν³⁶
ὁ Λεύκων, ἀκηκόατ' ἐκ τῶν ψηφισμάτων, ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί.
τούτων δ' ἀπάντων στήλας ἀντιγράφους ἐστήσαθ' ὑμεῖς κακεῖνος,

S L O Y; cf. § 71: παρ' ἑαυτοῦ (B D): παρ' ἑαυτῶν F. ¹ οἷς βλάψει ὑμᾶς ὁ νόμος A (B1): οἷς ὁ νόμος βλάψει ὑμᾶς D V W W r; οἷς ἂν ὁ νόμος βλάψει ὑμᾶς S (z B). βλάψειν ἂν ὑμᾶς ὁ νόμος Bekkeri Anecdota p. 127, 2 Μέλлонτι ὁ μὲν τῶν γραμματικῶν καρῶν οὐκ ἐπιτρέπει (scil. τὸν σύνδεσμον ἂν), παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγα παραδείγματα εὐρίσκεται. Δημοσθένης πέμπτῳ Φιλιππικῶν (Pac. § 14, ubi πολεμήσαι pro πολεμήσειν legitur). καὶ ἐν τῷ πρὸς Λεπτίνην: οὐκοῦν πρὸς πολλοῖς οἷς βλάψειν ἂν ὑμᾶς ὁ νόμος φαίνεται (Voemel). ἂν delendum iussit Cobet, Var. Lect. 267.
ⁱ ψηφίσματαⁱ αὐτὰ F (B1 coll. §§ 27, 44, 70, 92, 96): αὐτὰ om. S L vulg.

τοῖς ἄλλοις δωρεῖαι βέβαιοι μενοῦσιν αὐτῶ, τῆς δὲ παρ' ὑμῶν μόνῃς τοῦτ' ἀφαιρεθῆσεται.

εἴθ' ὑμεῖς ἔτι σκοπεῖτε] Chers. 20 εἴτ' ἔτι ζητεῖτε, πόθεν τὰ τῆς πώλεως ἀπόλωνεν ἅπαντα; inf. 54.

αὐτοῖς] τοῖς δικασταῖς, inf. 54, 153.

τὰ ψηφίσματα.] None of the Athenian decrees in favour of Leucon are preserved; but reference is made to their purport in the decrees in favour of his successors (Hicks, no. 111 and 159, already quoted). The only document in honour of Leucon himself, which has at present been discovered, is a fragment of a finely executed inscription found at Kertch, where the Arcadians vote honours to him, doubtless for favours in connexion with supplies of corn: ἐδοξε τοῖς Ἀρκάσι, Λεύκωνα [τὸν Σαρ]ύρου Παντικαπαῖτων [στεφανώσαι? κ.τ.λ.] Hicks, no. 110.

§ 36. τούτων—ἀντιγράφους] 'slabs of stone inscribed with copies of all these decrees'. ἀντίγραφος, 'transcribed in duplicate from', 'copied as a counterpart of', 45 § 10 εἶναι δ' ὡς αὐτοὶ μεμαρτυρήκασιν διαθήκας, ἀντιγράφους ἐκείνων. The adj. is rarely used, as compared with the subst. The latter is found in 128 ἀκούετε τῶν ἀντιγράφων τῆς στήλης.

στήλας.] The translation 'pillar' is inadequate, if not misleading; στήλη and κίων are expressly contrasted in Andoc. de myst. 38 μεταξύ τοῦ κίονος καὶ τῆς στήλης ἐφ' ᾗ ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐστίν ὁ χαλκοῦς. στήλη, from ΠΛ, the root of ἵστη-

μι, is 'a slab of stone, set upright in the ground'. When it means a 'grave-stone', we must understand it of a slab of stone which is not laid flat, but stands upright. In Newton's *Essays*, 200, we read of the 'long slender shaft' of the Greek sepulchral *stèle*. Its use in the present passage comes under the heading well defined in L and S as 'a block or slab set up in a public place, a monument, inscribed with records of victories, dedications, votes of thanks, treaties, decrees, and other documents'. Dem. 9 § 41 γράμματα τῶν προγόνων τῶν ὑμετέρων, ὃ κείνοι κατέθεντο εἰς στήλην χαλκὴν γράψαντες εἰς ἀκρόπολιν, 16 § 27 τὰς στήλας καθελῖν...τὰς πρὸς Θηβαίους, 19 § 271 ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΕΚ ΣΤΗΛΗΣ, and 272 τὰ γράμματαⁱ ἐστήκεν, 21 § 120 εἰ προσέγραψέ τις ἐν τῇ στήλῃ (in honour of Harmodius and Aristogeiton), 59 § 105 τοὺς δοκιμασθέντας (τῶν Πλαταιέων) ἀναγραφῆναι ἐν στήλῃ λιθινῇ καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀκρόπολει πρὸς τῇ θεῷ, and 76 τοῦτον τὸν νόμον γράψαντες ἐν στήλῃ λιθινῇ ἐστήσαν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Διονύσου παρὰ τὸν βωμὸν ἐν Ἀίμναις. καὶ αὕτη ἡ στήλη ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐστήκεν, ἀμυδροῖς γράμμασιⁱ Ἀττικοῖς δηλοῦσα τὰ γεγραμμένα. Aeschin. 3 § 70 εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν στήλην ἀναγεγράφθαι μετ' Ἀθηναίων. Andoc. Myst. 1 § 51 ἀναγραφέντας ἐν στήλαις ὡς βύτας ἀλιτηρίους τῶν θεῶν, 103 καὶ στήλας ἀνείλετε καὶ νόμους ἀκούρους ἐποιήσατε καὶ ψηφίσματα ἐξηλείψατε, 3 § 22 τὴν στήλην εὐρόμενοι παρ' αὐτῶν στήσαι, 12 σκέψασθε δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν γραμμάτων, ὃ τε ἡμῶν ἐν τῇ

τὴν μὲν ἐν Βοσπόρῳ, τὴν δ' ἐν Πειραιεῖ, τὴν δ' ἐφ' Ἱερῶ. σκοπεῖτε

στήλη γέγραπται, ἐφ' οἷς τε νῦν ἔξεστι τὴν εἰρήνην ποιῆσθαι, 34 ἐφ' οἷς ὅροι τε δημοσθῆσονται στήλαι τε σταθῆσονται γεγραμμένοι. Lysias I § 30 τὸν νόμον τὸν ἐκ τῆς στήλης τῆς ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου, 30 § 17 θύειν τὰς θυσίας τὰς ἐκ τῶν κύρβων καὶ τῶν στηλῶν κατὰ τὰς συγγραφάς, 21 κατὰ τὰς στήλας ἅς οὗτος ἀνέγραψε. Lycurgus 117 of Hipparchus, son of Timarchus, τὴν εἰκόνα αὐτοῦ ἐξ ἀκροπόλεως καθελόντες καὶ συγχωνεύσαντες καὶ ποιήσαντες στήλην ἐψηφίσαντο εἰς ταύτην ἀναγράφειν τοὺς ἀλιτρίους καὶ τοὺς πρόδοτας (cf. 118). Deinarchus 2 § 24 περὶ τούτων ψηφισάμενοι στήλην εἰς ἀκρόπολιν ἀνήνεγκαν. Cf. στήλη of one whose name is inscribed on a στήλη as a mark of infamy, Dem. 9 § 45. Cf. Pollux 10 § 97 ἐν ταῖς Ἀττικαῖς στήλαις, αἱ κεύνται ἐν Ἐλευσίνι, τὰ τῶν ἀσεβησάντων περὶ τῷ θεῷ δημοσίᾳ παρθένων ἀναγέγραπται.

In the decree in honour of the sons of Leucon, no. 111 Hicks, l. 44, we read: ἀναγ[ρ]άψαι δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα τὸδε τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι πλοσίον τῆς Σατύρου καὶ Δεύκωνος, ἐς δὲ τὴν ἀ[γ]γραφὴν δοῦναι τὸν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου τριάκοντα δραχμὰς. Similarly in the decree in honour of his descendant, Spartocus IV, no. 159 l. 52 τὸν γραμματέα τὸν [κατὰ π]ρυτανεῖαν ἀναγ[ρ]άψαι τὸδε τὸ ψήφισμα [ἐν στήλῃ λιθινῇ καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀκροπόλει.

τὴν μὲν ἐν Βοσπόρῳ κ.τ.λ.] The original ψήφισμα was probably placed on the acropolis; the copies, as we here learn, were set up (1) in Bosphorus or Panticapaeum, the capital of Leucon's dominion, (2) in the Peiraeus, (3) at Hierum.

These decrees doubtless belonged to the early years of Leucon's rule. At that time the Athenians exacted dues on articles of merchandise not only in the Peiraeus, but also in the Thracian Bosphorus (§ 60); while Leucon exacted similar dues in the Cimmerian Bosphorus. The places, where the copies of the decrees were set up, clearly shew that on both sides it was a question of exemption from commercial dues (Weil). The publication of copies of important agreements at several places is illustrated by Thuc. v 18 § 10 στήλας δὲ στήσαι Ὀλυμπίᾳ καὶ Πυθῇ καὶ Ἰσθμοῖ καὶ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει καὶ ἐν Δακεδαίμονι ἐν Ἀμυκλαῖς.

ἐφ' Ἱερῶ] A place so called from the temple of Ζεὺς Ὀβριος on the Asiatic shore of the Thracian Bosphorus, near the entrance of the straits as one approaches

them from the Euxine. *In pontis ore et angustiiis* (Cic. *Verr.* II iv 129). One of the copies of the decree was set up at this spot because it was a point which was constantly passed by the ships engaged in commerce between the Euxine and the Aegean. [Dem.] 50 § 17 πλεῖν ἐφ' Ἱερὸν ἐπὶ τὴν παραπομπὴν τοῦ σίτου, ib. 18, 58. Harpocr. s.v. ἐφ' Ἱερὸν. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐπιτηρηρχήματος (l.c.). Ἱερὸν ἐστὶ τῶν ἱερῶν θεῶν ἐν Βοσπόρῳ, ὡς Τιμοσθένης (Τιμόδενος? Dind.) ἐν τοῖς περὶ λιμένων. Menippus in *Marciani periphrasis*, p. 122 ed. E. Müller, κατὰ τὸν Θράκιον Βόσπορον καὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Εὐξείνου Πόντου ἐν τοῖς δεξιοῖς τῆς Ἀσίας μέρεσιν, ἅπερ ἐστὶ τοῦ Βιθυνῶν ἔθνους, κεῖται χωρίον Ἱερὸν καλούμενον, ἐν ᾧ νεὺς ἐστὶ Διὸς Οὐρίου προσαγορευόμενος· τοῦτο δὲ τὸ χωρίον ἀφετηρίων ἐστὶ τῶν εἰς τὸν Πόντον πλεόντων (*Lacrit.* § 10 ἐὰν δὲ μετ' Ἀρκτοῦρον ἐκπλεύσων ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου ἐφ' Ἱερὸν). The bridge thrown by Darius over the Thracian Bosphorus was, according to the conjecture of Herodotus, between Byzantium and τοῦ ἐπὶ στόματι ἱεροῦ (iv 87 ult.). Polybius iv 39 § 5 τὸ καλούμενον Ἱερὸν, ἐφ' οὗ τόπου φασὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐκ Κόλχων ἀνακομιδὴν Ἰάσονα θύσαι πρῶτον τοῖς δώδεκα θεοῖς (cf. Pindar, *Pyth.* iv 203=361 ff., *Apol. Rhod.* ii 533). Spon and Wheler discovered on the site of Chalcedon the pedestal of a statue dedicated to Ζεὺς Ὀβριος. The block of stone on which the dedicatory verses are inscribed is supposed to have been brought as ballast to Chalcedon from the northern entrance of the straits. It is now in the British Museum, CIG ii no. 3797; Kaibel's *Epigrammata*, 779; οὐριον ἐκ πρύμνης τις ὀδηγητήρα καλεῖτω Ζήνα, κατὰ προτόνων ἱστῶν ἐκπετάσας. εἰτ' ἐπὶ Κυνάεας δῖνας δρόμος, ἐνθα Ποσειδῶν κάμπυλον εἰλίσσει κύμα παρὰ ψαμάθους, εἴτε κατ' Αἰγαίην πόντου πλάκα νόστον ἐρευνᾷ, νείσθω τῷδε βαλὼν ψαίστὰ παρὰ ξοάνῳ· ὧδε τὸν εὐάντητον αἰετὸν Ἀντιπάτρου παῖς στήσε Φίλων ἀγαθῆς σύμβολον εὐπλοῆς (Bentley's *Correspondence* ii 698 ed. 1842). The scenery of the neighbourhood is described in Clarke's *Travels*, vol. II chap. xi, and illustrated by a sketch in the quarto edition. In the *Illustrated London News* for 12 Dec. 1863, p. 593, there is a woodcut of what is supposed to be part of the temple, viz. a portal of Parian marble with upright columns 18 feet high and a richly decorated lintel 12 feet 6 inches long and six feet broad,

δὴ πρὸς ὅσης κακίας ὑπερβολὴν ὑμᾶς ὁ νόμος προάγει, ὃς ἀπιστότερον τὸν δῆμον καθίστησ' ἐνὸς ἀνδρός. μὴ γὰρ οἴεσθ' ὑμῖν ἄλλο 37 τι τὰς στήλας ἐστάναι ταύτας, ἢ τούτων πάντων ὧν ἔχετε ἢ δεδώκατε συνθήκας, αἷς ὁ μὲν Λεύκων ἐμμένων φανεῖται καὶ ποιεῖν αἰεὶ τι προθυμούμενος ὑμᾶς εὖ, ὑμεῖς δ' ἐστώσας ἀκύρους πεποιηκότες, ὃ πολὺ δεινότερον τοῦ καθελεῖν· αὐταὶ γὰρ οὕτως τοῖς βουλομένοις κατὰ τῆς πόλεως βλασφημεῖν τεκμήριον ὡς ἀληθῆ λέγουσιν ἐστήξουσιν. φέρ', ἐὰν δὲ δὴ πέμψας ὡς ἡμᾶς ὁ Λεύκων 38 ἐρωτᾷ, τί ἔχοντες ἐγκαλέσαι καὶ τί μεμφόμενοι τὴν ἀτέλειαν αὐτὸν ἀφήρησθε, τί πρὸς θεῶν ἐροῦμεν ἢ τί γράψαι ποθ' ὁ τὸ ψήφισμ' ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν γράφων; ὅτι νῆ Δί' ἥσαν τινες τῶν εὐρημένων^κ ἀνάξιοι. ἐὰν οὖν εἴπῃ πρὸς ταῦτ' ἐκεῖνος "καὶ γὰρ Ἀθηναίων τινὲς εἰσιν^λ 39

^κ τινες τῶν εὐρημένων A F, schol. p. 479 (Bl): τῶν εὐρημένων τινὲς (edd. ceteri).

^λ εἰσιν vulg. (B 1824, Z D Bl): om. S Y O P¹, tribus brevibus continuo positus (B V W wr); post φαῦλοι hiatus admissio collocavit L. 'Si delendum εἰσι, ἴσως τινὲς scribendum erit' Blass.

discovered by Dr Millingen on the site generally known as the Genoese castles. The site is a bold promontory, 'commanding on one side the sequestered bay of Buyuderé and on the other an uninterrupted view of the ever-changing waters of the Black-sea'.

κακίας ὑπερβολὴν] 141, *De Cor.* 212 τοσαύτη γ' ὑπερβολὴ συκοφαντίας οὗτος κέχρηται. *F. L.* 66, *Meid.* 16, 75, 109, 119, 122, *Androi.* 52 = *Timocr.* 164, *Aristocr.* 160, 201; 27 § 38; 40 § 58 εἰς τοσαύτην ὑπερβολὴν τόλμης ἤκουσιν. Aeschin. 2 § 113 κολακείας αἰσχροῦς ὑπερβολὴν. Isaeus 6 § 45 πρὸς ὑπερβολὴν ἀναίσχυρίας. Andoc. 3 § 33 τοσαύτην ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ἐπιθυμίας ἔχουσιν, 4 § 22 τηλικαύτας ποιεῖται τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ὑπερβολάς. Lysias 14 § 38 ὑπερβολὴν ποιησάμενος τῆς πρότερον πονηρίας.

ἀπιστότερον] not 'more faithless', as though Leucon were unfaithful; but 'less faithful', 'less true to its promises'. Similarly κάκιον in Eur. *Bacch.* 483, and Plat. *Menex.* 236 A.

§ 37. ἄλλο τι...ἐστάναι...ἢ...συνθήκας] 'You must not suppose that these slabs of stone have been set up for yourselves *to be* (or *as*) anything else than agreements touching all these things that you either enjoy (yourselves) or have granted (to others)'. Cf. *τεκμήριον...ἐστήξουσιν* and § 64 ἢ' (αὶ στήλαι) παραδελγ-μαθ' ἐστῶσι. Kühner, ii 243, 5.

φανεῖται] c. part. 'Men will see that Leucon is abiding by these agreements'. Kühner, ii 631, 13.

εὖ] emphatically placed at the end of

the clause instead of being weakly prefixed to ποιεῖν (where it would have caused a *hiatus* after καὶ). *F. L.* 138 οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν τῶν Θηβαίων πόλιν εἰλετο δημοσίᾳ ποιεῖν ὁ Φίλιππος εὖ.

πεποιηκότες] sc. φανεῖσθε.

καθελεῖν] The overturning of the public record of the agreement was equivalent to an open rupture between the contracting parties. Atrocious as this might be, it is far more so to give public proof of having made the recorded agreement null and void while it was still standing. The former course was, at any rate, the more straightforward of the two. 16 *Megal.* 27 δεῖ τὰς στήλας καθελεῖν αὐτοὺς τὰς πρὸς Θηβαίους. Philochorus, quoted by Dionys. Hal., *ad Antimachum* i 11 τὴν μὲν στήλην καθελεῖν τὴν περὶ τῆς πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνης καὶ συμμαχίας σταθεῖσαν. Westermann refers to Arrian, *Anab.* ii 1 § 4 καθελεῖν τὰς πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον σφισι γενομένας στήλας, and 2 § 2.

§ 38. φέρ'] 26; *Aristocr.* 124, φέρ', ἐὰν δὲ δῇ.

τὸ ψήφισμ', the decree, i.e. the resolution duly moved and carried, stating the terms of your reply. Thus the inscription in honour of the sons of Leucon is a ψήφισμα, part of which is a reply to representations on the part of their envoys respecting sums of money due to them from Athens (Hicks, no. 111, l. 53 f.).

νῆ Δί'] 3, ironically introducing what, according to Dem., was the strongest argument on the side of Leptines, § 7.

§ 39. ἐὰν οὖν εἴπῃ κ.τ.λ.] An example

“ἴσως φαῦλοι, καὶ οὐ διὰ ταῦτ’ ἐγὼ τοὺς χρηστοὺς ἀφειλόμην, ἀλλὰ
 “τὸν δῆμον νομίζων χρηστὸν πάντας ἔχειν ἐώ”, οὐ δικαιότερ’ ἡμῶν
 ἐρεῖ; ἐμοὶ γοῦν δοκεῖ. παρὰ πᾶσι γὰρ ἀνθρώποις μᾶλλον ἐστὶν 469
 ἔθος διὰ τοὺς εὐεργέτας καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς εὖ ποιεῖν τῶν μὴ
 χρηστῶν, ἢ διὰ τοὺς φαύλους τοὺς ὁμολογουμένως ἀξίους χάριτος
 40 τὰ δοθέντ’ ἀφαιρεῖσθαι. καὶ μὴν οὐδ’ ὅπως οὐκ ἀντιδώσει τῷ
 Δεύκωνί τις, ἂν βούληται, δύναμαι σκοπούμενος εὔρεῖν. χρήματα
 μὲν γάρ ἐστιν^μ αἰὲ παρ’ ὑμῖν αὐτοῦ, κατὰ δὲ τὸν^ν νόμον τοῦτον, ἐάν
 τις ἐπ’ αὐτ’ ἔλθῃ, ἢ στερήσεται τούτων ἢ λητουργεῖν ἀναγκασθή-

^μ ἐστὶν B.^ν κατὰ τὸν δὲ propter tres breves scripsit Bl.^ο ἀνεχ’ wr Bl;

of the figure called ἡθοποιία or ἐτεροπρό-
 σωπον, for which Westermann refers to
De Cor. 40, 241; 8 § 34; 23 § 106.

ἴσως, ‘I presume’.

οὐ δικαιότερ’ ἡμῶν ἐρεῖ;] i.e. will not
 he say what will be fairer than what *we*
 say; will not his language be fairer than
 ours? A simple example of *comparatio*
compendiaria, or *comparatio rei cum per-*
sona. 23 § 207 (οἰκίαν Μιλτιάδου) τῶν
 πολλῶν οὐδὲν σεμνότεραν. Kühner, ii 847.

§ 40. οὐδ’ ὅπως οὐκ ἀντιδώσει κ.τ.λ.]
 So far, Dem. has implicitly admitted the
 indisputable fact that the prince of
 Bosphorus was not bound to perform
 λητουργίαι at Athens. But his subtle
 sagacity does not allow any argument
 to escape him. Since Leucon is a
 citizen, I see no reason, he adds, why
 another citizen, nominated to undertake
 a λητουργία, should not summon him
 to change properties with him, or else
 to bear the costs of the λητουργία him-
 self (Weil).

On ἀντίδοσις, see Boeckh, *P. E.* IV
 xvi, and cf. the speech against Phae-
 nippus.

As Leucon had been presented with
 the Athenian citizenship, it has been in-
 ferred from this passage that any Athenian
 citizen, who was living abroad but had
 property at Athens, could be compelled
 on the strength of that property to bear
 the expense of a λητουργία. The first
 to draw this inference was Wolf; and
 similarly Boeckh observes (*P. E.* IV x
 init.): ‘It is hardly necessary to remark
 that citizens by adoption (δημοποῖητοι),
 like the rich banker Pasion and his son
 Apollodorus, performed λητουργίαι and
 paid taxes and were members of the
 συμμορίαι, unless, like Leucon, king of
 Bosphorus, they were exempted from the
 regular λητουργίαι’. He adds in a note:

‘I consider it unquestionable that those
 who were absent from Attica and who,
 like Leucon, had received the privileges
 of citizenship as an honorary distinction
 alone, did not perform the service of
 the hierarchy. And I very much doubt
 whether such persons, even if they
 possessed capital in Athens, were re-
 quired to pay the εἰσφορά. With
 property in *land*, the case was doubt-
 less different’. The passage is also
 quoted by Thumser, p. 119, in support
 of Boeckh’s suggestion that the Athenian
 κληροῦχοι were liable to undertake the
 cost of a trierarchy on the strength of
 any property which they had left behind
 them in Attica. But it is justly observed
 in note 851 to Fränkel’s ed. of Boeckh
 that Dem. is here not describing the
 actual state of the law, but is drawing
 a picture of the absurdity to which the
 law of Leptines must lead them (cf.
Hermes xviii p. 457 ff.). My own sus-
 picion is that Dem. is merely imagining
 an extreme case which is never likely
 to arise. It may even be doubted
 whether Leucon, as an honorary citizen,
 would have been liable to a λητουργία
 at all. Probably it was not by virtue of
 his ἀτέλεια that he was exempt from such
 λητουργία, for the ἀτέλεια in *his* case
 was possibly simply an exemption from
 custom-house duties; but by virtue of his
 being a foreign prince not residing at
 Athens.

ἐάν τις ἐπ’ αὐτ’ ἔλθῃ] ‘if anyone
 attempt to touch that property, by
 challenging the prince either to perform
 the λητουργία or to exchange proper-
 ties’.

στερησεται τούτων] The first alterna-
 tive may be dismissed at once, as it is
 clear that Leucon, if liable at all, would
 prefer the second.

σεται. ἔστι δ' οὐ τὸ τῆς δαπάνης μέγιστον ἐκείνῳ, ἀλλ' ὅτι τὴν δωρεῖαν ὑμᾶς αὐτὸν ἀφηρησθαι νομιεῖ.

Οὐ τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, μὴ Λεύκων ἀδικηθῇ, μόνον δεῖ ⁴¹ σκοπεῖν, ᾧ φιλοτιμίας εἶνεχ' ἡ περὶ τῆς δωρεῖας σπουδὴ γένοιτ' ἂν, οὐ χρείας, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὐ μὲν ἐποίησεν ὑμᾶς εὐ πράττων, εἰς δέον δὲ νῦν γέγον' αὐτῷ τὸ παρ' ὑμῶν λαβεῖν^p τότε τὴν ἀτέλειαν. τίς οὖν οὗτός ἐστιν; Ἐπικέρδης ὁ Κυρηναῖος, ὅς, εἵπερ τις ἄλλος^q τῶν εἰληφότων, δικαίως ἡξιώθη ταύτης τῆς τιμῆς, οὐ τῷ μεγάλῃ ἢ θαυμασίῃ ἡλικία δοῦναι, ἀλλὰ τῷ παρὰ τοιοῦτον καιρὸν, ἐν ᾧ καὶ τῶν εὐ πεπονθότων ἔργον ἦν εὐρεῖν ἐθέλοντά τινα

εἵνεκα (Z B V); εἶνεκ' κ pro χ, w; ἔνεκα D.

τότε Aristides p. 362 Walz (Bl).

Or. 24 §§ 51, 96; 'wofür D. meist etper τις ἄλλος sagt' Rehdantz, indices, s. v. καί.

^p τὸ λαβεῖν παρ' ὑμῶν (omisso

^q εἵπερ τις καὶ ἄλλος scripsit Blass, coll.

The actual carrying out of an exchange of properties was so inconvenient that we find only a few isolated examples of such a challenge being accepted (Meier-Schömann, *Der attische Process*, p. 741 ed. Lipsius).—For the middle sense of στερησεται, cf. *Timocr.* 210 τῆς φιλοτιμίας ταύτης ἀποστερήσεσθε, 39 § 11; 40 § 10 (Veitch, *Gk. Vbs.*). στερηθήσονται is only found in late Gk. For many similar verbs, see Kühner, ii 100.

τὸ τῆς δαπάνης κ.τ.λ.] 'It is not the question of expense that is for him the greatest consideration'.

ἀφηρησθαι in the middle sense.

§ 41. φιλοτιμίας—χρείας] 'whose regard for his privilege would arise from a sense of honour, and not from any need'.

εὐ...ἐποίησεν...εὐ πράττων] an instructive collocation of εὐ ποιεῖν 'to benefit' and εὐ πράττειν 'to prosper'.

εἰς δέον...γέγονεν] 26, 'has become convenient', *utilis facta sit* (Voemel). For the facts, cf. 44. *Phil.* i 14 εἰς δέον λέγουσιν, 'speak seasonably, to the purpose'; εἰς οὐδὲν δέον ἀναλίσκειν, 3 § 28; 4 § 40; 13 § 14 (Benseler). *Hdt.* i 119 ἡ ἀμαρτὰς οἱ ἐς δέον ἐγεγόνεε, and 186 ult. τὸ ὀρυχθέν ἔλος γινόμενον ἐς δέον ἐδόκεε γεγονέναι καὶ τοῖσι πολιήτῃσι γέφυρα ἦν κατασκευασμένη.

τὸ—λαβεῖν κ.τ.λ.]=ἡ παρ' ὑμῶν τότε ληφθεῖσα ἀτέλεια.—τότε=ὅτ' ἐπραττεν εὐ.

Ἐπικέρδης ὁ Κυρηναῖος] In an unfortunately fragmentary decree of honour found on the Acropolis, we have a name which is restored as [Ἐπικέρδης ὁ Κυρηναῖος]. And it is said of him: καὶ αὐτὸν ἐστεφάνωσεν ὁ δῆμος ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ εὐνοίας τῆς ἐς τὸν δῆμον. The date is about

Ol. 101 = B. C. 376—373 (CIA ii 85 and *Ἀθήναιον* vi 480, vii 213, quoted in A. Schaefer's *Dem. u. s. Zeit.* i² 402 n). If the restoration of the name is correct, it disposes of the inferior reading *Κερκυραῖος*, which was preferred by Reiske solely on the ground that there was a closer connexion between Athens and Corcyra than between Athens and Cyrene.

Cyrene traced its foundation to the Lacedaemonian colony of Thera, and shewed its good-will to Sparta by supplying Gylippus with two triremes during the Sicilian expedition (*Thuc.* vii 50 § 2). It is therefore all the more remarkable that a native of that city should have aided the Athenians at the time of their disaster. It was connected, however, with all the Greek world by its exports of silphium, as well as of corn and hides and oil of roses (*Theophr.* viii 4 § 3, vi 6 § 5; *Athen.* 27 E, 689 A); and also with Athens in particular, by being on the highway to the oracle of Ammon (Boeckh, *P. E.* vol. ii 132 f² = 119 f²).

θαυμάσι' ἡλικία] for θαυμάσιόν ἐστιν ἡλικία by assimilation of the first adj. to the second. *F. L.* 24 θαυμάσι' ἡλικία καὶ συμφέροντα, and θαυμαστός ὅσος in *Plat. Rep.* 350 D and *Hipp.* I, 282 c (Kühner, ii 920).

παρὰ τοιοῦτον καιρὸν κ.τ.λ.] At the time of political and moral decline towards the close of the Peloponnesian War (West.).

καὶ τῶν εὐ πεπονθότων] removed from τινα and placed early in the clause for the sake of additional emphasis. ἔργον ἦν, 'it was hard work', *hoc opus, hic labor est.* *Timocr.* 51 ἐστὶ μὲν ἔργον...εἰ περὶ πάντων τῶν νόμων...ἐρούμεν.

42 ὦν εὐεργέτητο^τ μεμνήσθαι. οὗτος γὰρ ἀνὴρ, ὡς τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦτο
 δηλοῖ τὸ τότε^τ αὐτῷ γραφέν, τοῖς ἀλοῦσιν τότε^τ ἐν Σικελίᾳ τῶν
 πολιτῶν⁸ ἐν τοιαύτῃ συμφορᾷ καθεστηκόσιν, ἔδωκε μνᾶς ἑκατὸν καὶ
 τοῦ μὴ τῷ λιμῷ πάντας αὐτοὺς ἀποθανεῖν αἰτιώτατος γέγονεν⁹.
 καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα δοθείσης ἀτελείας αὐτῷ διὰ ταῦτα παρ' ὑμῶν, ὁρῶν
 ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ¹⁰ πρὸ τῶν τριάκοντα μικρὸν σπανίζοντα τὸν δῆμον
 43 χρημάτων, τάλαντον ἔδωκεν αὐτὸς ἐπαγγεϊλάμενος. σκέψασθε δὴ 470
 πρὸς Διὸς καὶ θεῶν, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πῶς ἂν ἄνθρωπος μᾶλλον¹¹
 φανερός γένοιτ' εὖνους ὦν ὑμῖν, ἢ πῶς ἦττον ἄξιος¹² ἀδικηθῆναι, ἢ
 πρῶτον μὲν εἰ παρὼν τῷ τῆς πόλεως ἀτυχήματι, μᾶλλον ἔλοιτο
 τοὺς ἀτυχοῦντας καὶ τὴν παρὰ τούτων χάριν, ἥτις ποτ' ἤμελλεν
 ἔσεσθαι, ἢ τοὺς ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ χρόνῳ κεκρατηκότας καὶ παρ' οἷς ἦν,
 δεύτερον δ', ἐτέραν χρεῖαν ἰδῶν, εἰ φαίνοντο διδούς, καὶ μὴ πῶς¹³ ἰδίᾳ

^τ εὐεργ. Z B V Bl: εὐεργ. DW Wr.

Aristides, τοῖς ἐν Σ.—καθεστηκόσιν, Rh. Gr. iv 323 Walz, unde et αλοῦσι et τότε (quod modo praecessit) seclussit Blass.

⁸ πολέμῳ S¹ (τῷ in fine versus omission), O Y (Z B V Wr Bl): π. τῷ L, vulg. (B 1824, D V). πρὸ τῶν τριάκοντα μικρὸν seclussit W.

⁹ μᾶλλον om. S¹ O Y Q (B V). 'Cf. Aristid. ii 165 Dindf., πῶς ἂν τις μᾶλλον... πειθόμενος φανερός ἂν γένοιτο... ἢ πῶς...; ib. 188, πῶς ἂν τις μᾶλλον ἔδειξε... ἢ πῶς...; Blass.

¹⁰ ἄξιος <ὦν> ἀδικηθῆναι, propter quattuor brevium concursum conicit Blass. ¹³ πῶς S¹ O Y (πῶς V Bl): ὅπως L, vulg. Cf. § 4; Or. 8 § 40.

§ 42. τοῦτο] The speaker has the document before him.

τοῖς ἀλοῦσιν τότε] *illo tempore, insigni, noto omnibus* (Wolf). B.C. 413, fifty-eight years before.

τοιαύτῃ] *in tanta et quam scitis*, ut p. 460, 8 et p. 506, 16 (Wolf). συμφορᾷ, Thuc. vii 87 and Plut. Nicias 29. τῷ λιμῷ, Thuc. l. c. § 2 λιμῷ ἅμα καὶ δίψει ἐπιέζοντο.

μνᾶς] The amount of silver contained in a μνᾶ, or 100 drachmae, would be worth £3.6s. 8d., and the amount contained in a τάλαντον, or 6000 drachmae, would be worth £200, if (as is shewn by Prof. W. W. Goodwin in the *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, 1885, xvi p. 117—9) the amount of silver in a drachma were worth 8d. (*Select Private Orations*, II p. xviii). But this estimate tells us nothing of the *purchasing power* of the above amounts of money in ancient times.

τῷ...πρὸ τῶν τριάκοντα μικρὸν] That part of the Peloponnesian War which is called ὁ πόλεμος ὁ Δεκελεικός (Isocr. 8 § 37; 14 § 31; Dem. 18 § 96; 22 § 15; 57 § 18), from the spring of 413 B.C., when Agis occupied Declelea, to the fall of Athens in the spring of 404.

§ 43. πῶς ἂν—ἀδικηθῆναι] 'how a

man could more clearly prove his goodwill to yourselves, or how he (could be) less deserving of being wronged'; ἂν γένοιτο is understood from the former clause.

παρὼν...παρ' οἷς ἦν] He was probably at Syracuse for purposes of trade. The very fact that he came from Cyrene, which was well affected to the Lacedaemonians, may have made it easier for him to give effective help to the unfortunate Athenians.

ἔτις—ἔσεσθαι] 'which was destined to come at some future date'.

τοὺς κεκρατηκότας] the Syracusans, allied with the Lacedaemonians.

ἐτέραν χρεῖαν ἰδῶν] placed for emphasis before *εἰ*, which is coupled closely with its verb, as in 25 τὰς ἀτελείας ἐὰν ἀφέλθῃ. Westermann points out the similar position of ἐὰν ἡδικημένους ἰδῇ (22), κύριος ἂν γένηται (34), εἰ (46, 79); Phil. i § 29 τοῦτ' ἂν γένηται, and 43 ...ἐλπίδας ἂν ἀποστείλῃτε, Phil. iii 44 τῶν Ἀθηναίων κουνῶν εἰ μὴ μεθέξῃν ἐμελλεν, de Pace 16 εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν εἰ τις ἐμβαλοῖ, Aristocr. 42 ...ἐὰν ἀποκτείνωσί τινες, and 94 ψήφῳ, νῦν ἐὰν ἀποψηφισθῇ. To these may be added Ol. 3 § 15 νῦν ἐὰν ὁρθῶς ποιήτε, inf. 119 ἐὰν μὴ τις φῇ and 133 λόγῳ δ' ἂν ἀναίσχυντῶσιν (more refer-

τὰ ὄντα σώσει προνοούμενος, ἀλλ' ὅπως τῶν ὑμετέρων μηδὲν ἐνδεῶς ἔξει τὸ καθ' αὐτόν. τοῦτον μέντοι τὸν τῷ μὲν ἔργῳ παρὰ τοὺς μεγίστους καιροὺς οὕτως κοινὰ τὰ ὄντα τῷ δὴμῳ κεκτημένον, τῷ δὲ ῥήματι καὶ τῇ τιμῇ τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἔχοντα, οὐχὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἀφαιρήσεσθε (οὐδὲ γὰρ οὔση χρώμενος φαίνεται), ἀλλὰ τὸ πιστεύειν ὑμῖν, οὐ τί γένοιτ' ἂν αἰσχίον; τὸ τοίνυν ψήφισμ' ὑμῖν αὐτ' ἀναγνώσεται τὸ τότε ψηφισθὲν τῷ ἀνδρί. καὶ θεωρεῖτ', ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅσα ψηφίσματ' ἄκυρα ποιεῖ ὁ νόμος^γ, καὶ ὅσους^δ ἀνθρώπους ἀδικεῖ, καὶ ἐν ὁποίοις καιροῖς χρησίμους ὑμῖν παρασχόντας ἑαυτοὺς· εὐρήσετε γὰρ τούτους, οὓς ἡκιστα προσῆκ', ἀδικοῦντα. λέγε.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

Τὰς μὲν εὐεργεσίας, ἀνθ' ὧν εὔρετο τὴν ἀτέλειαν ὁ Ἐπικέρδης, ἀκηκόατ' ἐκ τῶν ψηφισμάτων, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί. σκοπεῖτε δὲ μὴ

^γ ὁ νόμος propter hiatus seclisut Benseler (Bl). ^δ malim 'οἷους ἀνθρώπους. Numerus satis indicatur per ὅσα ψηφίσματα'. Dobree ('rectissime', Cobet; Bl).

ences in Rehdantz, *index* i, s. v. *Stellung*). Similarly *Meid.* 109 *ἀνθρώπος ἐλ ποιήσας*.

τὸ καθ' αὐτόν] 'so far as it lay with himself'; 'so far as *he* was concerned'; 82, *F. L.* 119, 250; 27 § 39; Aeschin. 2 § 101 ὅσα καθ' ὑμᾶς ἐστὶ. Thuc. ii 11 § 2.

§ 44. ἔργον... ῥήματι] a variation on the common contrast between *ἔργον* and *λόγος*.

παρὰ τοὺς μεγίστους καιροὺς] 'at (or, during) the most critical times'.

τῷ ῥήματι καὶ τῇ τιμῇ] i.e. 'only in a verbal and honorary manner', as a merely nominal and titular distinction. In § 41 we have been told that the privilege granted to Epiclerdes in his days of prosperity has now become a matter of convenience to him; whereas here we are told that he does not avail himself of his privilege. To reconcile this apparent discrepancy the scholiast on § 41 quotes the suggestion that the sons of Epiclerdes may have come to live in Athens, while the father (as he here observes in his note on the next clause) was absent in Cyrene. It seems more likely that the sons (§ 46), whether at Cyrene or (more probably) at Athens, were engaged in trade (possibly with capital supplied by their father) and found it to their advantage to claim *ἀτέλεια*, possibly an exemption from commercial dues, which was granted to their father. Meanwhile, the father had no occasion to avail himself of it, though it may now be said to be indirectly an advantage to himself, in so far as it is of

advantage to his sons. At the present date he must have been in extreme old age; supposing he was 22 in 413 B.C., he must now have been 80.

τὸ... ψήφισμ'] The fragmentary inscription quoted on § 41 may possibly have been part of the original decree.

θεωρεῖτ'] imperative.

ὅσα ψηφίσματα... ὅσους ἀνθρώπους] Dem. has mentioned by name Leucon and Epiclerdes only; but he has already implied (29 ult.) that the sons of Leucon are also concerned, as also are the sons of Epiclerdes (46). The plural *ψηφίσματα* refers not merely to (at least) one decree in honour of Epiclerdes but also to the several decrees in honour of Leucon (35 ult.). This explanation seems simpler than that of G. H. Schaefer who endeavours to justify *ψηφίσματα* by altering the lemma at the end of this section into *ψήφισμα* (the first decree in recognition of the first gift from Epiclerdes) <λέγε καὶ τοῦτ' ἐπὶ τῷ ψήφισμα. *ψήφισμα*> (the second decree, possibly extending the *ἀτέλεια* to the sons of Epiclerdes). Benseler alters the heading into *ψήφισματα* because of the subsequent plural, in spite of the preceding singular τὸ ψήφισμα... τὸ τότε ψηφισθὲν. Weil suggests that the plural refers either to those who are going to be mentioned at a later point in the speech, or to those who have already been mentioned by the preceding speaker, Phormion (§ 51).

§ 45. τὰς εὐεργεσίας—τῶν ψηφισμάτων] this shews that more than one de-

τοῦτ', εἰ μνᾶς ἑκατὸν καὶ πάλιν τάλαντον ἔδωκεν (οὐδὲ γὰρ τοὺς λαβόντας ἔγωγ' ἡγοῦμαι τὸ πλῆθος τῶν χρημάτων θαυμάσαι), ἀλλὰ τὴν προθυμίαν καὶ τὸ αὐτὸν ἐπαγγεῖλάμενον ποιεῖν καὶ τοὺς 47¹ καιροὺς ἐν οἷς. πάντες μὲν γὰρ εἰσιν ἴσως ἄξιοι χάριν ἀνταπολαμβάνειν οἱ προϋπάρχοντες τῷ^a ποιεῖν εὖ, μάλιστα δ' οἱ παρὰ τὰς χρείας, ὧν εἷς οὗτος ἀνὴρ ὧν φαίνεται. εἴτ' οὐκ αἰσχυρόμεθ', ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς τοῦ τοιοῦτου παῖδας εἰ μηδεμίαν ποιησάμενοι τούτων μηδεὶν μνείαν ἀφηρημένοι φανούμεθα τὴν δωρεάν, 47¹ μηδὲν ἔχοντες ἐγκαλέσαι; οὐ γὰρ εἰ ἕτεροι μὲν ἦσαν οἱ τότε σωθέντες ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ δόντες τὴν ἀτέλειαν, ἕτεροι δ' ὑμεῖς^b οἱ νῦν ἀφαιρούμενοι, ἀπολύει^c τοῦτο τὴν αἰσχύνην, ἀλλ' αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο^d καὶ τὸ δεινὸν ἐστίν. εἰ γὰρ οἱ μὲν εἰδότες καὶ παθόντες ἄξια τούτων ἐνόμιζον εὖ πάσχειν^e, ἡμεῖς δ' οἱ λόγῳ ταῦτ' ἀκούοντες ὡς ἀναξίον

^a τοῦ Seager et Dobree.

^b ἡμεῖς k (B).

^c λύει scripsit Blass, coll. Aristid. i

583 (infra), Liban. i 383, 5 τὴν αἰσχύνην λύειν, iii 423, 7 ἀλλ' οὐ λύει τοῦτο τὴν σὴν κακίαν.

^d αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο MSS: ἐνταῦθα δὴ scripsit Blass, coll. Aristid. ii 596 ἐνταῦθα δὴ καὶ τὸ πάνδεινόν ἐστι, i 779 οὐ γὰρ εἰ...τοῦτο βελτίω...ποιεῖ, ἀλλ' ἐνταῦθα δὴ καὶ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν εἶρωι τις ἂν, i 583 εἰ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα τὸ αἰσχυρὸν ἐστίν, τί μᾶλλον...λύεται; Liban. iv 68, 16 ἀλλ' ἐνταῦθα δὴ καὶ τὸ τοῦτο δεινότερον.

^e εἰ γὰρ οἱ μὲν εἰδότες καὶ παθόντες ἄξιοις τούτοις ἐνόμιζον εὖ πάσχειν Markland. ἐνόμιζον παρασχεῖν coniecit H. Wachendorf, *Rhein. Museum* xxvi 412.

cree in honour of Epicerdes has really been read.

θαυμάσαι] 'set great store by'.
ἐν οἷς] sc. ἐποίησε ταῦτα. *A friend in need is a friend indeed.*

§ 46. πάντες...χάριν ἀνταπολαμβάνειν κ.τ.λ.] For the general sense of the context, cf. Ar. *Rhet.* ii 7 § 2 μεγάλη δ' (ἡ χάρις), ἃν ἡ σφόδρα δεομένη, ἡ μεγάλων καὶ χαλεπῶν, ἡ ἐν καιροῖς τοιούτοις, ἡ μόνος ἡ πρῶτος ἡ μάλιστα, and ib. § 3 οἱ ἐν πενίᾳ παριστάμενοι καὶ φυγαῖς, κἄν μικρὰ ὑπηρετήσωσιν, διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δεήσεως καὶ τὸν καιρὸν κεχαρισμένοι, and § 5 ὅλην ὅτι ἐκ τούτων παρασκευαστέον, τοὺς μὲν δεικνύοντας ἡ ὄντας ἡ γεγεννημένους ἐν τοιαύτῃ δεήσει καὶ λύπῃ, τοὺς δὲ ὑπηρετηκότες ἐν τοιαύτῃ χρεῖᾳ τοιούτων τι ἡ ὑπηρετοῦντας. Cic. *de invent.* ii 112.

τῷ ποιεῖν εὖ] The order τῷ εὖ ποιεῖν is avoided, partly to prevent hiatus; but, still more, to secure additional emphasis. Cf. note on § 37 εὖ. The usual construction with προϋπάρχειν is the gen.

παρὰ] 44 init.
οὐκ αἰσχυρόμεθ' κ.τ.λ.] The construction is οὐκ αἰσχυρόμεθ', εἰ μηδεμίαν ποιησάμενοι τούτων μηδεὶς μνείαν, φανούμεθ' ἀφηρημένοι τοὺς τοῦ τοιοῦτου παῖδας τὴν δωρεάν; For the sake of emphasis τοὺς τοῦ τοιοῦτου παῖδας is placed before εἰ (as in the exx. quoted on § 43), even at the

risk of its being supposed that it is the acc. after αἰσχυρόμεθ' (a construction found in Plat. *Symp.* 216 B). The effect of this intentional displacement is to remove the accusative from its governing word ἀφηρημένοι. The sense is clearly given by Voemel: 'nonne igitur nos pudet...talibus viri liberos, quibus nihil obicere possumus, nulla ullius harum rerum habita ratione, immunitate manifeste spoliare?'

τούτων] either = τῶν Ἐπικέρδους εὐεργεσιῶν (Westermann), or 'any of the above-mentioned circumstances that give a special value to his benefactions' (Weil). The latter view is preferable.

§ 47. αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο] 'It is in this very point that the atrocity lies'. *Aristocr.* 211 ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ τ' ἐστὶ τὸ δεινόν, *Aph.* i 38; Plato, *Gorg.* 511 B οὐκοῦν τοῦτο δὴ καὶ τὸ ἀγανακτικόν; these exx. are quoted by Shilleto on *F. L.* 130=120 p. 377 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ λαμπρόν, where he draws attention to the article being joined with the predicate, and renders the present passage: 'the very quintessence of disgraceful conduct': as it is subsequently expressed πῶς οὐχ ὑπέρδεινον ποιήσομεν; τούτων] sc. τῆς ἀτελείας. With ἀξία... εὖ πάσχειν, cf. 119 μεγάλα εὖ πάσχειν, 123 ἀξία τῆς ἀτελείας εὖ πεποιθέναι (West.).

ἀφαιρησόμεθα, πῶς οὐχ ὑπέρδεινον ποιήσομεν; ὁ αὐτὸς τοίνυν ⁴⁸ ἐστὶ μοι λόγος οὗτος· καὶ περὶ τῶν τοὺς τετρακοσίους καταλυσάντων, καὶ περὶ τῶν ὅτ' ἔφευγεν ὁ δῆμος χρησίμους αὐτοὺς παρὰσχόντων· πάντας γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἡγοῦμαι δεινότατ' ἂν παθεῖν, εἴ τι τῶν τότε ψηφισθέντων αὐτοῖς λυθείη.

¹ οὗτος om. Blass, secutus Libanium iii 28, 2; 356, 26 ὁ αὐτὸς τοίνυν ἐ. μοι λ. καὶ περ—.

ὡς ἀναξίων] ὄντων τῶν εὐεργετημάτων (Wolf). ἀναξίων is neut. gen. abs. and refers to the benefits already described as having been ἀξια (τῆς ἀτελείας) in the opinion of those who received them. This is in accordance with Dobree's note: 'ὡς ἀναξ. de ellipsi Porson. adv. p. 48. Sept. Theb. 233 Bl. Midian. p. 519, 5. addenda ad Porson. Aristoph. p. (126). Intelligebam sc. ὡς ἀναξίων ὄντων ὧν ἐπάθονεν τηλικαύτης δωρεᾶς'. It is not masc. gen. after ἀφαιρείσθαι, for after that verb Dem. prefers using the acc. of the person; and although it might be explained as masc. gen. abs., this would be out of harmony with the previous context; 'quamquam §§ 1, 120 ἀνάξιοι commemorantur, tamen hoc loco, ubi ἀξια opponitur, melius neutrius generis ἀναξίων esse intelligitur' (Voemel). In *Aristocr.* 89 (ὡς γοῦν οὐδενὸς ἀξίων ἰδίων τι γράφειν ἐπεχείρησε), ἀξίων is the reading of the Paris MS S alone (followed by Baiter and Sauppe), and ἀξίων ὄντων is the text adopted by Weil. In the present passage Weil proposes ἀνάξ' ὄντ', but this accusative, as remarked by Blass (*Bursian's Jahresb.* 1879 i 279), does not suit the construction of the context.

§ 48. τοὺς τετρακοσίους] The oligarchical revolutionists that preceded the Thirty and remained in power for four months until June, 411 B.C. (Curtius, iii 457 Ward). Thuc. viii 63—69; Lysias 12 §§ 65—67.

τῶν καταλυσάντων] Among the persons referred to was Thrasybulus of Calydon who hastened the downfall of the 400 by assassinating Phrynichus, one of the leaders of the extreme party among the oligarchs. His confederate in the plot was Apollodorus of Megara (Lysias 13 § 71). For this service the conspirators, who were foreigners belonging to the περίπολοι (Thuc. viii 92) in the pay of the 400, were presented with the citizenship (Lys. 13 § 72). In 1842 some fragments of an inscription were found at Athens, between the Propylaea and the statue of Agrippa, which were identified

by Bergk as the record of the public proceedings with respect to these assassins (*Zeitschrift f. Alt.-Wiss.* 1847, p. 1099). In the first part of the inscription we have a proposal to honour Thrasybulus with a crown and public proclamation; and in the second, a proposal to grant him the citizenship and other honours, to consider what reward shall be assigned to Apollodorus, and to inscribe the names of several others on a list of benefactors and give them the right of holding property in Athens. From Lysias, *de olea sacra*, Or. 7 § 4, we learn that a farm which was part of the confiscated property of one of the 400, Pisander, was granted by the people to Apollodorus, doubtless for conspiring against Phrynichus. For the inscr. see CIA i 59; Hicks, *Manual*, no. 56; also Lysias, ed. Rauchenstein, i² p. 59.

ὅτ' ἔφευγεν ὁ δῆμος] The exiles of the democratical party, driven from Athens by the Thirty in B.C. 404, were not only hospitably received by individual citizens in Chalcis, Megara and Elis, but were also placed under public protection at Argos (Dem. 15 § 22) and at Thebes (Plut. *Lys.* 27). Among those who aided the constitutional party was the wealthy Theban Ismenias. On the same occasion Lysias, who had been driven to Megara by the murder of his brother Polemarchus at the hands of one of the Thirty, sent the exiles 2000 drachmae and 200 shields, levied at his own expense a band of 300 men, and induced his friend Thrasydaeus of Elis to lend them two talents. On the restoration a decree was passed presenting Lysias, who was only an *ισοτελής*, with the full privileges of citizenship; but the decree was afterwards rescinded on account of a technical objection (*vit. x orat.* p. 835 E). See also Lys. 31 § 29 τοὺς μετοίκους ὅτι οὐ κατὰ τὸ προσήκον ἑαυτοῖς ἐβοήθησαν τῷ δήμῳ.

Possibly Dem. passes over the details respecting these benefactors, because they had already been dwelt upon in the speech of Phormion (51).

49 Εἰ τοίνυν τις ὑμῶν ἐκείνῳ πέπεισται, πολὺ τοῦ δεηθῆναι τινος τοιούτου νῦν ἀπέχειν τὴν πόλιν, ταῦτα μὲν εὐχέσθω τοῖς θεοῖς, καὶ γὰρ συνεύχομαι, λογιζέσθω δὲ πρῶτον μὲν, ὅτι περὶ νόμου μέλλει φέρειν τὴν ψῆφον, ᾧ μὴ λυθέντι δεήσει χρῆσθαι*, δευτέρον δ' ὅτι βλάπτουσιν οἱ πονηροὶ νόμοι καὶ τὰς ἀσφαλῶς οἰκεῖν οἰομένας πόλεις. οὐ γὰρ ἂν μετέπιπτε τὰ πράγματα ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα, εἰ μὴ τοὺς μὲν ἐν κινδύνῳ καθεστηκότας καὶ πράξεις χρησταὶ καὶ νόμοι καὶ ἄνδρες χρηστοὶ καὶ πάντ' ἐξητασμέν' ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον προῆγε,

* 'Languida admodum et frigida haec sententia est ac paene inepta, lege, quae antiquata non sit, uti oportere, sed periit vacula necessaria sic explenda: δεήσει χρῆσθαι δέ, etiam ubi nolueris et contra rem, esse intellexeris' Cobet; cuius con-

§ 49. τινος τοιούτου] masc.

ταῦτα μὲν εὐχέσθω κ.τ.λ.] The orator gives an admirable turn to the sentence by using these words of good omen instead of the strong expression of disagreement with which we expect him to conclude (Wolf).

νόμου] not a mere ψήφισμα, but a law which we must live under if it is not annulled. For χρῆσθαι, cf. 91 τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι νόμοις ἐχρῶντο, καινοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐτίθεσαν.

βλάπτουσιν] βλάπτειν (though not from the same root as λαμβάνω) has in old Greek the special meaning of 'impeding', 'checking', 'arresting' (*Iliad* 6, 39; 7, 271; 16, 371; 23, 461, 545, 571). Hence it is combined with φυγεῖν in Soph. *El.* 697 θαν δέ τις θεῶν βλάπτῃ, δύναται ἂν οὐδ' ἂν ἰσχύων φυγεῖν, and *Ajax* 455 εἰ δέ τις θεῶν βλάπτοι, φύγοι τὰν χῶ κακὸς τὸν κρεῖσσονα. Even in prose we have what may fairly be regarded as a reminiscence, possibly a half-unconscious reminiscence, of the older use of the word: as in Thuc. v 103 ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὔσα, τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περικοπίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, κὰν βλάψῃ, οὐ καθεῖλε (even although she arrest them in their course, she does not lay them low): τοῖς δ' ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι, δάπανος γὰρ φύσει, ἅμα τε γινώσκεται σφαλέντων (when they have been tripped up and brought to the ground), κ.τ.λ. Similarly in vii 68 κινδύνῳ οἱ τοὶ σπανιώτατοι οἱ ἂν ἐλάχιστα ἐκ τοῦ σφαλῆναι βλάπτοντες πλείστα διὰ τὸ εὐτυχεῖσθαι ὠφελῶσιν. So here, we have βλάπτουσιν immediately followed by ἀσφαλῶς.

καὶ τὰς—πόλεις] 'even states that deem themselves to be dwelling in unshaken security'. The intr. sense of οἰκεῖν is often applied in Plato to the constitutional condition of a state; thus it is

found with the adverb βέλτιον in *Rep.* 599 D, with ἄκρως 543 A, with πῶς 547 C, with τίνα τρόπον 557 A, 462 D τοῦ τοιούτου ἐγγύτατα ἡ ἀριστα πολιτευομένη πόλις οἰκεῖ (cf. 473 A), with σωφρόνως 423 A and *Charm.* 162 A, with ἀριστα *Legg.* 702 A.

οὐ γὰρ ἂν μετέπιπτε κ.τ.λ.] A characteristic sentence, remarkable for its highly elaborated structure. "Public affairs would never have been changing in both directions, i.e. 'revolutions would never have happened for better or for worse' (Kennedy), had not those who were in a state of peril been advanced to a better condition by excellent courses of action, by excellent laws and men, and by everything being in perfect order; and had not those (on the contrary), who appeared to be in a position of complete prosperity, been little by little undermined by the neglect of all these things".

ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα] referring to constitutional changes for the better (as exemplified in the first of the two succeeding clauses), and for the worse (as exemplified in the second).

πάντ' ἐξητασμέν'] *Symm.* 7 ἡ δύναμις τῆς πόλεως ἐξητασμένη καὶ παρεσκευασμένη.—It is characteristic of Greek and Latin to prefer to use a passive participle in agreement with a substantive, instead of using the corresponding noun followed by the genitive, e.g. πάντων ἐξέτασις; and similarly below, πάντα ταῦτ' ἀμελούμενα for πάντων τούτων ἀμέλεια. The corresponding Latin idiom, as in *rex interfectus*, and *ademptus Hector*, is well known (Madvig, *L. G.* § 426 and Nägelsbach, *Stil.* § 30, 2); but (so far as I can find) it is not noticed in Kühner's *Gr.* Westermann refers to Krüger § 50, 11, 3 and 56, 10, 2.

472 τοὺς δ' ἐν ἀπάσῃ καθεστάναι δοκοῦντας εὐδαιμονίᾳ πάντα ταῦτ'^h
ἀμελούμεν' ὑπέρρειⁱ κατὰ μικρόν. τῶν γὰρ ἀνθρώπων οἱ πλείστοι⁵⁰
κτῶνται μὲν τὰγαθὰ τῷ καλῶς βουλευέσθαι καὶ μηδενὸς κατα-
φρονεῖν, φυλάττειν δ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι τοῖς αὐτοῖς τούτοις. ὁ μὴ
πάθητε νῦν ὑμεῖς, μηδ' οἴεσθε νόμον τοιοῦτον θέσθαι δεῖν, ὃς καλῶς
τε πράττουσαν τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν^k πονηρᾶς δόξης ἀναπλήσει, ἐάν
τέ τι συμβῇ ποτ', ἔρημον τῶν ἐβελησόντων ἀγαθόν τι ποιεῖν^l
καταστήσει.

Οὐ τοίνυν μόνον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς ἰδίᾳ γνόντας εὐ ποιεῖν⁵¹
ὑμᾶς καὶ παρασχόντας χρησίμους αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τηλικούτων καὶ
τοιούτων καιρῶν, οἷον μικρῷ πρότερον Φορμίων διεξελέλυθε καὶ γὰρ
νῦν εἴρηκα, ἄξιόν ἐστιν εὐλαβηθῆναι ἀδικῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλοὺς
ἄλλους, οἱ πόλεις ὅλας, τὰς ἐαυτῶν πατρίδας, συμμάχους ὑμῶν^m ἐπὶ
τοῦ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους πολέμου παρέσχον, καὶ λέγοντες ἂν συμ-
φέρει τῇ πόλει τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ καὶ πράττοντες· ὧν ἔνιοι διὰ τὴν πρὸς
iectura propter hiatum sine causa admissum repudianda est. ^h ταῦτα fortasse
delendum (Dobree). ⁱ ὑπέρρειπε Herwerden. ^k ἡμῶν S, vulg.: ὑμῶν L (2);
ὑμῶν Felicianus. ^l ποιεῖν S; ποιεῖν αὐτὴν L et vulg. (B). ^m ὑμῶν G. H. Schaefer
(v w wr bl): ἡμῶν S L, et vulgo.

ὑπέρρει] 'slipped from under them and so undermined them', Shilleto on *F. L.* p. 412 ἢ δ' ἐφ' ἐκάστου τούτων ἀμαρτία κατὰ μικρὸν ὑπορρέουσα ἀθρόος τῇ πόλει βλάβη γίνεται. 'Bene et ad analogiam sermonis apte res dici potest ὑπορρεῖν τι (h. e. ρεῖν ὑπὸ τι,) quae aliam rem subterlabitur et ita facit, ut ea subsidat deque statu suo dejiciatur' (Wolf). Lobeck on *Ajax* 82, ἐξέστην c. acc., observes 'similiter ὑπορρεῖν et ὑπεκρεῖν usurpatur ut latinum *subterfugere* pro *subterfugere* apud Demosthenem et Plutarchum'. Kühner, ii 253.

L and S think it 'probable that there is an anacoluthon, ὑπορρεῖ being substituted by the speaker for some transitive verb'; but the sentence as a whole seems constructed with too great care to admit of such an explanation of this particular word.

§ 50. κτῶνται...φυλάττειν] *Ol.* i 23 πολλάκις δοκεῖ τὸ φυλάξει τὰγαθὰ τοῦ κτήσασθαι χαλεπώτερον εἶναι. But conversely, *Ol.* ii 26 πολλὸν ῥῶον ἔχοντας φυλάττειν ἢ κτήσασθαι πάντα πέφυκεν (West.).—μηδενός, neut. cf. πάντα ταῦτ' ἀμελούμενα.

§ μὴ πάθητε νῦν] 167. νόμον θέσθαι, §§ 4, 14. ἀναπλήσει, 28. ἐάν τι συμβῇ] euphemistically contrasted with καλῶς πράττουσαν, as in *Ol.* ii 15. Similarly ἐλ τι γένοιτο in *Phil.* iii

18, and *de Cor.* 168. ἐλ τι πάθοι in *Phil.* i 12, *Aristocr.* 12. Cf. ib. 59 and *Conon* 25.

§ 51. οἷων] for οἷους, Kühner, ii 912. Φορμίων, the previous speaker. See *Introd.* § 5, p. xxiv.

τοῦ πρὸς Λακ. πολέμου] The reference is primarily to the war between the Lacedaemonians and the allied Athenians, Boeotians, Argives and Corinthians, usually called the Corinthian War (395—387); to that war belongs the incident related in the next two sections; and to the same period, the event mentioned in § 60. But in § 59 we have an incident of the Peloponnesian War, which is probably inserted at that place because it had several points in common with that recounted in § 60. Weil and Rosenberg prefer giving the words a more 'general' sense, so as to include all the struggles between Athens and Sparta between the beginning of the Peloponnesian War and the Peace of Antalcidas. In *Androt.* 15, immediately after mentioning the Decelian War, Dem. refers to what he calls τὸν πρὸς Λακ. πόλεμον where he clearly means the 'Corinthian War'.

ἂν συμφέρει] The present tense indicates that which was present at the past time indicated by παρέσχον. After

- 52 ὑμᾶς εὖνοιαν στέρονται τῆς πατρίδος. ὧν ἐπέρχεται μοι πρώτους
ἐξετάσαι τοὺς ἐκ Κορίνθου φεύγονταςⁿ. ἀναγκάζομαι δὲ λέγειν
πρὸς ὑμᾶς ταῦτα, ἃ παρ' ὑμῶν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων αὐτοὺς ἀκήκοα.
τὰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλ' ὅσα χρησίμους ὑμῖν^m ἑαυτοὺς ἐκείνοι παρέσχον,
ἑάσω· ἄλλ' ὅθ' ἡ μεγάλη μάχη πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐγένεθ', ἡ ἐν
Κορίνθῳ, τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει βουλευσαμένων μετὰ τὴν μάχην μὴ
δέχεσθαι τῷ τείχει τοὺς στρατιώτας, ἀλλὰ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους
53 ἐπικηρυκεῖσθαι, ὀρώντες ἡτυχηκυῖαν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τῆς παρόδου
κρατοῦντας Λακεδαιμονίους, οὐχὶ προὔδωκαν οὐδ' ἐβουλεύσαντ' 473
ιδίᾳ περὶ τῆς αὐτῶν σωτηρίας, ἀλλὰ πλησίον ὄντων μεθ' ὅπλων

ⁿ φεύγοντας F, et Cobet (w wr bl): φυγόντας. Fortasse delendum esse censet Blass, coll. Aristid. i 180 Dind.

the aorist, we might have had the optative ἃ συμφέροι (*quae utilia essent*) in the relative clause; but here, as in *Phil.* ii 7, the indicative is preferred. Similarly 18 § 220 ἃ δέ. 18 § 172 and 19 § 34 ὃ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν. 22 § 66 ὑπὲρ ὧν ἡ πόλις πάσχει. 4 § 46 ὅσα βούλεσθε (West., and Rehdantz *index* ii, s. v. *Präsens*).

§ 52. *ἐξετάσαι* ['to pass in review', 58. ἀναγκάζομαι—ἀκήκοα] It is characteristic of a comparatively young orator to apologise for referring to historical facts which are better known to some of his audience than to himself. It is also in conformity with oratorical custom modestly to appeal to the authority of the older men in the audience (Weil). Cf. *Androt.* 15 (of the Decelean War) τῶν ἀρχαίων ἐν, ὃ πάντες ἐμοὶ μᾶλλον ἐπίστασθε, ὑπομνήσω. It will further be observed that Demosthenes relies on current statements for his historical facts, and disclaims all reference to written sources of information. The events he is on the point of mentioning are described in Xenophon's *Hellenica*; but that work was probably not published until after 357, the date of the assassination of Alexander of Phrae, which is recorded in vi 4 § 33. If it was not published until 355, Demosthenes may not have read it before composing his speech. His description does not exactly tally with that of the historian (see note on ἀνέψξαν, below), and there is every probability that the statement, that he had heard of the events from some of his elders, is strictly true. A young man of twenty, who was present at the battle of Corinth, would be of the age of sixty at the date of the delivery of this speech, and would

be twice the age of Demosthenes at the time.

ἡ μεγάλη μάχη] The 'battle of Corinth', fought by the Nemean brook between Corinth and Sicyon about the middle of the summer of 394 B.C. Xen. *Hell.* iv 2 § 18; *Ages.* 7 § 5 ἡ ἐν Κ. μάχη; Lys. 16 § 15. 'The heavy-armed infantry probably numbered about 20,000 men on either side' (Diodor. xiv 83). Curtius, *H. G.* Bk. v chap. iv, iv 234 Ward. The public monument in honour of the eleven (out of the 600) horsemen who fell in the battle was seen by Pausanias on the road from the Dipylon to the Academy (i 29 § 8) and has been recently discovered (Hicks, no. 68, cf. 69).

τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει] The oligarchical party in Corinth who looked with disfavour on the alliance with Athens and, encouraged by the success of the Lacedaemonian troops, shut the gates in the face of the defeated Athenians and their allies (τοὺς στρατιώτας). Xen. *l. c.* § 23 οἱ ἡττώμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφευγον πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη· ἔπειτα δ' εἰρξάντων (restored by Schneider and subsequent editors with the help of the present passage, instead of the manuscript reading ἀρξάντων) Κορινθίων πάλιν κατεσκήνωσαν εἰς τὸ ἀρχαῖον στρατόπεδον.

§ 53. ὀρώντες] 'although they saw', *de Cor.* 43 πολεμοῦμενοι, and 142 ἔχων.

τὴν πόλιν] Athens. τῆς παρόδου, the narrow approach between Corinth and the harbour at Lechaem. The same word is used of the narrow pass of Thermopylae, [Lysias] 2 § 32 τῶν δὲ τῆς παρόδου κρατησάντων.

πλησίον—Πελοποννησίων] 'although all the Peloponnesians were close at hand'.

ἀπάντων Πελοποννησίων ἀνέφξαν τὰς πύλας ὑμῖν^ω βία τῶν πολλῶν^ο, καὶ μᾶλλον εἴλοντο μεθ' ὑμῶν τῶν τότε στρατευσαμένων, εἴ τι δέοι, πάσχειν, ἢ χωρὶς ὑμῶν ἀκινδύνως σεσῶσθαι, καὶ εἰσέφρουν^ν τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ διέσωσαν καὶ ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους. ἐπεὶ δ' ἡ^α πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους εἰρήνην μετὰ ταύτ'⁵⁴ ἐγένεθ', ἡ ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδου^ν, ἀντὶ τῶν ἔργων τούτων ὑπὸ Λακεδαι-

^ο πολιτῶν Weil. ^π 'De verbo εἰσφρέσθαι et ἐπεισφρέσθαι diligenter exposui in *Var. Lect.* p. 775 sqq. ubi h. l. restituendum esse εἰσεφροῦντο τὸ στράτευμα ostendimus, ut apud Euripidem legitur in *Troad.* 653, εἰσω μελάρων κομψὰ θηλειῶν ἔπη οὐκ εἰσεφροῦμην et in *Cyclope* 235, τοὺς ἄρνας ἐξεφροῦντο' Cobet. ^α ἡ L. A (B1): om. S vulg. ^ν ἀνταλκίδου S¹ L¹. 'Eruditi lectoris annotatiuncula est ἡ ἐπὶ Ἀνταλκίδου. Non est oratoris talia commemorare, et nihil omnino facit ad rem. Hoc unum agit Demosthenes ut ostendat cives Corinthios de Atheniensibus optime meritos ob id ipsum post pacem compositam a Lacedaemoniis esse patria expulsos. Quid tandem attinebat narrare hanc pacem esse τὴν ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδου?' Cobet (w). Servat Blass, collato Aristid. i 723 καὶ πάλιν τῆς εἰρήνης γενομένης τῆς ἐπὶ Ἀνταλκίδου.

The sense is misunderstood in Breitenbach's note to Xen. *l. c.*, '(Dem. narrat) exsules Corinthios magna Peloponnesiorum multitudine adiutos invita plebe urbis muros patefecisse'. The Peloponnesians are, of course, the Lacedaemonians and their allies, but ἀπάντων is a manifest exaggeration. The list in Xen. *l. c.* § 16 shews that the Lacedaemonians were supported by troops from Elis and the neighbourhood, from Sicyon, and from Epidaurus, Troezen, Hermione and Halieis. Tegea, Mantinea and Achaia are mentioned on the same side in § 13. On the other side there was the important state of Argos in alliance with Athens, and represented by 7000 hoplites.

ἀνέφξαν—τὸ στράτευμα]. This account does not agree with that of Xenophon, *l. c.* 23, who states that the losing side attempted to escape to the walls of Corinth; but, being excluded from the city, pitched their tents once more at their former encampment; while the Lacedaemonians withdrew to the point where they first engaged with the enemy and there set up a trophy. As suggested by Weil, it was doubtless on the next day, or during the following days, that the democratic party, having recovered from their alarm, gained the upper hand in the city and opened the gates to the army. 'It was not till after some time had passed', says Curtius, *l. c.* 235, 'that the fugitive bands succeeded in forcing an entrance and reaching a safe retreat behind the walls'. It is supposed by Grote (II Chap. 74) that some of the Athenian forces had effected an entrance before the gates were closed.

βία τῶν πολλῶν] 'in spite of the majority', i.e. the Laconian party. But if the latter were in the majority, it is strange that they did not hold their own. It is probably this feeling that has led to Weil's very plausible emendation βία τῶν πολιτῶν, 'in spite of their fellow-citizens'.

ὑμῶν] partitive gen., depending on τῶν—στρατευσαμένων, and not on μετὰ. Below, in χωρὶς ὑμῶν, the speaker regards the audience as the representatives of those who actually took the field.

εἰσέφρουν] Harpocr. εἰσφρήσκειν: ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰσάξαι, εἰσδέξασθαι. Ἀντιφῶν καὶ Δημοσθένης ἐν ἡ Φιλιππικῇ [Or. 8 *Chers.* § 15 τοὺτους εἰσφρήσεσθαι μάλλον ἢ κελὶν παραδῶσαι τὴν πόλιν]. πολλὸ δὲ τούνομα ἐν τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ κωμῳδίᾳ [Ar. *Vesp.* 893 εἰ τις θύρασιν ἡλιαστής, εἰσῆτω ὡς ἥνικ' ἀν' λέγων, οὐκ εἰσφρήσομεν, Com. *Fragm.* 4, 651 φρέ]. Cf. *Vesp.* 162 ἐκφρες and 156 ἐκφρήσεται, *Av.* 193 διαφρήσετε, Eur. *Phoen.* 264 ἐκφρώδ', *Alc.* 1056 ἐπεισφρώ, Thuc. vii 32 § 1 ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσουσι (Bekk. *Dobr. Dind.*) τοὺς πολεμίους, and in the middle voice *Tro.* 653 εἰσεφροῦμην, *Cycl.* 235 ἐξεφροῦντο. The impf. active is found only in Ar. *Vesp.* 125 ἐξεφρλομεν (Bekk.), ἐξεφρλομεν (Dind. *Bergk.*). The impf. middle has better authority, but this does not appear to be sufficient reason for making the slight alteration εἰσεφροῦντο proposed by Cobet *M. C.* 496 and *V. L.* 575.

§ 54. ἡ ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδου] The peace negotiated by the authority of Antalcidas. Xen. *Hell.* v. 1 § 36 ἐκ τῆς ἐπ' Ἀντ. εἰρήνης καλουμένης, Plut. *Artax.* 21 § 4 τὴν περιβόητον εἰρήνην τὴν

μουίων ἐξέπεσον. ὑποδεξάμενοι δ' ὑμεῖς αὐτοὺς ἐποιήσατ' ἔργον ἀνθρώπων^a καλῶν κἀγαθῶν· ἐψηφίσασθε γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἅπανθ' ὧν ἐδέοντο. εἴτα ταῦτα νῦν εἰ χρή κύρι' εἶναι σκοποῦμεν; ἀλλ' ὁ λόγος πρώτων^b αἰσχροὺς τοῖς σκοποῦμένοις^c, εἴ τις ἀκούσειεν ὥς

^a ἀνθρώπων, post κἀγαθῶν in Vind. i positum, delere vult Blassius, collato § 56.
^b πρώτων malebat deesse Sauppius, collato § 60 ἀλλ' αἰσχροὺν ἂν εἴη. αὐτὸς coniecit olim Westermannus (*Zeitschr. Alt.* p. 586), πρὸς θεῶν Rauchenstein, *Fahrh. f. Phil.* 1867 p. 460. Quondam putavi in πρώτων latere fortasse πῶς οὐκ, coll. §§ 9, 12, 59. πρώτων servat Bl, collato Aristid. i 632 αἰσχροὺν γὰρ ἔαν τις ἀκούσῃ τοῦτο πρώτον, ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι φοβοῦνται. ^c τοῖς σκοποῦμένοις fortasse delendum esse olim existimavit Dobree, idem censet Cobet; τοῖς οὕτως! sc. conicit Weil, coll. § 18. ^v προσήκεν vulg. (D V W Bl): προσήκει S¹ (recentior e

ἐπ' Ἀντ. προσαγορευομένην. Thuc. v 18 τὸν φόρον τὸν ἐπ' Ἀριστείδου and vi 5 τὴν ἐπὶ Λάχης γενομένην συμμαχίαν (West.). Kühner ii 431; inf. 126 ἐπ' ἀνθρώπου humana auctoritate.

The terms of the peace were as follows: Ἀρταξέρξης βασιλεὺς νομίζει δίκαιον τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι καὶ τῶν νήσων Κλαυδιανὰς καὶ Κύπρον, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις καὶ μικρὰς καὶ μεγάλας αὐτονομίους ἀφεῖναι πλὴν Λήμνου καὶ Ἰμβρου καὶ Σκύρου· ταύτας δὲ ὥσπερ τὸ ἀρχαῖον εἶναι Ἀθηναίων. ὁπότεροι δὲ ταύτην τὴν εἰρήνην μὴ δέχονται, τοῖς ἐγὼ πολεμήσω μετὰ τῶν ταῦτα βουλομένων καὶ περὶ καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ χρήμασιν (Xen. *Hell.* v i § 31). B.C. 387. See § 60.

ἐξέπεσον, being used instead of the aor. pass. of ἐκβάλλω, is constructed with ὑπὸ (Kühner ii 452). Lys. 13 § 77 τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦτου ἐκπεπτωκότων. Similarly with the intransitive verbs ἀποθῆσκω and φεύγω.

καλῶν κἀγαθῶν] In good Greek καλὸς κἀγαθός is always written as two words, neither as three, nor as one. But the parathetic form becomes synthetic in the derivatives καλοκαγαθία and καλοκαγαθεῖν (Cobet *N. L.* 323, 394). Hence there is a slight inaccuracy in the Greek quoted by Coleridge in his will (Sept. 1829): 'John Hookham Frere who of all men that I have had the means of knowing during my life, appears to me eminently to deserve to be characterized as ὁ καλοκἀγαθὸς ὁ φιλόκαλος'. Similarly in Newman's *Historical Sketches* p. 81 (of the Athenians): 'Their model man, like the pattern of chivalry, was a gentleman, καλοκἀγαθός'.

ἅπανθ' ὧν ἐδέοντο] probably similar honours to those conferred on some of the Byzantines in § 60, προξένων, εὐεργεσιῶν, ἀπέλειαν ἅπαντων.

ὁ λόγος, ea res, de qua loquimur. Statim

hoc ipsum vobis turpe erit, si rumor vulgaverit Athenienses consultare (Wolf). The scholiast (approved by Benseler) explains ὁ λόγος by τὸ νόημα. Schaefer more satisfactorily understands it of 'the mention of the fact'.

πρώτον, 'to begin with', 'at the very outset', 'at the first blush', before going into further particulars. We expect this to be followed by δεύτερον or ἔπειτα, but the only equivalent we find is in δρα δ' in the second line of the next section. 'The Athenians are deliberating whether they ought to allow men, who have deserved well of them, to retain the reward of the services they have rendered. Why! that is already shameful! But, continues the orator, those who know the full extent of those services will find that deliberation doubly shameful' (Weil).

πρώτον = εὐθύς, statim (says Reiske); confestim (Wolf, less satisfactorily); = primum, G. H. Schaefer, who attributes the absence of the second point to the interruption caused by the reading of the decrees (cf. § 68). This is improbable, says Westermann, who considers the parallel quoted to be irrelevant, no less than the passages in *Halon.* § 7, *Androt.* § 22, *Aristocr.* § 196, *Timocr.* § 34, where πρώτον, though not actually followed by δεύτερον or ἔπειτα, is nevertheless followed by an equivalent in sense. In § 68 πρώτον includes everything as far as § 75 where ἀλλὰ νῆ Ἄλῃα does duty instead of δεύτερον.

τοῖς σκοποῦμένοις] either (middle) 'in the eyes of those who consider the matter', i.e. uninterested lookers-on, other than the Athenians (West.), or 'to those who are considering this matter', i.e. the Athenians (σκοπεῖσθαι is found in the middle sense in *Ol.* i 14, ii 4, 12; *Phil.* iii 69); or (passive) 'in the matter under consideration'. The last is the view

Ἀθηναῖοι σκοποῦσιν, εἰ χρή τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἔαν τὰ δοθέντ' ἔχουν. πάλαι γὰρ ἐσκέφθαι ταῦτα καὶ ἐγνώσθαι προσήκεν. ἀνάγνωθι καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμ' αὐτοῖς.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

Ἄ μὲν ἐψηφίσασθε τοῖς φεύγουσιν^γ δι' ὑμᾶς Κορινθίαν ταύτ'⁵⁵ ἐστίν, ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί. ὅρα^δ δ', εἴ τις ἐκείνους τοὺς καιροὺς εἰδώς^ε ἢ παρὼν ἢ τινος εἰδότης^β διεξιόντος ἀκούσας, ἀκούσαι τοῦ νόμου τούτου τὰς τότε δωρεῖας δοθείσας ἀφαιρουμένου, ὅσῃν ἂν κακίαν

mutavit in εν), et L. ^γ ἀνάγνωθι S L: δ. δέ μοι vulg. (B 1824). ^δ φεύγουσιν S (v Bl): φεύγουσι cet. ^ε ὅρα S solus: ὁράτε L et vulg. (B 1824). ^ε ἰδὼν S L et vulg.: εἰδὼς A (w wr), quod grammatici quidem coniecturam sed eandem bonam appellat Weil, coll. § 47. 'Haec ita dicuntur quasi quis duobus modis illa tempora videre potuerit ἢ παρὼν ἢ ἀκούσας. Quod quum sit absurdum pro ἰδὼν ex nonnullis libris εἰδὼς est restituendum. Saepe εἰδὼς et ἰδὼν, εἰδότες et ἰδόντες inter se mutant locum' Cobet. 'Immo ἰδὼν παρὼν vel ἢ ἰδὼν παρὼν' Z. [ἢ παρὼν] 'scholiasta de παρὼν omnino tacet' Blass. Fortasse scribendum εἰδὼς παρὼν. ^β εἰδότης] ἰδόντος Dobree.

taken by Dr Kennedy in *Journal of Philology* v 86: "It is strange (he says) that commentators and translators should so long have been content in this place to assume that σκοποῦμένοις is Middle, and used (contrary to the practice of Demosthenes) in exactly the same sense as the Active form which twice appears in the sentence; while ἐσκέφθαι afterwards is Passive. Perhaps they would plead that Demosthenes uses σκοποῦμένοις to avoid the confusion between σκοποῦσιν Partic. and the σκοποῦσιν (Verb) which follows. On every ground it must be clear that σκοποῦμένοις is Passive and Neuter (Dative of Respect); and that the true version is: 'And are we then now considering whether these grants ought to remain in force? Why, the question, at the outset, is disgraceful in the very subject-matter of consideration, were any one to hear that Athenians are considering whether they should allow their benefactors to keep their gratuities. For this point ought to have been considered and resolved long ago.' For the Passive use, Dr Kennedy quotes Plato, *Leg.* vi 772 D σκοπῶν καὶ σκοπούμενος ὑπ' ἄλλων. The words are bracketed by Dobree and Cobet, *M. C.* 497, who explains what remains as=πρῶτον ἐστὶν ἀσχερὸν καὶ λέγειν.

εἴ τις ἀκούσιν] an expansion of ὁ λόγος. The scornful emphasis on σκοποῦσιν reminds one of the similar effect produced by the reiteration of the equiva-

lent German verb in Lessing's *Nathan der Weise*, l. 1500,

(Nathan) Doch, Al-Hafi, will Ich's überlegen. Warte... (Al-Hafi) Überlegen?

Nein, so was überlegt sich nicht...

Wer überlegt, der sucht Bewegungsgründe, nicht zu dürfen.

ἐσκέφθαι] The passive use is found in Thuc. vii. 62 ἐσκεμμένα and in *Mid.* 191 ἐσκεμμένα καὶ παρεσκευασμένα, followed in the next § by the middle use of ἐσκέφθαι and by σκοπεῖν. ἐσκεμμένος is middle in *Ol.* i § 1, and ἐσκέφθαι (passive) is followed by σκοπεῖτε in *Or.* 15 *Rhod.* 25. σκόπει and ἐσκεμμαι occur in Plato, *Euthyd.* 283 c; and σκοπεῖτε and ἐσκεπται in *Rep.* 369 b. The present and impf. of this verb are formed from σκοπῶ, while the future, perfect, plupf. and aorist are formed from σκέπτομαι.

§ 55. τοῖς φεύγουσιν] 'those of the Corinthians who for your sake were in exile'. Cf. § 52.

ὅρα] vividly used as in § 21.

εἰδώς] For the general sense of the context, cf. *Phil.* i 3 καὶ παρ' ἄλλων ἀκούουσι καὶ τοῖς εἰδόσιν αὐτοῖς ἀναμνησκόμενοις. διεξιόντος, 'having heard someone who knew (those critical times) tell the story of them'. ἀκούσας, ἀκούσαι. The repetition is meant to emphasize the contrast between the crisis in which the benefit was conferred, and its ungrateful requital at the present time.

τῶν θεμένων τὸν νόμον καταγνοίη, οἱ παρὰ μὲν τὰς χρείας οὕτω
 φιλάνθρωποι καὶ πάντα ποιοῦντες, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐπράξαμεν πάνθ' ὅς'
 ἂν εὐξάμεθα, οὕτως ἀχάριστοι καὶ κακοί, ὥστε τοὺς τ' ἔχοντας
 ἀφρηρήμεθα, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μηδενὶ δοῦναι ταῦτ' ἐξείναι νόμον τεθεί-
 56 καμεν. νῆ Δί' ἀνάξιοι γάρ τινες τῶν εὐρημένων ταῦτ' ἦσαν· τουτὶ 474
 γὰρ παρὰ πάντ' ἔσται τὸν λόγον αὐτοῖς. ἔπειτ' ἐκείνο ἀγνοεῖν
 φήσομεν, ὅτι τὴν ἀξίαν, ὅταν διδῶμεν, δεῖ σκοπεῖν, οὐ μετὰ ταῦθ'
 ὕστερον χρόνῳ παμπληθεῖ. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐξ ἀρχῆς τι μὴ δοῦναι
 γνῶμῃ χρησαμένων ἔργον ἀνθρώπων ἐστί, τὸ δὲ τοὺς ἔχοντας
 ἀφαιρεῖσθαι φθονούντων· τοῦτο δ' οὐ δεῖ δοκεῖν ὑμᾶς πεπονθέναι.
 57 καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἐκεῖν' ὀκνήσω περὶ τῆς ἀξίας αὐτῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν.
 ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον νομίζω πόλει τὸν ἄξιον ἐξεταστέον
 εἶναι καὶ ἰδιώτῃ· οὐδὲ γὰρ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἡ σκέψις. ἰδίᾳ μὲν
 γὰρ ἕκαστος ἡμῶν σκοπεῖ, τίς ἀξίός ἐστιν ἐκάστου κηδεστής ἢ τῶν
 τοιούτων τι γίγνεσθαι, ταῦτα δὲ καὶ νόμοις τισὶν καὶ δόξαις

τῶν θεμένων] sc. ἡμῶν, gen. after κατα-
 γνοίη, 17 § 29 κατεγνώκασι...τῆς πόλεως
 ἐκλυσιν καὶ μαλακίαν. See L and S s. v.
 II, Kühner II 347. παρὰ, 44.

φιλάνθρωποι καὶ πάντα ποιοῦντες]
 'humane (liberal) and complaisant',
 lit. 'ready to do everything' (cf. 54
 ἐψηφίσασθε...ἅπανθ' ὧν ἐδέοντο). The
 latter phrase occurs in the slightly dif-
 ferent sense of 'leaving no stone un-
 turned' in *Mid.* 2.

κακοί] sc. ἐσμέν. *De Cor.* 168 τοιοῦτος
 κ.τ.λ. sc. εἰμὶ. *Phil.* i 29 ἐτοιμος. This
 ellipse is far more common in the third
 person (Rehdantz, index i, *Corpora*).

τεθείκαμεν] Instead of the active,
 which is regularly used of the legislator,
 we should expect the middle to be (as
 usual) applied to the sovereign people.
 Here the people is represented as not
 merely getting a law passed by someone
 acting on its behalf, but as being itself
 responsible for this act of legislation.

§ 56. νῆ Δί' ἀνάξιοι γάρ] 'I shall be
 told it is because certain of those who
 obtained these rewards were unworthy'.
Aristocr. 166 οὐδὲ γὰρ τοῦτό γ' ἂν εἴποι
 τις, "νῆ Δί' ἀμυνόμενος γὰρ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ
 παθεῖν ἐποίησε τι κακόν" (West.).

παρὰ πάντα τὸν λόγον, 'that will run
 through their whole argument' Kennedy.
 Dem. is himself constantly mentioning
 this point, e.g. in § 1.

ἔπειτ'] 'if we admit this objection, we
 shall, in the next place, be avowing our
 ignorance of the well-known principle that
 we ought to consider a man's deserts at the

time when we give him a gift and not
 an immense time after'. Weil points out
 that the orator is continuing the ironical
 tone of the opening words of the section.
 But Wolf, Voemel and Blass (perhaps
 rightly) make the sentence interrogative.

τὸ μὲν γάρ] 'For to have refused to
 give something in the first instance is a
 deed characteristic of men who then exer-
 cised prudence; whereas to be depriving
 those who have (the gifts) is (character-
 istic) of men who are (now) envious'.

πεπονθέναι] to be the victims of the
 passion of envy. *φθόνος* is analysed among
 the *πάθη* in *Ar. Rhet.* ii 10.

§ 57. ἐκεῖν', followed here, as often,
 by the 'inchoative' use of γάρ.

τὸν ἄξιον, 'the man of worth', ex-
 pressed below by τίς ἀξίός ἐστιν. πόλει
 contrasted, as often, with ἰδιώτῃ.

κηδεστής, a connexion by marriage;
 here probably, 'a son-in-law', τῶν τοιού-
 των τι referring to similar connexions
 such as that of mother-in-law or father-
 in-law. Weil suggests that the latter may
 include cases of 'adoption'.

νόμοις...δόξαις] 'νόμοι et leges et con-
 suetudines sunt, δόξαι ὀρίνιες et iudicia
 hominum. Quae utraque res quomodo
 respiciantur in affinitatibus jungendis, per
 se patet...Non male respondent quae se-
 quuntur, γένει καὶ δόξῃ, siquidem γένος
 ad νόμους pertinet. Sunt enim leges de
 nuptiis legitimis' (Wolf). To make a
 marriage legitimate it was necessary for
 both parties to be Athenians by birth.
 The marriage had also to be preceded

διώρισταί· κοινῇ δ' ἡ πόλις καὶ ὁ δῆμος, ὅστις ἂν αὐτὸν εὖ ποιῇ καὶ σφύξῃ, τοῦτο δ' οὐ γένει καὶ δόξῃ^α κρινόμενον ἴδοι τις ἂν, ἀλλ' ἔργῳ. ὅταν μὲν οὖν εὖ πάσχειν δέῃ, τὸν βουλόμενον εὖ^β ποιεῖν ἡμᾶς ἐάσομεν, ἐπειδὰν δὲ πάθωμεν, τότε τὴν ἀξίαν τοῦ ποιήσαντος σκεψόμεθα; οὐκ ἄρ' ὀρθῶς βουλευσόμεθα.

Ἄλλὰ νῆ Δία οὗτοι μόνοι τοῦτο πείσονται, καὶ περὶ τούτων^{ββ} μόνων ποιοῦμαι λόγον τοσούτου. πολλοῦ γε καὶ δέω. ἀλλὰ πάντας μὲν οὐδ' ἂν ἐγχειρήσαιμ' ἐξετάζειν, ὅσοι πεποιηκότες ὑμᾶς εὖ διὰ τὸν νόμον, εἰ μὴ λυθήσεται, τὰ δοθέντ' ἀφαιρεθήσονται. ἐν δ' ἡ δύο δείξας ἔτι ψηφίσματ' ἀπαλλάττομαι τοῦ περὶ τούτων λέγειν. τοῦτο μὲν τοίνυν Θασίους τοὺς μετ' Ἐκφάντου, πῶς οὐκ^{ββ}

^α δόξῃ δρῶν τις hiatus vitandi causa coniecit Weil. ^β ἴδοι S¹: κρινόμενον ἴδοι L al., vulg. (B 1824); idem revocat Bl, collato Aristid. ii 524 Dind., πρὸς τὴν ἀξίαν εὐρεθήσεται τὰ τοιαῦτα κρινόμενα, 'ut putes illum lectionem codicis L habuisse. Eadem etiam numeris convenit, nisi quod -νον syllaba brevis est pro longa' (Blass).

^β εὖ propter tres breves antecedentes seclussit Bl. ^{ββ} εὖ πάθωμεν L F.

either by a formal betrothal (ἐγγύησις) of the bride to the bridegroom, on the part of the κύριος, or legal representative, of the bride; or (in the event of the bride having no brothers) by an adjudication (ἐπιδικασία) of the daughter of the house to the nearest male relative.

δόξαις] 'the opinions and judgment of individuals, for example that a suitor is too poor and obscure, &c.' (Beatson). For a commentary on this, compare (with Westermann) Lysias 19 §§ 12—17, where other considerations than those of wealth come into question in the choice of a son-in-law.

δῆμος] sc. σκοπεῖ. For the sense of the subsequent context, Beatson quotes Thuc. ii 37 § 1 κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἀξίωσιν, ὡς ἕκαστος ἐν τῷ εὐδοκίμῳ, οὐκ ἀπὸ μέρους τὸ πλεῖον ἐς τὰ κοινὰ ἢ ἀπ' ἀρετῆς προτιμᾶται, οὐδ' αὖ κατὰ πένιαν, ἔχων δὲ τι ἀγαθὸν δράσαι τὴν πόλιν, ἀξιώματος ἀφαιρὰ κекώλυνται.

ἐάσομεν] The position of εὖ ποιεῖν allows it to be taken primarily with τὸν βουλόμενον and also to be readily understood with ἐάσομεν.

σκεψόμεθα...βουλευσόμεθα] ὁμοιστέλεον.

§ 58. οὗτοι refers to the Corinthians alone, and not to Leucon and Epicerdes. In § 52 the Corinthians are mentioned as the first (πρώτους) in a fresh series of benefactors (West.).

πολλοῦ—δέω] de Pace 24; oftener in the impersonal form πολλοῦ—δεῖ inf. 106, de Cor. 47, 52, 300, 308 (Rehdantz, index

ii, s. v. δέω). Cf. § 76 ὁλόγου δέω λέγειν.

πάντας—ἐξετάζων] The apparent discrepancy between this statement, and the small number at which the privileged persons are estimated in § 20, is reconciled by the fact that in the former passage the reference is only to those actually resident in Athens (West.). ἐξετάζειν, 52.

πεποιηκότες...εὖ] The order adopted prevents hiatus, cf. § 37.

περὶ τούτων] sc. οἱ πόλεις ὅλας συμμάχους ὑμῶν παρέσχον. The reference (as the scholiast has noticed) is solely to the ξένοι.

§ 59. Θασίους] Xen. Hell. i 1 § 32 (B.C. 410) ἐν Θάσῳ δὲ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον στάσεως γενομένης, ἐκπίπτοντι οἱ λακωνισταὶ καὶ ὁ Λάκων ἀρμοστής Ἐτερίκος, and 4 § 9 (winter of B.C. 408) Θρασύβουλος δὲ σὺν τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐπὶ Θράκης ὤχετο, ἐκείθεν δὲ τὰ τε ἄλλα χωρία τὰ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους μεθεστηκότα κατεστρέψατο καὶ Θάσον ἔχουσιν κακῶς ὑπὸ τε τῶν πολέμων καὶ στάσεων καὶ λιμοῦ. Diod. xiii 72 wrongly places these events later than Xenophon. After the defeat of Athens at Aegospotami (405), Thasos fell once more into the hands of the Lacedaemonians who treacherously put to death the greater part of the civil community (Corn. Nepos, Lys. 2; Polyaeus i 45 § 4; Curtius H. G. iv 10 Ward). Those who escaped fled to Athens.

Ἐκφάντου] the name of this leader of the democratical party at Thasos is not mentioned by any other ancient writer; but

ἀδικήσεται, ἐὰν^ε ἀφαιρήσθε τὴν ἀτέλειαν, οἱ παραδόντες ὑμῖν Θάσον, καὶ^η τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων φρουρὰν μεθ' ὅπλων ἐκβαλόντες, καὶ Θρασύβουλον εἰσαγαγόντες, καὶ^η παρασχόντες φίλην^ι ὑμῖν τὴν 475 αὐτῶν πατρίδα, αἵτιοι τοῦ γενέσθαι σύμμαχον τὸν περὶ Θράκην 60 τόπον ὑμῖν ἐγένοντο; τοῦτο δ' Ἀρχέβιον καὶ Ἡρακλείδην, οἱ Βυζάντιον παραδόντες Θρασυβούλῳ κυρίου ὑμᾶς ἐποίησαν τοῦ

^ε ἂν A (w): ἐὰν S L vulgo. ^η καὶ seclisut Weil. ^ι φίλιαν Cobet, cf. 77. 'Sed φίλην etiam Aristid. i 661, qui om. ὑμῖν' Blass.

in an inscription giving a list of persons who are apparently Thasians exiled for their sympathy with Athens, and rewarded by certain privileges such as citizenship or *isoteleia*, is found the fragmentary name ε)φ/.ΝΤ, which should probably be restored as εχφαντοῦ. CIA ii 4, 9. A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Zeit*, i² 403 n., refers to Foucart, *Revue Archéologique*, 35 p. 122, 5, and (for a discussion of the date of the services of those commemorated in the decree) to Frohberger's article in *Philologus* 17 p. 440 f.

There is also an inscription (CIA ii 3; Hicks no. 62) in honour of the sons of Apemantus, one of whom is named in the list just mentioned, renewing the decree respecting the *προξενία* which had probably been granted them in recognition of their having been exiled from Thasos in the revolution of B.C. 411 (Thuc. viii 64).

παραδόντες...ἐκβαλόντες...εἰσαγαγόντες...παρασχόντες] The ordinary reading makes all these participles coordinate with one another in construction; but logically the second and third of them are closely connected with each other and are explanatory of the first; while the first is parallel in sense with the fourth. A desire to bring the formal shape of the sentence into closer agreement with the sense has led to suggestions for slight alterations which are perhaps unnecessary.

φίλην] 'friendly', here applied to a state (instead of φίλιαν) as in Lys. 12 § 38 πόλεις πολέμιας οὕσας φίλας ἐποίησαν. Isocr. 16 § 21. Xen. *Hell.* iii 5 § 4. Plut. *Cimon* 19 (West.).

τὸν περὶ Θράκην τόπον] 'the district about Thrace'. Aeschin. 2 § 9 and 3 § 73 τὸν ἐπὶ Θράκης τόπον. The more frequent phrase is τὰ περὶ Θράκης, 'the regions Thrace-ward', as in *Chers.* 64 and Thuc. i 59, 68 § 4; ii 9 § 3; iv 82; v 21 § 1.

§ 60. Ἀρχέβιον] Among the foreign friends enumerated in *Aristocr.* 189 (B.C. 352) we find Ἀρχέβιον τὸν Βυζάντιον. Ἡρακλείδην, not mentioned elsewhere.

Βυζάντιον παραδόντες κ.τ.λ.] B.C. 390; related with fewer details by Xen. *Hell.* iv 8 § 27 (Θρασύβουλος ὁ Στειριεύς) πλεύσας εἰς Βυζάντιον ἀπέδοτο τὴν δεκάτην τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου πλεόντων. μετέστησε δὲ ἐξ ὀλιγαρχίας εἰς τὸ δημοκρατεῖσθαι τοὺς Βυζαντίους· ὥστε οὐκ ἀχθεινῶς ἑώρα ὁ τῶν Βυζαντίων δῆμος Ἀθηναίους ὅτι πλείστους παρόντας ἐν τῇ πόλει. ib. 31 αἰσθόμενοι δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὅτι ἡ δεκάτη τε τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου πεπραμένη εἶν ἐν Βυζαντίῳ ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων κ.τ.λ.

Chalcedon was won over to the Athenian interest at the same time as Byzantium on the opposite shore of the Bosphorus, and as these two places completely commanded the straits, it was easy to enforce the dues levied on all ships sailing to and from the Euxine. 'Byzantium', says Polybius (iv 38 and 43, 44), 'possesses the most commodious situation on the sea of any commercial city. Against its will no vessel, on account of the uncommonly rapid currents in the straits, could either enter or sail out of the Pontus' (Boeckh III xvi, 435 Lamb). Twenty years before, B.C. 410-9, in the struggle between Alcibiades and Pharnabazus for the control of the trade of the Euxine, the Athenian commander had established a fortified position north of Chalcedon, at Chrysopolis, where the current compelled all vessels to touch when crossing from Chalcedon to Byzantium. 'Here he built a tower as a custom-house, and placed at this point a squadron of 30 triremes, which levied on all in- and out-going vessels a tithe of the value of their lading', a measure which, although it raised the price of corn at Athens and elsewhere, brought in a considerable revenue of ready money (Curtius, *H. G.* iii 473 Ward, refers to Xen. *Hell.* i 1 § 22

Ἑλλησπόντου, ὥστε τὴν δεκάτην ἀποδόσθαι, καὶ χρημάτων εὐπορήσαντας Λακεδαιμονίους ἀναγκάσαι τοιαύτην, οἷαν ὑμῖν ἐδόκει, ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰρήνην; ὦν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, μετὰ ταύτ' ἐκπεσόντων ἐψηφίσασθ' ἅπερ οἶμαι φεύγουσιν εὐεργέταις δι' ὑμᾶς προσήκε, προξενίαν, εὐεργεσίαν, ἀτέλειαν ἀπάντων. εἰτα τοὺς δι'

for the *δεκατεντήριον* at Chrysopolis). This tithe, which was a mere extortion, was lost to the Athenians by their defeat at Aegospotami, and when it was recovered for them by Thrasybulus, he farmed it out to contractors for collection. At that time it furnished the Athenians great resources for carrying on the war. It was probably abolished at the Peace of Antalcidas. In 224 B.C. it was restored by the Byzantines in their own interest, and led to a war between them and the Rhodians (Boeckh *l.c.*).

τὴν δεκάτην ἀποδόσθαι] 'let the tithe', i.e. farmed it out to persons, who contracted for it by paying down a lump sum per annum and reimbursed themselves by taking the toll.

τοιαύτην—εἰρήνην] the Peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387 (§ 54), which is here described in terms that are far too favourable. The interests of the Athenians were respected in that peace by the recognition of their right to the islands of Lemnos, Imbros and Scyros, but this was all the advantage they gained by it; while all the Greek cities in Asia were recognised as belonging to the king of Persia. So far as the islands were concerned, similar terms had been offered by the Lacedaemonians three years before (B.C. 390), when the proposed peace was unsuccessfully commended to the Athenians by Andocides, 3 § 12. More than thirty years had passed since the peace negotiated by Antalcidas, and probably its disgraceful character had been partly forgotten; but, if we turn to opinions expressed by prominent men at Athens at an earlier date, we find Plato in the *Menexenus*, 245 D, describing Athens as isolated because she could not countenance such an *αἰσχρὸν καὶ ἀνόσιον ἔργον* as the surrender of the Greeks to the barbarians; while Isocrates in the *Panegyricus*, published in 380 B.C., denounces the peace at considerable length, § 115 ff.

ἐκπεσόντων] The date of their banishment is uncertain. Two dates are suggested in Rosenberg's ed. of Westermann: either 357, the outbreak of the Social War; or 364, when there are indications of an estrangement between Byzantium

and Athens, possibly caused by the fleet equipped by Epaminondas in that year. The fleet went as far as Byzantium (Isocr. *Phil.* 53) and we hear of Byzantium being reduced in the interest of Athens by Timotheus (Nepos, *Tim.* 1). A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Z.* i 108¹ = 121².

προξενίαν, εὐεργεσίαν, ἀτέλειαν ἀπάντων] 'the title of friends to the state and of benefactors, with exemption from all taxes'. The clause happens to run into a hexameter line, which, however, owing to the absence of the ordinary *caesura*, does not obtrude itself unduly on the ear. This example, with other almost equally unobtrusive lines here quoted by Beatson from p. 477, 8; 481, 23; 498, 15; 493, 24; 495, 10; 501, 15, may be added to those given by Rehdantz (cf. note on § 8 ad fin.).

προξενία, the title of *πρόξενος*, usually a member of a foreign state who, in recognition of his services to Athens, was entrusted with the duty of maintaining in his own state the interests of Athens and her citizens. In the present case, the persons honoured with this title had been expelled from their own state and consequently must be regarded as falling under the other variety of *πρόξενoi*, those namely who, when resident in Athens, ranked between the *ισοτελεῖς* and the ordinary *μέτοικοι* (Boeckh IV x, 694–5 Lewis). There are numerous inscriptions in which the title of *πρόξενος* is conferred. One of the most interesting is that in honour of Philiscus of Sestos who in the archonship of Callistratus, 355–4, the year in which this speech was delivered, was presented with *προξενία καὶ εὐεργεσία Φιλίσκῳ Λύκου, αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκγόνοις Σηστίοις* (CIA ii 69, Dittenberger's *Sylloge* no. 91). An emblematic bas-relief above represents Philiscus riding on horseback to announce the approach of the enemy's fleet; in the middle is Athens personified as Athena holding a Victory in her hand and receiving the homage of a kneeling figure which is meant for another representation of Philiscus. (See Schoene, *Griechische Reliefs*, taf. xxi, no. 93, copied in Duruy's *Hist. des Grecs* i 801). Similarly we find a proposal for

ὕμᾱς φεύγοντας καὶ δικαίως τι παρ' ὕμῶν εὐρομένους, ἐάσωμεν ἀφαιρεθῆναι ταῦτα¹, μηδὲν ἔχοντες ἐγκαλέσαι; ἀλλ' αἰσχροὺν ἂν
 61 εἴη. μάθοιτε δὲ τοῦτο μάλιστ' ἂν, ἐκείνως^k εἰ λογίσαισθε πρὸς ὕμᾱς αὐτοὺς· εἴ τινες νυνὶ τῶν ἐχόντων Πύδναν ἢ Ποτειδαίαν¹ ἢ τι τῶν ἄλλων χωρίων, ἃ Φιλίππῳ μὲν ἐστὶν ὑπήκο', ὑμῖν δ' ἐχθρά, τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ὄνπερ ἢ Θάσος ἦν τότε καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον Λακεδαιμονίοις μὲν οἰκεῖ, ὑμῖν δ' ἀλλότρια, παραδώσειν ταῦτ' ἐπαγγέλαιντ', ἂν αὐτοῖς τὰς αὐτὰς δῶτε δωρεάς, ὥσπερ Ἐκφάντῳ τῷ
 62 Θασίῳ καὶ Ἀρχεβίῳ τῷ Βυζαντίῳ, καὶ τινες τούτων ἀντιλέγοιεν αὐτοῖς, ταῦτα λέγοντες^m, ὥς δεινὸν εἶ τινες μόνοι τῶν ἄλλων μετοί-

¹ ταῦτα τὰ δοθέντα (B 1824): ταῦτα SL¹. ^k olim male post ἐκείνως interpungebatur (Z B): 'punge potius mecum ἂν, ἐκείνως' Taylor. ¹ w wr bl lapides inscripti secuti; Meisterhans, *Gr. al. Inschr.* p. 41, ed. 1888: Ποτειδαίαν codices. ^m 'Reseca ταῦτα λέγοντες, quia haec ipsa notio inest in ἀντιλέγοιεν'

rewarding Phanocritus of Parion in the Hellespont for giving information of the enemy's fleet, possibly about 390—380, by inscribing his name as *πρόξενον καὶ εὐεργέτην* (CIA ii 38; Hicks, no. 75). Cf. ib. 39, 40, 50 *πρόξενον κ. εὐεργέτην, ἀντὶ τούτων εἶναι* [μὲν τ]ῇν *προξενίαν καὶ τὴν εὐεργεσίαν*]. The title is often combined with a grant of the right to hold real property (Boeckh I xxiv, 194 Lamb). Monceaux, *les proxénies grecques*, 1886, gives two chronological lists (1) of all the *πρόξενoi* of Athens that are known to us; (2) of all the *πρόξενoi* who represented foreign states at Athens.

εὐεργεσίαν] *Aristocr.* 145 (of Chari-demus) *πρῶτον μὲν πολίτης γέγονεν ἄνθρωπος, εἶτα πάλιν χρυσοῖς στεφάνοις ὡς εὐεργέτης ἐστεφάνωται*. Xenophon *περὶ πόρων* iii 11 οἶμαι δὲ ἔγωγε, εἰ μέλλοιεν ἀναγραφῆσθαι εὐεργεταὶ εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον καὶ ξένους ἂν πολλοὺς εἰσενεγκεῖν, ἐστὶ δὲ ἄς ἂν καὶ πόλεις τῆς ἀναγραφῆς ὀρεγομένας. ἐλπίζω δὲ καὶ βασιλέας ἂν τινὰς καὶ τυράννους καὶ σατράπας ἐπιθυμῆσαι μετασχεῖν ταύτης τῆς χάριτος (Wolf). *Lys.* 20 § 19 εἰ ξένος τις...εὐεργέτης ἀναγραφῆναι ἤξει.

In addition to the honorary titles of *πρόξενος* and *εὐεργέτης* conferred on Archebius and Heracleides, they had the substantial privilege of exemption from taxes, although the fact was doubted by some, according to the scholiast on τοῦτο μὲν ταῖν, § 59.

§ 61. Πύδναν] Pydna, taken by Philip late in the autumn or in the winter of 357, had formerly belonged to Athens, *Phil.* i 4 *ἐχόμεν ποθ' ἡμεῖς...Πύδναν καὶ Ποτειδαίαν*

καὶ Μεθώνην καὶ πάντα τὸν τόπον τοῦτον οἰκεῖον κύκλῳ. (Cf. *Ol.* i §§ 5, 9.) Pydna was important to Philip because it lay on the road to Thessaly. According to § 63 *infra*, it was betrayed to Philip. Its capture was followed by a cruel massacre, in which even those who took refuge in the sanctuary of Amyntas found no mercy (*Aristeides, Or.* 38 p. 480; A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Z.* i 22¹, 23²).

Ποτειδαίαν] taken by Philip on the 21st of July, 356. The help sent by Athens arrived too late (*Phil.* i 35). The Athenian *κληροῦχοι* were sent home, and the rest of the inhabitants sold into slavery (*Phil.* ii 20; Diodor. xvi 8). Cf. A. Schaefer, *l. c.* 23¹, 24² f. The present passage, as Weil points out, implies that Potidaea was not actually destroyed at this time, although its destruction has been inferred from the statements of later writers quoted by A. Schaefer *l. c.* 24¹, 25².

§ 62. *τινες τούτων*] the supporters of the law of Leptines.

ὥς δεινὸν—χορηγοῖεν] 'that it was monstrous for any of the resident aliens to escape the public burdens while the rest do not' (Kennedy). *μόνοι τῶν ἄλλων*, partitive genitive, as in *Symm.* 3 *παρὰνέσαιμ' ἂν μόνοις τῶν ἄλλων ὑμῖν πόλεμον ἀρασθαι. de Cor.* 196. *Meid.* 223. *Aristocr.* 185. *Or.* 59 § 95 *μόνοι τῶν ἄλλων Βουωτῶν* (West.). Also 50 § 24 and *Er.* 3 p. 1480, 7; Lycurg. *Leocr.* 67, 102 (with other references in Rehdantz, *Lycurgus* p. 146). Cf. Kühner ii 290.

κων μὴ χορηγοῖεν, πῶς ποτ' ἂν ἔχοιτε^α πρὸς τοὺς ταῦτα λέγοντας; ἡ δὴλον ὅτι φωνὴν οὐκ ἂν ἀνάσχοισθ' ὡς συκοφαντούντων; οὐκοῦν αἰσχρόν, εἰ μέλλοντες μὲν εὖ πάσχειν συκοφάντην ἂν τὸν ταῦτα λέγονθ' ἡγοῖσθε, ἐπὶ τῷ δ' ἀφελέσθαι τὰς τῶν προτέρων εὐεργετῶν δωρεὰς ταῦτα^ο λεγόντων ἀκούσεσθε. φέρε δὴ κακῆν ἐξετάσωμεν.
476 οἱ προδόντες τὴν Πύδναν καὶ τᾶλλα χωρία τῷ Φιλίππῳ, τῷ ποτ' ἐπαρθέντες ἡμᾶς ἠδίκουν; ἡ πᾶσι πρόδηλον τοῦθ', ὅτι ταῖς παρ' ἐκείνου δωρεαῖς, ἃς διὰ ταῦτ' ἔσσεσθαι σφίσιν ἡγοῦντο; πότερ' οὖν μᾶλλον ἔδει σ', ὦ Λεπτίνη, τοὺς ἐχθρούς, εἰ δύνασαι, πείσαι, τοὺς ἐπὶ τοῖς πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀδικήμασιν γιγνομένους ἐκείνων εὐεργέτας μὴ τιμᾶν, ἡ θεῖναι νόμον ἡμῖν, ὃς τῶν τοῖς ἡμετέροις εὐεργέταις ὑπαρχουσῶν δωρεῶν ἀφαιρεῖται τι; ἐγὼ μὲν ἐκείνο οἶμαι^ρ. ἀλλ'

Cobet. ^α *σχόλῃτε* propter tres breves collocatas scripsit Blass, coll. *ἀνάσχοισθε*.

^ο ταῦτα Zurbrig, *Hermes*, 1878, p. 280.

(z b v w).

^ρ οἶμαι O A P (D W r Bl): οἰομαι S L

χορηγοῖεν]=*λητουργοῖεν* as in § 19. ἡ δὴλον—*συκοφαντούντων*] 'Is it not rather clear that you would not submit to listen to them (but would regard them) as malignants?' ἡ δὴλον here introduces, in the form of a question, the second and more probable alternative, as in § 63 ἡ πᾶσι πρόδηλον. West. quotes Plato *Phaedr.* 227 B and *Prot.* 209 A. φωνήν...*ἀνάσχοισθε*. 18 § 10; 24 § 125. Isaeus 12 § 4; 15 § 22; Isocr. 19 § 28 (Gebauer, *l. c.* 89). *συκοφαντούντων*, playing the petty informer, a word which like *συκοφάντης* is difficult to render adequately in English. It always conveys a notion of low cunning and paltry officiousness.

εἰ...*ἂν*...*ἡγοῖσθε*] *εἰ* does not here coalesce with *ἂν*, so as to be equivalent to *ἐάν*; but is simply a less positive way of expressing *ὅτι*, and therefore does not affect the construction of the dependent verb, which would have been the same if the sentence had not been dependent. We have an example of this in the very last sentence, *δὴλον ὅτι...ἂν*... This use of *εἰ*, which is common after verbs expressing indignation or wonder such as *αἰσχύνομαι* and *θαυμάζω*, puts the object of indignation &c. into a milder or more polite form, by expressing it as a supposition, instead of stating it as a fact (Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses*, § 56).

εἰ is used to introduce two paratactic clauses with *μὲν* and *δὲ* after *αἰσχρόν* (*ἔστι*), as here, in Eur. *El.* 336 and Plato, *Hipp.* ii 364 D, and similarly after *ἄλογον*, *δυνόν*, *θαυμαστόν*, *ἄτοπον*, *ὑπερφύε* (exx. in Ge-

bauer, *l. c.* 88 f.).

ἐπὶ τῷ δ' ἀφελέσθαι] The position of *δὲ*, after instead of before *τῷ*, is due to a desire to avoid *hiatus* (Weil). For this use of *ἐπὶ* c. dat. 'in a case, or question of' cf. *Phil.* i 20 ἐπὶ τῷ πράττειν οὐδὲ τὰ μικρὰ ποιεῖτε.

φέρε, § 26. *ἐξετάσωμεν*, § 5.

§ 63. οἱ προδόντες κ.τ.λ., put early for emphasis.

ἐπαρθέντες] 'incited', 'prompted'. 29 § 22 κέρδει δι' ἀπορίαν ἐπαιρομένους. Aeschin. i § 137 ἐπαρθέντα μισθῷ. Lys. 9 § 21 ἐπαρθέντα ἐλπίδι, 21 § 19 ὑπὸ κέρδους ἐπαρθῆναι. ἡ, an, § 62.

δωρεαῖς] The bribes of Philip became proverbial. Plut. *Aemil.* 12 ἐρρέθη γοῦν, ὅτι τὰς πόλεις αἰρεῖ τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐ Φίλιππος ἀλλὰ τὸ Φιλίππου χρυσίον. Diogenianus, ii 81 (*Paroemiographi Graeci* i 209), ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις: ἀντὶ τοῦ, διὰ χρυσοῦ πάντας νικήσεις. Φιλίππῳ δὲ ἐδόθη οὗτος ὁ χρησμός, ἀνιττομένου τοῦ θεοῦ ὡς διὰ προδοσίας πάντων κρατήσει. Horace, *Carmin.* iii 16, 14; Cicero, *ad Att.* i 16 § 12; Iuv. 12, 47. Here, however, Dem. cautiously uses the more complimentary term *δωρεαῖς* (instead of *δώρους*), so as to allow of the bounties offered by Philip being compared with those hitherto granted by Athens.

τοὺς ἐπὶ—μὴ τιμᾶν] 'to abstain from honouring (i.e. rewarding) those who became their benefactors on the strength of (lit. on the ground of) wrongs done to ourselves'. ἐγὼ μὲν, § 4.

ἵνα μὴ πόρρω τοῦ παρόντος γένωμαι, λαβὲ τὰ ψηφίσμαθ' ἃ τοῖς
Θασίοις καὶ Βυζαντίοις ἐγράφη. λέγε.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ.

- 64 Ἡκούσατε μὲν τῶν ψηφισμάτων, ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί. τούτων
δ' ἴσως ἐνιοι τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὐκέτ' εἰσὶν. ἀλλὰ τὰ ἔργα τὰ πραχθέντ'
ἔστιν, ἐπειδὴ περ ἄπαξ ἐπράχθη. προσήκει τοίνυν τὰς στήλας
ταύτας κυρίας ἔαν τὸν πάντα χρόνον, ἢν, ἕως μὲν ἂν τινες ζῶσι,
μηδὲν ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἀδικῶνται, ἐπειδὴν δὲ τελευτήσωσιν, ἐκείναι τοῦ
τῆς πόλεως ἥθους μνημεῖον ὦσι⁹, καὶ παραδείγμαθ' ἔστώσι τοῖς
βουλομένοις τι ποιεῖν ὑμᾶς ἀγαθόν, ὅσους⁷ εὖ ποιήσαντας ἢ πόλις
65 ἀντ' εὖ πεποίηκεν⁸. καὶ μὴν μηδ' ἐκείν' ὑμᾶς, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,
λανθανέτω, ὅτι τῶν αἰσχίστων ἐστὶν² πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἰδεῖν καὶ
ἀκούσαι, τὰς μὲν συμφοράς, αἷς δι' ὑμᾶς ἐχρήσανθ' οἱ ἄνδρες οὗτοι,
πάντα τὸν χρόνον κυρίας αὐτοῖς γεγενημένας, τὰς δὲ δωρεάς, ἃς
66 ἀντὶ τούτων ἔλαβον παρ' ὑμῶν, καὶ δὴ λελυμένας. πολὺ γὰρ

⁹ ὦσιν (V Wr). ⁷ ὅσους S solus: ὡς τοὺς vel ὅτι τοὺς vulg. (B 1824). ⁸ ἀντ'
εὖ πεποίηκεν (D Bl): ἀντενυπεποίηκεν (cet.), quod defendit Voemel ad Chers. § 65; sed
ex altera parte audiendus Shilleto, *Journal of Philology*, vii 157. ² ἐστὶ (Z B D W).

ἵνα μὴ—γένωμαι] 'that I may not
wander too far from the present point'.

§ 64. ἐνιοι] owes its position to a
desire to avoid *hiatus* before οὐκέτ'.

στήλας] § 36. παραδείγμαθ' ἔστώσι]
37 ἐστάναι...συνθήκας. For the general
sense, cf. the decree granting certain
exemptions to the δήμος of Tenedos in
340 B.C., CIA ii 117, 18 [π]ω]ς ἂν καὶ
εἰς τὸν λοιπὸν [χρόνον εἰδῶσιν] οἱ τε σύμ-
μαχοι καὶ ἄλλος ὅσ[ις ἂν εὐνοὺς ἢ τῷ]
δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων ὅτι ὁ δῆ[μος ὁ Ἀθη-
ναίων ἐπι]μελε[ῖται δικαίως τοῖς πρ[άττου-
σιν τῶν συμμά]χων τὰ συμφέροντα τῷ
δήμῳ κ.τ.λ.

ἀντ' εὖ πεποίηκεν] 'With regard to
the prefix εὖ- I have always marvelled
that editors of acknowledged reputation
for learning and judgement (e.g. Immanuel
Bekker) should produce examples of such a
monstrum horrendum informe as ἀντεν-
υπεῖσεται (Plat. *Gorg.* 520 D), συνενυπεπον-
θόντων, Dem. p. 105 § 65. Granting,
rather for the sake of argument than of
anything else, [that] through εὐποιδς...
εὐποιεῖν might pass, and so ἀντενυποιεῖν
τὸν εὖ ποιήσαντα, Arist. *Rhet.* i 13 § 12,
might be tolerated if not welcomed, what
is to be said of ἀντενυποίηκεν?...I have
long determined to write ἀντ' εὖ ποιῶ, ἀντ'
εὖ πάσχω, and when I was asked many

years ago my grounds for allowing such
tnesis,...I pointed triumphantly to ξὺν
κακῶς ποιεῖν, Thuc. iii 13 § 1. Will any
of my audience venture to write this as
one word?' Shilleto in *Journal of Phi-
lology*, vii 157.

§ 65. τῶν αἰσχυ(στων ἐστὶν) § 2 τῶν
ἀδικων.

τὰς...συμφοράς—γεγενημένας] 'that
the misfortunes that these men experi-
enced on your account have been made
to endure for all time'. συμφορὰς refers
mainly to exile (§§ 54, 60), which, as
implied by πάντα τὸν χρόνον, was exile
for life. κυρίας, primarily used of giving
legal sanction to agreements, ratification
to laws, is here metaphorically applied
to giving perpetuity to disasters.

καὶ δὴ] an emphatic form of δὴ, used
in the same sense as ἤδη, 'already', with-
in so short a time as 53 years. *Phil.* i 13
καὶ δὴ (forthwith) πειράσσομαι λέγειν, *de
Pace* 9 καὶ δὴ περὶ ὧν παρελήλυθα ἐρῶ,
de Cor. 276 καὶ δὴ (actually) ταῦθ' οὕτως
ἐχοντα, *Aristocr.* 77 καὶ δὴ (forthwith) τὴν
ὁμοίαν ἐποιήσατο πιστὴν αἰτίαν κατ' αὐτοῦ.
Soph. El. 892, 1436, 'actually', 'already'.
In Aristoph. *Ran.* 645 ἤδη πάντα ὅ' is
repeated in 649 in the form καὶ δὴ πά-
ταξα.

477 μᾶλλον ἤρμωτον^α τὰ δοθέντ' ἐώντας τῶν ἀτυχημάτων ἀφαιρεῖν, ἢ τούτων μεόντων τὰς δωρεὰς ἀφαιρεῖσθαι. φέρε γὰρ πρὸς Δίους, τίς ἔστιν ὅστις εὖ ποιεῖν ὑμᾶς βουλήσεται, μέλλων, ἂν μὲν ἀποτύχη, παραχρήμα δίκην δώσειν τοῖς ἐχθροῖς, ἂν δὲ κατορθώσῃ, τὰς χάριτας^β παρ' ὑμῶν ἀπίστους ἔξω;

Πάνυ τοῖνον ἀχθοίμην ἂν, ὡ ἄνδρες δικασταί, εἰ τοῦτο μόνον^{β7} δόξαιμι δίκαιον κατηγορεῖν τοῦ νόμου, ὅτι πολλοὺς ξένους εὐεργέτας ἀφαιρεῖται τὴν ἀτέλειαν, τῶν δὲ πολιτῶν μηδέν^γ ἄξιον δοκοῖν ἔχειν δεῖξαι τῶν εὐρημένων ταύτην τὴν τιμὴν. καὶ γὰρ τὰλλ' ἀγάθ' εὐζαίμην ἂν ἔγωγε παρ' ἡμῖν εἶναι πλείστα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἀρίστους καὶ πλείστους^δ εὐεργέτας^ε τῆς πόλεως πολίτας εἶναι. πρῶτον μὲν τοῖνον Κόνωνα σκοπεῖτ', εἰ ἄρ' ἄξιον, καταμεμφαμένους^{β8}

^α ἤρμωτε (2 B D). ^β 'Repetita syllaba scribendum τὰς χάριτας τὰς παρ' ὑμῶν. Namque aut sic omnes dicebant aut τὰς παρ' ὑμῶν χάριτας' (Cobet). ^γ πιστοὺς S (V). ^δ 'ἄνδρας ἀρίστους καὶ πλείστους dictum est ut d. ἀγαθοὺς καὶ πολλοὺς. Seclusi autem εὐεργέτας (quod fortasse ex antecedentibus irrepsit), cf. schol. p. 491, 12, ἐπειδὴ δὲ συνέβαινε καὶ ἐν κακῇ πόλει εἶναι ἀρίστον, διὰ τοῦτο εἶπε πλείστους, ἀρίστους δὲ, ἵνα τὸ μὲν ἦ τοῦ πλῆθους, τὸ δὲ τῆς ἀρετῆς. Huius scholii auctor profecto εὐεργ. non legit'. Blass.

§ 66. ἤρμωτον] like προσῆκε, without ἂν. 'It had been far more fitting for you to mitigate their misfortunes by leaving what you have given them, than to withdraw your bounties while their misfortunes remain'. ἀφαιρεῖν, here with partitive gen., 'to take away some of'; ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, 'to take to oneself, to resume, to withdraw'. Cf. Shilleto quoted on § 17.

φέρε] § 26. ἀπίστους] 'untrustworthy', more frequently of persons. Even here it *virtually* applies to the Athenians.

§ 67. εἰ—νόμου] 'If I thought that this was the only fair charge that I could bring against the law'; 'did it appear that I had but this ground of complaint against the law' (Kennedy); *si hoc nomine duntaxat legem iure accusare putassem* (Voemel). The meaning preferred by Westermann is: 'If I believed that this point alone of the law deserved blame', taking τοῦ νόμου with τοῦτο instead of with κατηγορεῖν, and making τοῦτο τοῦ νόμου the accusative before δίκαιον (εἶναι) instead of regarding τοῦτο as the accusative after κατηγορεῖν. He refers to § 95 α τοῦτου τοῦ νόμου διώκομεν and *De Cor.* 59 where we have ὁ δὲ δίκων τοῦ ψηφίσματος τὸ λέγειν καὶ πράττειν. But in the passages quoted the gen. is close to the governing word, whereas here τοῦ νόμου is separated

from τοῦτο μόνον and is most naturally taken after κατηγορεῖν. Beatson quotes *Plat. Protag.* 338 C τῶνδε δὲ οὕτω ἄξιον τοῦτο κατηγορεῖν and *Rep.* 605 C οὐ μέντοι τό γε μέγιστον κατηγοροῦκαμεν αὐτῆς.

ἄνδρας—πολίτας εἶναι] 'that the best men and the greatest number of the benefactors of our state should be (our own) citizens'. ἄνδρας ἀρίστους is inserted to keep the balance with τὰλλα ἀγαθὰ, the blessing of brave men being suggested by the mention of 'other blessings'; but for this, it would have been easy to omit καὶ ἄνδρας ἀρίστους, in which case καὶ πλείστους would have followed more closely on πλείστα. Weil understands the order of the construction to be: καὶ πολίτας ἄνδρας (ἄνδρας πολίτας) ἀρίστους καὶ πλείστους εἶναι εὐεργέτας τῆς πόλεως, the word πολίτας being placed at the end for emphasis. But this view gives us a somewhat strained and confused construction and seems unworthy of that critic's usual clearness of judgment.

§ 68. Κόνωνα] The desire for emphasis in the introduction of so important a name leads the orator to place it in the principal, instead of in the subordinate, sentence (Kühner ii 1083 n. 3).

Conon's son, Timotheus, as well as Menestheus and Iphicrates, the colleagues of Timotheus, as generals in the Social War, were at this time attacked

ἡ τὸν ἄνδρα ἢ τὰ πεπραγμένα^γ, ἄκυρόν τι ποιῆσαι τῶν ἐκείνων δοθέντων. οὗτος γάρ, ὡς ὑμῶν τινῶν ἔστιν ἀκοῦσαι τῶν κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ἡλικίαν ὄντων, μετὰ τὴν τοῦ δήμου κάθοδον τὴν ἐκ Πειραιῶς ἀσθενοῦς ἡμῶν τῆς πόλεως οὔσης καὶ ναῦν οὐδεμίαν κεκτημένης, στρατηγῶν βασιλεῖ, παρ' ἡμῶν^δ οὐδ' ἡντινοῦν ἀφορμὴν λαβὼν, κατεναυμάχησε^ε Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ πρότερον τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπιτάττοντας εἴθισ' ἀκούειν ἡμῶν^δ, καὶ τοὺς ἄρμοστὰς ἐξήλασεν ἐκ τῶν νήσων, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα δεῦρ' ἐλθὼν ἀνέστησε τὰ τεῖχος, καὶ

^γ + αὐτῶ (B 1824).

^δ παρ' ἡμῶν A et Aristides 368 Walz (Bl) : παρ' ὑμῶν. ὑμῶν Z.

^ε -ν propter tres breves Blass.

^δ ἡμῶν sine codice scripsit Blass : ὑμῶν.

on a charge of high treason by Aristophon and Chares. It has therefore been suggested that the orator seizes the opportunity to eulogize the father, to shew his sympathy with the cause of the son (Westermann, *Z. f. d. Alt.* 1844 p. 769 f.: and A. Schaefer, *Dem. u. s. Z.* i 376¹, 415² f., and 153¹, 174²; where, in accordance with the testimony of Dionysius, *Dinarchus* 13, ad fin., the date of the actual trial is placed in 354 B.C., although Grote puts it in the winter of 357-6). Similarly, the speech against Androtion (§ 72) contains a complimentary reference to Conon's victory over the Lacedaemonians and to the liberation of Euboea (by Timotheus). In any case, whether the orator had any such special purpose in the present eulogy or not, the praises of Conon form, as observed by Weil, a fitting introduction to those of Chabrias which are a main object of the speech.

ὡς ὑμῶν—ὄντων] § 52.

μετὰ τὴν—Πειραιῶς] The restoration of the democracy by Thrasybulus in 403 B.C. Xen. *Hell.* ii 4. *Supra* § 11.

ναῦν οὐδεμίαν κεκτημένης] In a similarly exaggerated manner Dem., *de Cor.* 96, says of Athens at the same period: οὔτε ναῦς οὔτε τεῖχος τῆς πόλεως τότε κτησαμένης. By the treaty with Sparta, which brought the Peloponnesian War to an end in 404 B.C., Athens had to surrender all her ships, *with the exception of twelve* (Xen. *Hell.* ii 2 § 20; cf. Lysias 13 § 14). Lysander, says Plutarch, *Lys.* 15, τὰς τριῆρεις κατέφλεγε πρὸς τὸν αὐλόν.

στρατηγῶν βασιλεῖ] 'He, I say, being a general in the service of the king of Persia' (Artaxerxes Mnemon). It was Pharnabazus who persuaded the king στόλον ἐτοιμάσαι καὶ ναύαρχον ἐπιστῆσαι

Κόνωνα (Diodorus xiv 39). Isocr. *Paneg.* 142.

παρ' ἡμῶν—ἀφορμὴν λαβὼν] This appears to be literally true, as Athens took no part in the naval operations which ended in Conon's victory. Isocr., in the pamphlet addressed to Philip in 346 B.C., uses needlessly exaggerated language when he says of Conon: ἀφορμὴν οὐδεμίαν ἄλλην ἔχων πλὴν τὸ σώμα καὶ τὴν διάνοιαν. Yet the same writer says in 9 § 56 that most of the δόναμις was supplied by Evagoras, king of Cyprus.

κατεναυμάχησε] At Cnidus in August, B.C. 394. Xen. *Hell.* iv 3 §§ 10—12; Diodor. xiv 83. The 'Lion of Cnidus' now in the British Museum commemorates either this victory (Newton's *Travels and Discoveries in the Levant*, ii 226), or the repulse of the Athenians by the Cnidians in B.C. 412 (Vaux, *Gk. Cities and Islands of Asia Minor*, pp. 77—79 and frontispiece).

ἐπιτάττοντας] 'imposing commands', 'dictating'. ἀκοῦειν, 'to listen to', in the sense of shewing deference to; but rather less strong than ὑπακούειν, 'to obey'. A reference to this passage should be added in L and S s.v. 11 2 where poets alone are quoted.

ἄρμοστὰς] Harpocr. s.v. οἱ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὰς ὑπὸ ἡμῶν πόλεις ἀρχόντες ἐκπεμπόμενοι, ὡς Ἐρατοσθένης ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν φησὶ. Δημοσθένης ὑπὲρ Κτησιφῶντος (*de Cor.* 96 Λακεδαιμονίων γῆς καὶ θαλάττης ἀρχόντων καὶ τὰ κύκλω τῆς Ἀττικῆς κατεχόντων ἄρμοσταίς καὶ φρουραῖς). Xen. *Hell.* iv 8 § 1 Φαρνάβαζος καὶ Κόνων, ἐπεὶ ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, περιπλέοντες καὶ τὰς νήσους καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιθαλάττας πόλεις, τοὺς τε Λακωνικοὺς ἄρμοστὰς ἐξήλανον...

ἐκ τῶν νήσων] Cos and Chios, Les-

πρώτος πάλιν περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἐποίησε τῇ πόλει τὸν λόγον πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους εἶναι. καὶ γὰρ τοὶ μόνῳ τῶν^b πάντων αὐτῷ⁶⁹ τοῦτ' ἐν τῇ στήλῃ γέγραπται· “ἐπειδὴ [Κόνων]” φησὶν “ἡλευθέρωσε τοὺς Ἀθηναίων συμμάχους.” ἔστιν δὲ τοῦτο τὸ γράμμα, ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί, ἐκείνῳ μὲν φιλοτιμία πρὸς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, ὑμῖν δὲ πρὸς 478 πάντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας· ὅτου γὰρ ἂν τις παρ' ὑμῶν^a ἀγαθοῦ τοῖς ἄλλοις αἴτιος γένηται, τούτου τὴν δόξαν τὸ τῆς πόλεως ὄνομα καρποῦται. διόπερ οὐ μόνον αὐτῷ τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἔδωκαν οἱ τότε, 70 ἀλλὰ καὶ χαλκῇν εἰκόνα, ὥσπερ Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος,

^b τῶν om. S (v).
loco fuisse potest (Blass).
ἡμῶν S L, vulg.

^c Κόνων deleo, quod neque usui est neque in lapide hoc loco fuisse potest (Blass).
^d παρ' ὑμῶν manu recenti correctus S (v w Bl): παρ' ἡμῶν S L, vulg.

bos, the Cyclades and Cythera (Diodorus xiv 84).

ἀνίστησε τὰ τεῖχη] The walls had been demolished by Lysander and were restored by Conon, with the aid of Persian gold from Pharnabazus. Xen. *Hell.* iv 8 § 10 ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος πολλὸν τοῦ τεύχους ὥρθωσε, τὰ τε πληρώματα παρέχων καὶ τέκτοσι καὶ λιθολόγοις μισθὸν διδοὺς καὶ ἄλλοι εἰ τι ἀναγκαῖον ἦν δαπανῶν. ἦν μέντοι τοῦ τεύχους ἃ καὶ αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ ἄλλαι πόλεις ἐβελούσαι συνετείχισαν. Isocr. *Phil.* 64 τὰ τεῖχη τῆς πατρίδος ἀνῴρθωσεν. *Inf.* 72 f.

ἡγεμονίας] Isocr. *Areop.* 65 even ventures to say that the Spartans sent envoys διδόντας τῇ πόλει τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς θαλάττης.

§ 69. μόνῳ τῶν πάντων] *inf.* 141; 10 § 66; 19 §§ 261, 269; 60 § 4; Andoc. 3 § 18; Lyc. §§ 50, 131; Lys. 24 § 9 μ. ἀνθρώπων, Dem. 21 § 105 μ. τῶν ὄντων ἀνθρώπων (Rehdantz, *Lycurgus*, p. 146).

τῇ στήλῃ] the marble tablet (§ 36 n.) on which the decree was engraved.

ἐπειδὴ—συμμάχους] The orator quotes from the decree in honour of Conon the clause which was also applicable to the services of his son, Timotheus, who was now threatened with impeachment (note on § 68, A. Schaefer, *Dem.* u. s. Z. i 376¹, 416²). In *Androt.* 72 he quotes the dedicatory inscription, Κόνων ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας τῆς πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους. φησὶν, as in *Phil.* iii 42 ‘so runs the inscription’; sc. ἡ στήλῃ or τὸ γράμμα, implied by the context. ἡλευθέρωσε, Isocr. *Phil.* 64 (of Conon) τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἡλευθέρωσεν, 9 § 66; Deinarchus i § 14.

φιλοτιμία]=δόξα, as in *Ol.* 2 §§ 3, 16; ‘an honour to him with regard to yourselves’. To correct the effect of the

undue prominence thus given to the individual, the orator continues: ‘and to yourselves in the eyes of all the Greeks’, adding that the good done by Conon redounded to the credit of the state. The compliment paid to Conon is the earliest instance of publicly assigning the credit of a successful engagement to the individual instead of the state, which Dem. himself laments as a sign of the degeneracy of the times in *Aristocr.* 198; but it is to be remembered that Conon, although he deliberately acted in the interests of Athens, had no authorisation of any kind from the state; and it would have been absurd for the state to take the credit of his success in any official document, although that success incidentally reflected credit on Athens.

τις παρ' ὑμῶν] ‘anyone from among yourselves’; *de Cor.* 148 ἂν δ' Ἀθηναῖος ἢ καὶ παρ' ὑμῶν, and *Phil.* i 27 παρ' ὑμῶν = οἱ κείνοις.

καρποῦται] ‘reaps’, metaphorically used instead of κομίζεται.

§ 70. διόπερ] refers back to the terms of the decree quoted at the beginning of the previous section. Probably the same decree authorised the erection of the statue of Conon. αὐτῷ, unemphatic.

χαλκῇν εἰκόνα] Isocr. 9 § 57 ἐτιμῆσαμεν (Conon and Evagoras) ταῖς μεγίσταις τιμαῖς καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας αὐτῶν ἐστήσαμεν, οὗπερ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἄγαλμα τοῦ σωτήρος, πλησίον ἐκείνου τε καὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, ἀμφοτέρων ὑπόμνημα, καὶ τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς εὐεργεσίας καὶ τῆς φιλίας τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους. Pausanias, i 3 § 1, describes these statues, and that of Conon's son Timotheus, as standing near the στοὰ βασιλείας in the Cerameicus. The name of Κόνων occurs in an inscription in honour of

ἔστησαν πρώτου· ἡγούντο γὰρ οὐ μικρὰν τυραννίδα καὶ τοῦτον τὴν Λακεδαιμονίῳ ἀρχὴν καταλύσαντα πεπαυκέναι. ἵν' οὖν μάλ-
λον οἷς λέγω προσέχητε, τὰ ψηφίσμαθ' ὑμῖν αὐτ' ἀναγνώσεται τὰ
τότε ψηφισθέντα τῷ Κόνωνι. λέγε.

ΥΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ.

π Οὐ τοίνυν μόνων· ὑφ' ὑμῶν ὁ Κόνων, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τότ'
ἐτιμήθη· πράξας ἃ διεξήλθον ἐγώ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπ' ἄλλων πολλῶν, οἳ

• μόνων scripsit Blass : μόνον vulg., tribus brevibus collocatis.

ἔπετιμήθη

Evagoras found near the Dionysiac theatre (CIA ii p. 397, Hicks no. 72). Pausanias mentions another statue of Conon and Timotheus, on the Acropolis (i 24 § 3). A pedestal of Pentelic marble, broken into two parts, has been found near the Parthenon, bearing the names Κόνων Τιμ[ο]θέου and Τιμόθεος Κόνωνος]. CIA ii 1360; Dittenberger, no. 66.

ὥσπερ Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογέitonος] The first portrait-statues of the tyrannicides were made in bronze, and were the work of Antenor the Athenian (between 510 and 540 B.C.). They were supposed by Pliny, xxxiv 17, to be the first statues erected at Athens in honour of any individual at the public expense. The statues were carried off by Xerxes after the destruction of Athens. They were restored to the Athenians either by Alexander the Great (Arrian, *Anab.* iii 16 § 7, vii 19 § 2; Plin. xxxiv 70) or Seleucus (Valer. Max. ii 10, ext. 1), or Antiochus (Pausan. i 8 § 5); and set up in the Cerameicus, near the temple of Ares, beside the new figures of the same heroes by Critios and Nesiotes (Lucian, *Philopseud.* 18) which had been set up in 477 B.C. (*Marmor Parium*, i l. 70). It was only the latter group that was standing in Athens at the time when this speech was delivered; and it is this latter group which is represented for us in a copy in the Museum at Naples which was first identified by Friederichs (*Archaeologische Zeitung*, 1859, p. 65), and casts of which may be seen in the South Kensington Gallery, no. 47, and the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology, no. 108. It has also been found on some Athenian tetradrachms; on the back of a magistrate's marble seat formerly at Athens and now in Scotland, at Broomhall, in Fife, the seat of the Earl of Elgin (Stackelberg, *Gräber der Hellenen*, p. 35; Michaelis in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, v 143); and

on the shield of Athena on a Panathenaic amphora in the British Museum (*Monumenti dell' Inst.* x tav. 48 d). A conspectus of some of the copies of this group is given in Conze's *Vorlegeblätter*, ser. vii taf. 7. See also Overbeck, *Gr. Plastik*, i 117 ff³ (or Perry's *Gk. and Roman Sculpture*, pp. 95, 107 ff.).

πρώτου] agreeing with αὐτοῦ implied after εἰκόνα; 'the first after theirs' (Kennedy). The statement is to be confined to statues set up at the public expense. In a speech delivered in 399 we hear of a bronze monument in honour of a general: Andoc. i § 38 τῆς στήλης ἐφ' ἣ ὁ στρατηγός ἐστιν ὁ χαλκοῦς. Either this monument must have been overlooked by Dem. or it was only erected by private persons. Similarly the statues of Epicharinos before Ol. 86=B.C. 436—3 (Paus. i 23 § 9) and of Diitrephes Ol. 91, 3=B.C. 414 (Paus. ib. § 3) were set up by individuals and not by the state (Westermann, *Zeit. f. d. Alt.* 1844, p. 771). The precedent thus set was followed in the case of the statues in honour of Chabrias, Iphicrates and Timotheus (Aeschin. 3 § 243).

τυραννίδα] The application of this term to the Spartan rule is warranted by the severe rule of the δεκαρχίαι established by Lysander at the end of the Peloponnesian War (Isocr. *Paneg.* 110, *Phil.* 95, *Panath.* 54, 68). Thucydides, i 77 § 4, makes the Athenian envoys say to the Lacedaemonians: ἀμικτα τὰ τε καθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοῦς νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχετε καὶ προσέτε· εἰς ἕκαστος ἐξῶν ὅτε τούτοις χρήται οὐθ' οἷς ἡ ἄλλη ἑλλάς νομίζει.

καὶ τοῦτον] Conon also, like the tyrannicides.

§ 71. ὑπ' ἄλλων πολλῶν] e.g. at Erythrae in Ionia honours were decreed to Conon in 394 B.C., as is shewn by the following inscription: [ἔδοξεν] τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ [δήμῳ Κ]όνωνα ἀναγράφαι

δικαίως ὦν εὐεργέτηντο^ε χάριν ᾤοντο δεῖν^h ἀποδιδόναι. οὐκοῦν¹
αἰσχρόν, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ αἱ μὲν παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις δωρεῖαι
βέβαιοι μένουσιν^κ αὐτῷ, τῆς δὲ παρ' ὑμῶν μόνης τοῦτ' ἀφαιρήσεται¹.
καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἐκεῖνο καλόν, ζῶντα μὲν αὐτὸν οὕτω τιμᾶν ὥστε 72
τοσοῦτων ὅσων ἀκηκόατ' ἀξιοῦν, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐτελεύτησεν^m, [μηδεμίαν
ποιησαμένους τούτων μνείαν,]ⁿ ἀφελέσθαι τι τῶν δοθέντων τότε.
πολλὰ μὲν γάρ ἐστιν, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τῶν ὑπ' ἐκείνου πρα-
χθέντων ἄξι' ἐπαινου, δι' ἃ πάντα προσήκει μὴ λύειν τὰς ἐπὶ
τούτοις δοθείσας δωρεῖας, κάλλιστον δὲ πάντων ἢ τῶν τειχῶν
ἀνάστασις. γνοίῃ δ' ἂν τις εἰ παραθεῖη πῶς Θεμιστοκλῆς, ὁ τῶν 73
καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀπάντων ἀνδρῶν ἐνδοξότατος, ταῦτό τοῦτ' ἐποίησεν.
λέγεται τοίνυν ἐκεῖνος τειχίζειν εἰπὼν τοῖς πολίταις, κὰν ἀφικνῇ-
479 ταίⁿⁿ τις ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος, κατέχειν κελεύσας^ο, οἴχεσθαι πρεσβεύων
αὐτὸς ὡς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, λόγων δὲ γιγνομένων ἐκεῖ^p καὶ τινων
ἀπαγγελλόντων ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι τειχίζουσιν, ἀρνεῖσθαι καὶ πρέσβεις
πέμπειν σκεψομένους^q κελεύειν, ἐπειδὴ δ' οὐχ ἦκον οὗτοι, πέμπειν
ἐτέρους παραινεῖν. καὶ πάντες ἴσως ἀκηκόαθ' ὃν τρόπον ἐξαπατή-

S L Y F ('auctis honoribus ornatus est' Voemel), quo sensu ἐπιτιμᾶν orator nusquam
usurpavit, sensu solito in hac ipsa oratione usus §§ 110, 148. Ipse laudat Herodot.
vi 38 τὸν ἀδελφεὸν... ἐπιτιμῶν, in fratris mortui amplio rem honorem, et Isocr. Evag.
42 οὐτ' ἐκόλαζεν οὐτ' ἐπετίμα τοὺς πολῖτας. Codicum errorem e litteris ετι duplicatis
ortum fuisse recte indicavit Weil. ^ε εὐεργ. : εὐηργ. corr. F (D W Wt). ^h δεῖν
ᾤοντ' scripsit Blass : ᾤοντο δεῖν tribus brevibus praepositis ceteri. ¹ οὐκ οὖν z, οὐκουν
v, interrogationis signo in fine sententiae addito. ^κ μενούσων Tournier, Ex. crit.
p. 99 (w). ¹ ἀφαιρήσεται B, in scholiis p. 493, 7, C G V (Blass, laudato Dionys.
Comp. p. 43 ἀφαιρήσομαι ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀφαιρεθῆσομαι) : ἀφαιρεθῆσεται vulgo. ^m ἐτελεύτησε
A F (bl) : τετελεύτησε vulgo, tribus brevibus collocatis. ⁿ 'Acute vidit Dobraeus
spuria esse verba μηδεμίαν—μνείαν et unde irreperint ostendit, nempe ex pag. 471, 5....
Quo minus dubites considera τούτων. In loco genuino ταῦτα sunt benefacta, propter
quae data est a populo ἡ ἀτέλεια. In loco spurio ταῦτα refertur ad τοσαῦτα ὅσων ἀκηκόατε
praeter Oratoris sententiam' Cobet (w). τούτων tantum secludit bl. ⁿⁿ ἀφικνῇται bl
cum Aristid. i 511. ^ο 'In his τειχίζειν εἰπὼν est τειχίζειν κελεύσας, unde fit ut
alterum κελεύσας sine mora sit inducendum' Cobet. ^p ἐκεῖ om. Apsinis ix 520
codex Aldinus, habet eiusdem codex Parisinus; secludit bl. ^q τοὺς σκ. vulg., B 1824.

[εὐεργ]έτην Ἐρυθραῖον [καὶ π]ρόξενον, καὶ
προε[δρ]ίην αὐτῷ ε[ἴ]ναι ἐν Ἐρυ[θρ]ῇσιν
καὶ ἀτέλειαν [π]άντων χρημάτων καὶ [ἐ]σα-
γωγῆς καὶ ἐξαγωγῆς [καὶ] πολέμου καὶ
εἰρήνης' [κ]αὶ Ἐρυθραῖον εἶναι [ἀν] βούληται·
εἶναι δὲ [ταῦ]τα καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκ[γ]όνους·
ποιήσασθαι δὲ [αὐτοῦ] εἰκόνα χαλκῇν [ἐπί-
χρυσον] καὶ στήσαι [δημοσί]α Lebas] or
[οὗ] δὲ δόξη Dittenberger] Κόνωνι. [ἡ βου-
λή] καὶ [ὁ δῆμος.] Hicks, Manual, no.
70; Dittenberger, Sylloge, 53.

οὐκοῦν αἰσχρόν... εἰ... μὲν... δὲ] Cf.
§§ 12, 24, 47, 81. Gebauer p. 191—3.
παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις... παρ' ὑμῶν] The
use of παρὰ with the dative, implying
rest at a place, is probably due to the

proximity of μένουσιν. παρ' ὑμῶν, on the
other hand, implies that the gifts proceed
from the givers. Cf. § 35. τοῦτ', this
particular item, namely the exemption;
cf. §§ 120, 146, 148.

§ 72. ἡ τῶν τειχῶν ἀνάστασις] Xen.
Hell. iv 8 § 9 f., after the battle of Cnidus.

§ 73. λέγεται] On this form of intro-
ducing historical facts, cf. § 11. The
facts are narrated in Thuc. i 90 f., and
in Corn. Nepos, Them. 3.

εἰπὼν, parallel in sense, and in con-
struction, with κελεύσας. πέμπειν de-
pends on κελεύειν, while ἀρνεῖσθαι, κε-
λεύειν and παραινεῖν are all, like οἴχεσθαι,
dependent on λέγεται.

74 **σαι λέγεται**¹. φημὶ τοίνυν ἐγὼ (καὶ πρὸς Διός, ἄνδρες² Ἀθηναῖοι, μηδεὶς φθόνῳ τὸ μέλλον³ ἀκούσῃ, ἀλλ' ἂν ἀληθὲς ᾖ⁴ σκοπεῖτω), ὅσῳ τὸ φανερώς τοῦ λάθρα κρεῖττον, καὶ τὸ νικῶντας τοῦ⁵ παρακρουσαμένους πράττειν ὅτιοῦν ἐντιμότερον, τοσοῦτ' ἀλλίον Κόνωνα τὰ τεύχεα στήσαι Θεμιστοκλέους⁶. ὁ μὲν γὰρ λαθών, ὁ δὲ νικῆσας τοὺς κωλύσοντας αὐτ'⁷ ἐποίησεν. οὐ τοίνυν ἄξιον τὸν τοιοῦτον ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἀδικηθῆναι, οὐδ' ἔλαττον σχεῖν τῶν ῥητόρων τῶν διδασκόντων ὑμᾶς, ὥς ἀφελέσθαι τι χρή τῶν ἐκείνῳ δοθέντων.

75 Εἶεν. ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία τὸν παῖδα τὸν⁸ Χαβρίου περιδῶμεν ἀφαιρεθέντα τὴν ἀτέλειαν, ἣν ὁ πατήρ αὐτῷ δικαίως παρ' ὑμῶν λαβὼν κατέλιπεν. ἀλλ' οὐδέν⁹ ἀνθρώπων εὖ φρονούντ' οἶμαι ταῦτ' ἂν φῆσαι καλῶς ἔχειν. ἴστε μὲν οὖν ἴσως καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ παρ' ἐμοῦ λόγου, ὅτι σπουδαῖος Χαβρίας ἦν ἀνὴρ, οὐ μὴν κωλύει γ' οὐδέν

76 **καὶ διὰ βραχέων ἐπιμνησθῆναι τῶν πεπραγμένων αὐτῷ. ὃν μὲν οὖν τρόπον ὑμᾶς ἔχων πρὸς ἅπαντας Πελοποννησίους παρετάξαι**¹⁰

¹ λέγεται S A, Hermogenes iii 171, Apsines ix 520 (z v w wr bl): λέγεται Λακεδαιμονίους L (B D). Aristides (ix 401), a Voemelio et Weillio commemoratus, locum nostrum leviter tangit sed oratoris verba non revera attulit. ² ἄνδρες S O (v w wr bl): ἄ ἄνδρες L, vulgo (z D). ³ τὸ μέλλον ῥηθῆσθαι ἀκούσῃ (hiatu admisso) sine causa postulat Cobetus ad Hyperidem, p. 72. ⁴ ἂν ἀληθὲς ᾖ codd.: τὰληθὲς Rh. iv 528 (bl, collato 22 §§ 22 et 54 § 32). ⁵ ἢ Isidorus, Ep. v 465, qui locum affert (bl, qui inde etiam τὸ ante νικῶντας seclisusit). ⁶ αὐτ' S, ταῦτ' A, ταῦτό τοῦτ' L et vulgo (quod e § 73 ad init. irrepsisse indicavit Weil). ⁷ τὸν L A: τοῦ S et vulg. (v).

§ 74. τὸ μέλλον] 'what I am about to say'. F. L. 179, ὁ μέλλον λόγος, and Thuc. vi 76, where τὴν παρούσαν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων is contrasted with τοὺς μέλλοντας ἀπ' αὐτῶν λόγους.

τὸ φανερώς τοῦ λάθρα] sc. πράττειν ὅτιοῦν.

παρακρουσαμένους] contrasted with νικῶντας as in Macart. Or. 43 § 33 οὐκ ἐνίκησεν ἀλλὰ παρεκρούσατο. Harpocr. παρακρούεται· ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐξαπατᾶ. πολὺ δέ ἐστι παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀττικοῖς καὶ παρὰ Δημοσθένει ἐν τοῖς Φιλιππικοῖς (Or. 2 § 5; 6 §§ 23, 36; cf. 15 §§ 8, 20, 74; 24 § 79; 29 § 1, &c.). μετῆκται δὲ τοῦνομα ἀπὸ τοῦ τοὺς ἰσάνας (weighing) τι ἢ μετρούντας κρούειν τὰ μέτρα καὶ διασέλειν ἕνεκα τοῦ πλεονεκτεῖν· καὶ ὡς Σοφοκλῆς πού· ὡς μήτε κρούσῃς, μήθ' ὑπὸ χεῖρα βάλῃς. Aelian, Var. Hist. 47 describes Themistocles as κλέπτων τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τεύχεσιν.

τῶν ῥητόρων] 146.

§ 75. τὸν παῖδα τὸν Χαβρίου] § 1.

§ 76. ὑμᾶς ἔχων] 'in command of yourselves', i.e. in command of Athenians, as contrasted with the Persians

whom Conon victoriously led against the Lacedaemonians at Cnidus.

ἅπαντας Πελοποννησίους] The orator refers to the aid given by Athens to Thebes in resisting the Lacedaemonians under Agesilaus, B.C. 378. Diodorus, xv 31, reckons among the Peloponnesian allies of Sparta, the Arcadians, Eleans, Achaeans, Corinthians, Sicyonians, Phliasians and the inhabitants of Akte. Among the other allies were the Megarians, Acarnanians, Phocians, Locrians, Olynthians, and Thracians.

παρετάξαι, 16 § 6 πρὸς οὓς παραταττόμεθ' ἐν Μαντινείᾳ, 1b. 10 ὑπὲρ ἧς (Εἰρήνης) ἐκινδυνεύσατε καὶ παρτάξασθε, 15 § 24 πρὸς τίνas... παραταξόμεθα; In this engagement Chabrias ordered his troops to await the attack 'pointing their spears against the enemy and resting their shields upon one knee' (Thirlwall). Nepos, Chabr. 1, 'Hic quoque in summis habitus est ducibus resque multas memoria dignas gessit. Sed ex his elucet maxime inventum eius in proelio quod apud Thebas fuit, cum Boeotius subsidio venisset. Namque in eo victoria fidente summo duce Age-

ἐν Θήβαις, καὶ ὡς Γοργώπαν ἀπέκτεινεν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ, καὶ ὅς ἐν Κύπρῳ τρόποι' ἔστησεν^α καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, καὶ ὅτι πᾶσαν ἐπελθὼν ὀλίγου δέω λέγειν χώραν, οὐδαμοῦ τὸ τῆς πόλεως 480 ὄνομα' οὐδ' αὐτὸν κατήσχυεν, οὔτε πάνυ ῥάδιον κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν εἰπεῖν, πολλή τ' αἰσχύνη λέγοντος ἐμοῦ^α ταῦτ' ἐλάττω φανῆναι τῆς ἐν ἐκάστῳ νῦν περὶ αὐτοῦ δόξης ὑπαρχούσης. ἃ δ' οὐδαμῶς ἂν εἰπὼν οἴομαι^β μικρὰ ποιῆσαι, ταῦθ' ὑπομνήσαι πειράσομαι. ἐνίκησεν^ο μὲν τοίνυν Λακεδαιμονίους ναυμαχία^δ καὶ πεντήκοντα 77

^α ἔστησεν S (v wr Bl) : ἔστησε. ^α ἐμοῦ delere vult Bl. ^β οἴομαι S L A (v Bl) : οἴμαι vulg. (z B D Wt). ^ο ἐνίκησεν S (v wr Bl) : ἐνίκησε. ^δ ναυμαχίων Aristides ix 388 (Bl).

silao, fugatis iam ab eo conductitiis ca-
tervis, reliquam phalangem loco vetuit
cedere, obnixoque genu scuto proiecta
hasta impetum excipere hostium docuit.
Hoc usque eo tota Graecia fama cele-
bratum est, ut illo statu Chabrias sibi
statuam fieri voluerit, quae publice ei ab
Atheniensibus in foro constituta est' (cf.
Ar. *Rhet.* iii 10 § 7). Diodorus xv 32,
Polyaenus ii 1, 2 (Rehdantz, *vitae Iphi-
cratis Chabriae Timothei*, 52f.).

ἐν Θήβαις] according to Diodorus *l.c.*,
'twenty stadia from Thebes'.

Γοργώπαν] The Spartan harmost in
Aegina, who harassed the neighbouring
coast by means of privateers. An Athe-
nian force was surrounded before Aegina;
but Chabrias, on his way to Cyprus, suc-
ceeded in landing unexpectedly on the
island, killing Gorgopas, and once more
opening the sea to the Athenians (Curtius,
H. G. iv 266 Ward), B.C. 388. Xen.
Hell. v i §§ 1—13; Polyaenus iii 2 § 12.

ἐν Κύπρῳ] Chabrias was sent to
Cyprus in 388 to aid Evagoras against
Persia. Xen. *Hell.* v i § 10, Nepos,
Chabr. 2, 2. Rehdantz, *l.c.* p. 35 f.;
Curtius, *H. G.* iv 277.

ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ] Chabrias went to Egypt
twice: (1) in 380, at the invitation of
king Akoris, to take the command against
Persia (Diodorus xv 29); and (2) at that
of king Tachos, in 361 (*ib.* 92). Rehdantz,
pp. 40, 161 ff. There is a fragmentary
inscr. respecting envoys sent by the
latter king to Athens (Hicks, *Manual*,
no. 95), and another on a monument set up
by Greek mercenaries who are supposed
to have been those who joined in the
second expedition of Chabrias. To the
same campaign belong the *Χαβρίων χάραξ*
and a *Χαβρίων κώμη* in the Delta, men-
tioned by Strabo, pp. 760, 803 (Hicks,

l.c., no. 96).

ὀλίγου δέω λέγειν] modifying πᾶσαν,
though separated from it by ἐπελθὼν.
'Traversing, as he did, almost every
country'. For the personal use of δέω,
cf. § 58.

ἐλάττω—ὑπαρχούσης] Or. 14 *Symt.*
§ 1 τὴν δ' ἐκεῖνων ἀρετὴν ἐλάττω τῆς ὑπει-
λημμένης παρὰ τοῖς ἀκούουσι φαίνεσθαι
ποιοῦσιν. Thuc. ii 35 § 2 χαλεπὸν γὰρ
τὸ μετρίως εἰπεῖν ἐν ᾧ μῦθος καὶ ἡ δόκησις
τῆς ἀληθείας βεβαιούται. δ τε γὰρ ξυνειδώς
καὶ εὖνους ἀκροατῆς τάχ' ἂν τι ἐνδεστέρος
πρὸς ἃ βούλεται τε καὶ ἐπίσταται νομῆσαι
δηλοῦσθαι.

ἐν ἐκάστῳ] 'in each person's opinion'.
Weil points out that Aristides, in his
quotation of this passage (ix 371 Walz)
has παρ' ἐκάστῳ. ἐκάστῳ is not neuter
(sc. ἔργῳ) as implied in Benseler's ren-
dering, *ob jeder dieser Thaten*. This
would require ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ.

§ 77. ναυμαχία] *Aristocr.* 198 τὴν
περὶ Νάξου ἐνίκα ναυμαχίαν Χαβρίας.
Aeschin. *Ctes.* 243 διὰ τί τὰς δωρεὰς αὐ-
τοῖς (Chabrias, Iphicrates, Timotheus)
ἔδωσαν καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας ἔστησαν... Χαβρία
μὲν διὰ τὴν περὶ Νάξου ναυμαχίαν. B.C.
376. Xen. *Hell.* v 4 § 61; Plut. *Phocion* 6;
Diodorus xv 34 ff. The last states that
the Lacedaemonians lost, not 49, but 32
ships, including 8 that were captured to-
gether with their crews. The Athenians
lost 18; so that the number of Spartan
vessels captured, according to Demo-
sthenes, is nearly equivalent to those lost
on both sides, according to Diodorus.
A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i 36¹, 41²; Curtius
H. G. iv 370 Ward.

Ships captured by Chabrias are men-
tioned in the naval archives of Athens,
CIA ii 789^a 20^b 51, 70, and in ii 789^b 78,
82 p. 514.

μιάς δεούσας ἔλαβ' αἰχμαλώτους τριήρεις, εἶλε δὲ τῶν νήσων τούτων^ο τὰς πολλὰς καὶ παρέδωκεν ὑμῖν καὶ φιλάς^ι ἐπόλησ' ἐχθρῶς ἐχούσας πρότερον, τρισχίλια δ' αἰχμάλωτα σώματα δεῦρ' ἤγαγε, καὶ πλέον^ς ἢ δέκα καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντ' ἀπέφην' ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων. καὶ τούτων πάντων ὑμῶν τινὲς οἱ πρεσβύτατοι^η μάρτυρές εἰσί μοι. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἄλλας τριήρεις πλέον^ι ἢ εἴκοσιν εἶλε κατὰ μίαν καὶ δύο λαμβάνων, ἃς ἀπάσας εἰς τοὺς ὑμετέρους λιμένας 78 κατήγαγεν. ἐνὶ δ' <ἐν> κεφαλαίῳ^ι μόνος τῶν πάντων στρατηγῶν οὐ πόλιν, οὐ φρούριον, οὐ ναῦν, οὐ στρατιώτην ἀπώλεσεν οὐδέν' ἡγούμενος ὑμῶν, οὐδ' ἔστιν οὐδενὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἐχθρῶν τρόπαιον οὐδέν' ἀφ' ὑμῶν τε^κ κάκεινον, ὑμῖν δ' ἀπὸ πολλῶν πόλλ' ἐκείνου

^ο τούτων 'non est ad rem; verti quidem potest *horum*, scil. Lacedaemoniorum; sed melius abesset' Markland: om. Aristides. τοσούτων? ^ι φίλας S L: φίλας vulg. ^ς πλείν Wr. ^η οἱ πρεσβύτατοι secludit Cobet, collato p. 540, 13, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐστὶ μὲν παλαιά, ὅμως δὲ τινὰς ὑμῶν μνημονεύειν οἶμαι. οἱ πρεσβύτεροι var. in P et supra versum in F. Weilius, qui Cobetum sequitur, indicat potuisse oratorem ὑμῶν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι scribere. 'Vulgatam tuetur pronomen τινὲς, quod omittendum erat, si orator omnino maiores natu, non aetate maxime provectos, antestari vellet. Sic p. 472, 21: ἃ παρ' ὑμῶν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων αὐτὸς ἀκήκοα. Nostro loco quum Demosthenes annos testium accuratius definiendos putaverit, τινὲς recte additum est. Nam id aetatis pauci erant superstites qui ταῦτα πάντα vivendo attigissent' (Schaefer). ^ι πλείν (Wr Bl): πλέον codd. ^ι ἐνὶ δ' ἐν κεφαλαίῳ scripsit Bl: ἐνὶ δὲ κεφαλαίῳ, brevibus quinque continuatis, vulgo. ^κ τε 'addidi ex F et sententiae et numerorum causa...ἀφ' ὑμῶν per se falsissimum; itaque quam arctissime cum κάκεινον copulandum erat' (Blass).

τῶν νήσων τούτων] 'those islands', i.e. in the neighbourhood of Naxos, implied, though not actually expressed, in the previous context. The fleets met in the broad sound between Naxos and Paros. Among the islands which Chabrias secured were Peparethos and Skiathos, Diod. xv 30. The Athenian confederacy was joined by Paros (*Bundesurkunden* A, 89), and also by Naxos itself (A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i 42). τούτων cannot well be applied to the Lacedaemonians, as implied in Voemel's rendering *insularum illorum*.

αἰχμάλωτα σώματα] contrasted with αἰχ. τριήρεις. For this use of σώματα, cf. Or. 34 § 10 ἀπώλεσε πλέον ἢ τριακόσια σώματα ἐλεύθερα. In later Gk. σώματα was used in the same sense as σώματα δοῦλα (Pollux iii 78; Rutherford's *Phrynichus*, p. 474).

ἀπέφηνεν] 'brought in' to the treasury. The verb is applied to formal returns of money, as in p. 819, 13 and 821, 6.

οἱ πρεσβύτατοι] More than 20 years had elapsed since the fight off Naxos, but the words τούτων πάντων do not refer to that exploit alone. The earliest date in the military career of Chabrias is 393,

when he was appointed to succeed Iphicrates, Diodor. xiv 92 (Rehdantz, p. 16).

§ 78. οὐ στρατιώτην ἀπώλεσεν] Attempts are made to explain away this exaggerated expression by understanding ἀπώλεσεν, 'lost by his own fault', 'needlessly sacrificed', 'threw away' (so Westermann in his earlier ed.), or by limiting στρατιώτην to Athenian citizens serving under him. But it seems best (with Weil) to accept it simply as a rhetorical hyperbole. Cf. 82. The general sense of the context reminds one of the eulogy in Tennyson's *Ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington*: 'For this is England's greatest son, He that gain'd a hundred fights, Nor ever lost an English gun'.

ἀφ' ὑμῶν] as a token of victory over yourselves, the trophy being formed of spoils taken from the enemy. Thus the golden shields decorated by Athens at Delphi bore the inscription Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπὸ Μήδων καὶ Θηβαίων, Aeschin. 3 § 116 quoted by Rosenberg. So of the Etruscan spoils dedicated by Hiero to Zeus, ἀπὸ Κύμας (Hicks, no. 15).

τρόπαιον ἱσθάναι is sometimes, how-

στρατηγούντος. ἵνα δὲ μὴ λέγων παραλίπω τι τῶν πεπραγμένων αὐτῷ, ἀναγνώσεται γεγραμμένης ὑμῖν τάς τε ναὺς ὕσας ἔλαβεν καὶ οὐ ἐκάστην, καὶ τῶν πόλεων τὸν ἀριθμὸν καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τὸ πλήθος, καὶ τῶν τροπαίων οὐ¹ ἕκαστον. λέγε.

ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΧΑΒΡΙΟΥ.

Δοκεῖ τισὶν ὑμῶν, ὃ ἄνδρες δικασταί^m, οὗτος ὁ τοσαύτας πόλεις 79 λαβὼν καὶ τριήρεις τῶν πολεμίων ναυμαχίᾳ νικήσας, καὶ τοσούτων 481 καλῶν αἴτιος ὢν, αἰσχροῦ δ' οὐδενὸς τῇ πόλει, ἄξιος εἶναι ἀποστερηθῆναι τὴν ἀτέλειαν, ἣν εὔρετο παρ' ὑμῶν καὶ τῷ νείει κατέλιπεν; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶομαιⁿ. καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἄλογον εἴη· μίαν μὲν πόλιν εἰ^o ἀπώλεσεν ἡ ναὺς δέκα μόνας^p, περὶ προδοσίας ἂν αὐτὸν εἰσηγγέλλον οὔτοι, καὶ εἰ^o ἥλω, τὸν ἅπαντ' ἂν ἀπωλώλει^a χρόνον· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τούναντίον ἐπτακαίδεκα μὲν^r πόλεις εἶλεν, ἐβδομή- 80 κοντα δὲ ναὺς ἔλαβε^s, τρισχιλίους δ' αἰχμαλώτους, δέκα δὲ καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντ' ἀπέφηνε^t, τοσαῦτα δ' ἔστησε^a τρόπαια, τῆνικαῦτα

¹ τροπαίων, οὐ vulg. 'Interpunctionem vulgo post τροπαίων positam ante proximum καὶ transtuli, qui si τροπαίων coniungitur cum πλήθος, expectamus καὶ οὐ loco οὐ, ut supra legitur. Genitivus nobis pendere videtur ab ἑκαστον. Sufficit superius πολλά'. Voemel (w wr). ^m δικασταί S O P (v w wr Bl): 'Ἀθηναῖοι L et vulg.; propter hiatum fortasse delendum censet Bl. ⁿ οἶομαι S L vulgo (z v Bl): οἶμαι A B O (D W Wr). ^o μίαν μὲν πόλιν ἀπώλεσεν—μόνας;—καὶ ἔλω; editores Turicenses, falso arbitrati ei in S omissum esse. ^p μόνας propter tres breves seclisit Bl, collato § 20 (ubi post πέντε in quibusdam μόνων additum) et 22 § 63; 47 § 11; 1 § 27. Idem et supra (γὰρ ἂν ἄλογον) et infra (περὶ προδοσίας) quinque breves intactas reliquit. ^a ἀπωλώλει S L O etc.: ἀπώλωλει vulgo (z v). ^r μὲν vulgo (B D W Wr Bl): om. S et L' soli. ^s ἔλαβε (z D Bl): -ν codd. (v w wr). ^t ἀπέφηνε (z D W Wr Bl): -ν codd. (v w). ^a ἔστησε (z D W Wr Bl): -ν codd. (v w).

ever, followed by κατὰ τινος (Lys. 18 § 3) or by the genitive alone (Lys. 2 § 25).

λέγων] 'in my speech', μὴ going with παραλίπω.

αὐτῷ] § 11.

οὐ] here, and below, means *ubi*.

τροπαίων] dependent not on τὸ πλήθος, but on ἑκάστον.

ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΧΑΒΡΙΟΥ] a recital of his exploits, probably drawn up from official records, without being itself of an official character.

§ 79. πόλιν εἰ ἀπώλεσεν...περὶ προδοσίας ἂν αὐτὸν εἰσηγγέλλον] Lycurgus § 59 οὐκ ἔνοχος ἐστὶ τῇ προδοσίᾳ· οὔτε γὰρ νεώριον κύριος οὔτε πυλῶν οὔτε στρατοπέδων οὐθ' ὧλος τῶν τῆς πόλεως οὐδενός. Hyperides, *Eux.* col. 18 εἰσηγγέλλοντο... οἱ μὲν ναὺς αἰτίαν ἔχοντες προδοῦναι, οἱ δὲ πόλεις Ἀθηναίων, and col. 23 (where among the grounds on which anyone might be impeached are the following) εἰάν τις πόλιν τινα προδώῃ ἢ ναὺς ἢ πρεῖην ἢ

ναυτικὴν στρατιάν.

For the legal process entitled *εἰσαγγελία*, cf. *de Cor.* 249 and *Chers.* 28; Meier and Schömann, *Att. Pro.* iii § 7 p. 312 Lipsius, and Hager's art. in *Journal of Philology*, iv 74—112. Cf. Wayte on *Tim.* § 63.

οὔτοι, our opponents. τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον. The crime of high treason was punished by death and confiscation of property and by loss of civil rights affecting all the descendants of the traitor for all time. (Xen. *Hell.* i 7 §§ 20, 22, Lycurgus §§ 113, 127, Lysias *Philon* § 26.)

ἀπωλώλει] Veitch, *Gk. Verbs* p. 416.

§ 80. ἐβδομήκοντα] 49 + more than 20 (§ 77).

τῆνικαῦτα δ'] In Attic prose the use of *δὲ* in apodosis is generally confined to instances where it succeeds an emphatic demonstrative adverb or pronoun. See Buttman's Appendix to the *Midias*, and Kühner ii § 533.

δ' οὐκ ἔσται κύρι' αὐτῷ τὰ δοθέντ' ἐπὶ τούτοις; καὶ μὴν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ζῶν πάνθ' ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν φανήσεται πράξας Χαβρίας, καὶ τὴν τελευταίην αὐτὴν τοῦ βίου πεπονημένος οὐχ ὑπὲρ ἄλλου τινός, ὥστε δικαίως ἂν οὐ μόνον διὰ τὰ ζῶντι πεπραγμένα φαίνοισθ' εὐνοϊκῶς διακαίμενοι πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ ταύτην.

81 ἄξιον τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ κεῖνο σκοπεῖν, ὅπως μὴ φανούμεθα φαυλότεροι Χίων περὶ τοὺς εὐεργέτας γεγενημένοι. εἰ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι μὲν, ἐφ' οὓς μεθ' ὅπλων ἦλθεν ἐν ἐχθροῦ τάξει, μηδὲν ὦν ἔδοσαν πρότερον νῦν ἀφήρηνται, ἀλλὰ τὰς πάλαι' χάριτας μελίζουσ τῶν καινῶν ἐγκλημάτων πεποιήνται, ὑμεῖς δ', ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐπ' ἐκείνους ἐλθὼν ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀντὶ τοῦ διὰ ταῦτ' ἔτι μᾶλλον αὐτὸν τιμᾶν, καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ ταῖς πρότερον¹ εὐεργεσίαις τι δοθέντων ἀφηρημένους φανή-

82 σεσθε, πῶς οὐκ εἰκότως αἰσχύνῃν ἔχετε; καὶ μὴν καὶ κατ' ἐκεῖνο ἀνάξι' ἂν εἴη πεπονθὼς ὁ παῖς εἰ τῆς² δωρεῆς ἀφαιρεθείη, καθ' ὃ πολλὰκις ὑμῶν στρατηγήσαντος Χαβρίου, οὐδενὸς πώποθ' υἱὸς 482 ὀρφανὸς δι' ἐκείνον ἐγένετο, αὐτὸς δ' ἐν ὀρφανίᾳ τέθραπται διὰ τὴν πρὸς ὑμᾶς φιλοτιμίαν τοῦ πατρός. οὕτω γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἔμουγε φαίνεται βεβαίως πως³ ἐκεῖνος φιλόπολις⁴, ὥστε δοκῶν καὶ ὦν

¹ πάλαι S L O Y: παλαιὰς vulg. (Z B). ² πρότερον S L (Z D V W Wr): προτέραις corr. F, X¹, t, v (Bl). ³ αὐτ' εἰ τι τῆς scribendum aut clausulam totam εἰ τῆς—ἀφαιρεθείη delendam suspicatus est Dobraeus. ⁴ Expelle inficetum additamentum. Suo se indicio sciolus prodidit, qui genitivum τῆς δωρεῆς aequalium more dixerit quum veteres constanter accusativo in ea re utantur (Cobet). ἀφ. 'constructum est cum genitivo partitivo, donationis partem (immunitatem) significante; cf. §§ 66, 83, 133, 146' (Voemel). ⁵ πως G. H. Schaefero suspectum. 'Expungenda est molesta vocula πως id est τρόπον τινά, quae est extenuantis et vim elevantis, quo nihil est a Demosthenis mente et sententia alienius' Cobet. ⁶ φιλόπολις S L (edd.); ἐγένετο φιλόπολις O V F vulgo (ὡς—φαίνεται in parenthesi inconcinne positus, et novem brevibus sine causa collocatis).

φανήσεται.] In the similar passage in § 30, we find ἂν σκοπήτε, which Wolf would understand *here*.

τὴν τελευταίην κ.τ.λ.] Chabrias lost his life at the siege of Chios (Plutarch's *Phocion* 6, Diodor. xvi 7, and Nepos, *Chabr.* 4) in the year 357 (A. Schaefer's *Dem.* i 149¹ = 169²). *Introd.* § 1.

§ 81. φαυλότεροι Χίων] not 'more ignoble', but 'less noble' than the Chians. Or. 15 *Rhod.* § 22 οὐ γὰρ ἂν ὑμᾶς βουλοίμην, δόξαν ἔχοντος τοῦ σώζειν τοὺς ἀνυχούντας ἀεὶ, χείρους Ἀργείων ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πράξει φανῆναι. § 37.

ἐν ἐχθροῦ τάξει.] 'in the rank of an enemy'; the phrase ἐν...τάξει, here used in its literal sense, is frequently applied metaphorically.

τῶν...τι δοθέντων] For the position of τι, cf. §§ 135, 146.

§ 82. τῆς δωρεῆς] partitive gen., as in § 66 τῶν ἀνυχμάτων ἀφαιρεῖν.

δι' ἐκεῖνον] Cf. § 78 οὐ στρατιώτην ἀπώλεσεν.

ἐν ὀρφανίᾳ τέθραπται.] 'has had to be brought up as an orphan'. The phrase is quite consistent with his being still under age.

οὕτω γὰρ—φιλόπολις] 'For in very truth he appears to me to have been so singularly patriotic'. πως, *nescio quomodo*, implies the absence of any special standard by which such devotion could be judged (West.). Voemel quotes Xenophon *Cyrop.* i 3 § 8 σπουδαίως καὶ εὐσχημόνως πως, and μάλα πως, *nescio quatenus vehementer*, ib. iv 5 § 17.

φιλόπολις] An exception to the rule by which Demosthenes avoids the collocation of more than two short syllables.

ἀσφαλέστατος στρατηγὸς ἀπάντων, ὑπὲρ μὲν ὑμῶν, ὁπόθ' ἡγοῖτ', ἐχρήτο τούτῳ, ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ δ', ἐπειδὴ τὸ καθ' αὐτὸν ἐτάχθη κινδυνεύειν, παρεῖδε, καὶ μᾶλλον εἴλετο μὴ ζῆν, ἢ καταισχύναι τὰς παρ' ὑμῶν ὑπαρχούσας αὐτῷ τιμὰς. εἶθ' ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐκεῖνος ᾤετο δεῖν ⁸³ ἀποθνήσκειν ἢ νικᾶν, ταῦθ' ἡμεῖς ἀφελώμεθα τὸν νῖδον αὐτοῦ^b; καὶ τί φήσομεν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅταν τὰ μὲν τρόπαι' ἐστήκη δῆλα πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, ἃ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν στρατηγῶν^c ἐκεῖνος ἔστησε, τῶν δ' ἐπὶ τούτοις δωρειῶν ἀφηρημένον τι φαίνονται; οὐ σκέψεσθ', ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ λογιεῖσθε, ὅτι νῦν οὐχ ὁ νόμος κρίνεται πότερόν^d ἐστ' ἐπιτήδειος ἢ οὐ, ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς δοκιμάζεσθ' εἴτ' ἐπιτήδαιοι πάσχειν ἔστ' εὖ τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον εἶτε μὴ;

Λαβὲ δὴ καὶ τὸ τῷ Χαβρία ψήφισμα ψηφισθέν. ὅρα δὴ καὶ ⁸⁴ σκόπει· δεῖ γὰρ αὐτ' ἐνταῦθ' εἶναι που.

^b τὸν νῖδον αὐτοῦ propter tres breves delendum suspicatur Bl, collato in proximis ἀφηρημένον τι φαίνονται. ^c ἃ στρατηγῶν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν propter tres breves et constructionem ancipitem scribendum suspicatur Bl. ^d πότερ' propter tres breves scripsit Bl.

Such a collocation is allowed when the short syllables are all contained in a single word (Blass, *Att. Ber.* iii 100, 102). But we may be sure that Dem. would not have written ἐγένετο φιλόπολις, which is ascribed to him by some MSS. Lysias, on the other hand, has no objection to the consecutive use of several short syllables, e.g. Or. 30 § 20 αὐτίκα πέρυσιν ἱερὰ ἄθνα.

τούτῳ] sc. τῷ ἀσφαλέστατος στρατηγὸς εἶναι.

τὸ καθ' αὐτόν] § 43. ἐτάχθη, at the siege of Chios Chabrias was not himself in command (as stated by Diodorus xvi 7), but was serving as a trierarch under Chares. Cornelius Nepos 4 'erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes qui in magistratu erant auctoritate anteibat'. In a decree of 357-6 B.C. referring to the settlement of the Euboean cities after the Athenian expedition to Euboea, a name which has been identified as that of Χαβρίας appears among the στρατηγοί. The name has been designedly erased, and it has been suggested that Chabrias was appointed a στρατηγὸς for the year in question, but owing to some unknown reason did not actually hold office (Foucart, quoted in Dittenberger's *Sylloge*, 86 note 14).

μᾶλλον εἴλετο μὴ ζῆν] Nepos, *Chabr.* 4 'at ille praestare honestam mortem turpitudinis existimans, comminus pugnans telis hostium interfectus est'.

§ 83. ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν...[ἐστησε] 'set up in

your interest, when he was your general'. ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν is not to be taken with στρατηγῶν alone, as suggested by Wolf who quotes Isocr. *Paneg.* 154 ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατηγήσας τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχὴν κατέλυσε. But it is shewn by Weil that in the passage quoted ὑπὲρ retains its ordinary meaning, as is proved by the antithesis: ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος αὐτοὺς κατενανμάχησε.

οὐ...μή] With the former we have to supply the indic. ἐστίν; with the latter the infinitive πάσχειν. But this is not the sole ground of the alternation of οὐ and μή. It is rather because οὐ here refers to a *fact* which has a practical bearing on the legal issue now before the Court, while μή refers to a *question* of a more general kind. Antiphon 5 § 14 οὐ δεῖ ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῶν τοῦ κατηγοροῦ λόγων τοὺς νόμους καταμανθάνειν, εἰ καλῶς ὑμῖν κεύνται ἢ μή, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν νόμων τοὺς τοῦ κατηγοροῦ λόγους, εἰ ὁρθῶς καὶ νομίμως ὑμᾶς διδάσκει τὸ πρᾶγμα ἢ οὐ. Isaeus 8 § 9 ἀνάγκη τὴν ἐμὴν μητέρα, εἴτε θυγάτηρ ἢ Κίρωνος εἶτε μή, καὶ εἰ παρ' ἐκείνῳ διττᾶτο ἢ οὐ, καὶ γάμους εἰ διττοὺς ὑπὲρ ταύτης εἰστιάσεν ἢ μή...πάντα ταῦτα συνειδέναι τοὺς οἰκέτας.

εὖ is, for emphasis, separated from πάσχειν and placed after it, as in § 102. This collocation also prevents the hiatus between ἐπιτήδαιοι and εὖ πάσχειν. In § 85 we have εὖ τινὰς πεποιήκατε.

§ 84. ὅρα δὴ καὶ σκόπει] addressed to the clerk who is assumed to take some little time in finding the document, while

Ἐγὼ δ' ἔτι τοῦτ' εἰπεῖν ὑπὲρ Χαβρίου βούλομαι. ὑμεῖς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τιμῶντές ποτ' Ἴφικράτην, οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν ἐτιμήσατ', ἀλλὰ καὶ δι' ἐκείνον Στράβακα καὶ Πολύστρατον· καὶ πάλιν Τιμοθέφ διδόντες τὴν δωρεῖαν, δι' ἐκείνον ἐδώκατε καὶ Κλεάρχῳ καὶ τισιν ἄλλοις πολιτείαν. Χαβρίας δ' αὐτὸς ἐτιμήθη παρ' ὑμῖν
85 μόνος. εἰ δὴ τόθ', ὅθ' εὕρισκετο τὴν δωρεῖαν, ἤξιωσ' ὑμᾶς, ὥσπερ 483 δι' Ἴφικράτην καὶ Τιμόθεον εὖ τινας πεποιήκατε, οὕτω καὶ δι' ἑαυτὸν εὖ ποιῆσαι τούτων τινας τῶν εὐρημένων τὴν ἀτέλειαν, οὐς

° ἐγὼ δ' ἔτι: hinc incipit papyri fragmentum Berolinense, quod U. Wilcken editurus est.
ἦμεῖς δ' S et L soli (v).

the orator adds an additional argument respecting Chabrias. Such a passage gives a vivid effect to the written speech and brings before the eye of the reader an incident connected with its actual delivery. Similarly, in *F. L.* p. 407 § 213 certain witnesses are called, whose evidence is not read until the end of § 214, and meanwhile the orator makes some incidental remarks. Even in speeches that were never delivered such vivid touches are purposely introduced, e.g. in Isocr. *de Perm.* 320 ἀλλὰ γὰρ αἰσθάνομαι, καί περ ὑπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς βία φερόμενος, τὸ μὲν ὕδωρ ἡμᾶς ἐπιλείπον, and in Cic. *Verr.* II iv § 3 'Canephora ipsae vocabantur. Sed eorum artificem quem? quemnam?—Recte admones; Polycletum esse dicebant'.

Ἴφικράτην... Τιμοθέφ] Aeschin. 3 § 243 ἐπερώτησον τοὺς δικαστάς, εἰ ἐγίνωσκον Χαβρίαν καὶ Ἴφικράτην καὶ Τιμόθεον, καὶ πυθοῦ παρ' αὐτῶν διὰ τί τὰς δωρεὰς αὐτοῖς ἔδοσαν καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας ἔστησαν· ἅπαντες γὰρ ἅμα σοι ἀποκρινούσιν, ὅτι Χαβρία μὲν διὰ τὴν περὶ Νάξου ναυμαχίαν, Ἴφικράτει δ' ὅτι μόραν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀπέκτεινε, Τιμοθέφ δὲ διὰ τὸν περίπλουν τὸν εἰς Κέρκυραν. The honours paid to Iphicrates are mentioned in 23 *Aristocr.* § 130 χαλκῆς εἰκόνης οὐσης παρ' ὑμῖν Ἴφικράτει καὶ σιτήσεως ἐν πρυτανείῳ καὶ δωρεῶν καὶ τιμῶν ἄλλων, δι' αἷς εὐδαίμων ἐκείνος ἦν, ib. 136; *Mid.* § 62, where Ulpian has this note: πρῶτος γὰρ Ἴφικράτης τιμῶν ἔτυχεν ὧν Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογείτων. Κόωνος μὲν γὰρ πρώτου χαλκοῦς ἀνδριᾶς ἔστην, ἀλλὰ τούτῳ μόνῳ ἐτιμήθη. Ἴφικράτης δὲ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας δωρεὰς τὰς ἐκείνους ψήφισθεις εἶλαβεν, ὥστε καὶ τινὰ τῶν ἀρ' Ἀρμόδιου δικάσασθαι τῷ Ἴφικράτει περὶ τῶν δωρεῶν, ὡς ἀναξίως λαβόντι (Baiter and Sauppe *Or. Att.* ii 180 a; Rehdantz p. 170; Cope on *Ar. Rhet.* ii 23 § 6). Pausanias (I 24 § 7)

saw a statue in honour of Iphicrates near the Parthenon.

Στράβακα] one of the foreign mercenaries who, for their services to Athens, received the citizenship. *Ar. Rhet.* ii 23 § 17 καὶ Θεοδέκτης ἐν τῷ νόμῳ, ὅτι πολίτας μὲν ποιῶσθε τοὺς μισθοφόρους, οἷον Στράβακα καὶ Χαρίδημον, διὰ τὴν ἐπιείκειαν.

Πολύστρατον] a commander of mercenaries under Iphicrates at Corinth. *Or.* 4 § 23 καὶ πρότερόν ποτ' ἀκούω ξενικὸν τρέφειν ἐν Κορίνθῳ τὴν πόλιν (*Ar. Plut.* 173 and *Harpocr.* s. v. ξενικὸν ἐν Κορίνθῳ), οὗ Πολύστρατος ἡγήτο καὶ Ἴφικράτης καὶ Χαβρίας καὶ ἄλλοι τινές. (*Cf. Harpocr.* s. v. Πολύστρατος.)

Τιμοθέφ] *Erot.* § 46 μεγίστης δόξης καὶ πλείστων τιμῶν ἀξιωθείς. Besides other honours, he received the distinction of a public statue, Aesch. 3 § 243 (quoted above); Paus. i 3 § 2 and 24 § 3; Nepos, *Tim.* 2 § 3. Rehdantz, p. 167 f.

Κλεάρχῳ, probably the tyrant of Herakleia (363—352) who was a friend of Iphicrates, and an unworthy disciple of Plato and Isocrates. *Isocr. Ep.* 7 §§ 12, 13 (*ad Timotheum*, where we learn that Clearchus named one of his sons after Timotheus). *Cf. A. Schaefer, Dem.* i 106¹, 120²; and Westermann in *Z. f. d. Allg.* 1844 p. 772.

τισιν ἄλλοις] e.g. Phrasierides and Polysthenes, 23 § 202 πάλιν Τιμοθέου δόξαντός τι ποιῆσαι τῶν δεόντων ὑμῖν, πρὸς τῷ πάνθ' ἃ μέγιστ' ἦν αὐτῷ δοῦναι προσέθηκεν αὐτῷ Φρασιγρίδην καὶ Πολυσθένην, ἀνθρώπους οὐδ' ἐλευθέρους ἀλλ' δλέθρους καὶ ταῦτα πεποιηκότας οἷα λέγειν ὀκνήσειεν ἂν τις εὖ φρονῶν.

αὐτὸς... μόνος] Chabrias alone was honoured in his own person, i.e. without any others being rewarded on his account. In § 133, however, we find that his slave Lycidas was made a *πρόξενος*.

νῦν οὗτοι μεμφόμενοι πάντας ἀφαιρείσθαι κελεύουσιν ὁμοίως⁸⁶, οὐκ ἂν ἐδώκατε ταύτην αὐτῷ τὴν χάριν; ἔγωγ' ἡγοῦμαι. εἰθ' οἷς δι' 86 ἐκείνους ἂν τότε ἐδώκατε δωρεῖάν⁸⁷, διὰ τούτους νῦν αὐτὸν ἐκείνων ἀφαιρήσεσθε τὴν ἀτέλειαν; ἀλλ' ἄλογον. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμῖν ἀρμόττει δοκεῖν, παρὰ μὲν τὰς εὐεργεσίας οὕτω προχείρως ἔχειν, ὥστε μὴ μόνον¹ αὐτοὺς τοὺς εὐεργέτας τιμᾶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐκείνων φίλους, ἐπειδὴν δὲ χρόνος διέλθῃ βραχύς, καὶ ὅς' αὐτοῖς δεδώκατε, ταύτ' ἀφαιρείσθαι.

ΥΠΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΧΑΒΡΙΟΥ ΤΙΜΩΝ.

Οὓς μὲν τοίνυν ἀδικήσετε, εἰ μὴ λύσετε τὸν νόμον, πρὸς πολλοῖς 87 ἄλλοις, οὓς ἀκηκόατ'⁸⁸ εἰσίν, ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί. σκοπεῖτε δὴ καὶ λογίσασθ' ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, εἴ τινες τούτων τῶν τετελευτηκότων λάβοιεν τρόπον τινὶ τοῦ νυνὶ γιγνομένου πράγματος αἰσθησιν, ὡς ἂν εἰκότως ἀγανακτήσειαν. εἰ γὰρ ὧν ἔργῳ πεποίηκεν ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ὑμᾶς εὖ, τούτων ἐκ λόγου κρίσις γίγνεται, καὶ τὰ καλῶςπραχθένθ' ὑπ' ἐκείνων, ἂν ὑφ' ἡμῶν μὴ καλῶς ῥηθῇ τῷ λόγῳ, μάτην τοῖς πονήσασιν εἰργασται, πῶς οὐ δεινὰ πάσχουσιν;

"Ἰνα τοίνυν εἰδῇτ', ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅτι ὡς ἀληθῶς ἐπὶ πᾶσι 88

⁸⁶ πάντας...ὁμοίως coniunxit Reiskius (B, Schaefer, D v W wr): ὁμοίως ad sequentia traxerunt F. A. Wolf et Blass qui spatium in papyro ante ὁμοίως vacuum huic interpolationi favere existimat. Idem, ὁμοίως cum sequentibus coniuncto, ταύτην αὐτῷ vult delere. Ego vero haec ipsa verba in codicibus omnibus servata indicare puto ὁμοίως non in eadem clausula poni debere. ⁸⁷ δωρεάν S L (edd.): τὴν δωρεάν vulg.

¹ μόνους scripsit Bl collato § 85 αὐτὸς ἐτιμήθη μόνος. ⁸⁸ commatis signum ante εἰσιν posuerunt Z D W Bl: omiserunt B v Wr. οὓς ἀκηκόατε subiectum est copulae εἰσιν (Voemel).

§ 86. καὶ ὅς' αὐτοῖς δεδώκατε, 'even what you have granted to those benefactors themselves'.—Ar. *Rhet.* ii 23 § 6 ('Ἰφικράτης ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον) εἰ πρὶν ποιῆσαι ἡξίου τῆς εἰκότος τυχεῖν ἐὰν ποιήσω, ἔδοτε ἂν ποιήσαντι δ' ἄρ' οὐ δώσετε; μὴ τοίνυν μέλλοντες μὲν ὑπισχνείσθε, παθόντες δ' ἀφαιρείσθε.

§ 87. οὓς ἀκηκόατ' εἰσίν] οὓς does not refer to the 'many others' whom the orator has *not* mentioned, but to those whom he *has*, e.g. Leucon, Epicerdes, the Corinthians, Thasians, Byzantines, Conon, and Chabrias. Thus the unexpressed antecedent to οὓς is the nom. to εἰσίν.

σκοπεῖτε...λογίσασθε] The present imperative is combined with the aor., the general with the particular; so, in the inverse order, in § 167 φυλάξατε καὶ μνημονεύετε.

εἰ τινες—αἰσθήσιν] For

cal commonplace, Westermann quotes Or. 19 § 66; 23 § 210; 27 § 69; Isocr. 9 § 2; 14 § 60; 19 § 42, Lycurgus 136, Plat. *Menex.* 248 B. I may add Lysias 12 § 100, and Hyperides *Épít.* ad fin., and I may also refer to my note on Cicero's *Orator* § 85.

ὧν...τούτων]=τούτων ἂ... εὖ, emphatically placed after πεποίηκεν and at the end of the clause. Had it been placed before it, we should have had a *hiatus*, ἔργῳ εὖ. Cf. §§ 37, 46. On this passage Dobree observes: 'ex Thuc. ii 35 colore duxisse videtur':—ἐμοὶ δ' ἀρκούν ἂν ἐδόκει εἶναι ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργῳ γενομένων ἔργῳ καὶ δηλοῦσθαι τὰς τιμὰς...καὶ μὴ ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ πολλῶν ἀρετὰς κινδυνεύεσθαι εὖ τε καὶ χείρον εἰπόντι πιστευθῆναι. Cf. § 76.

§ 88. At this point begins a new division of the speech. The orator has ^{—lt} with the moral grounds for τ of Leptines; he now

δικαίους ποιούμεθα τοὺς λόγους πάντας, οὓς¹ λέγομεν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, καὶ οὐδὲν ἔσθ' ὃ τι τοῦ παρακρούσασθαι καὶ φενακίσαι λέγεται παρ' ἡμῶν εἵνεκα^m, ἀναγνώσεται τὸν νόμον ὑμῖν, ὃν παρείσφερομεν 484 γράψαντες ἀντὶ τοῦδε, ὃν οὐκ ἐπιτήδειον εἶναι φαμεν. γινώσθε γὰρ ἐκ τούτου πρόνοιάν τιν' ἔχοντας ἡμᾶς, καὶ ὅπως ὑμεῖς μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιῆσαι δόξετε, καὶ ὅπως, εἴ τινα τις καταμέμφεται τῶν εὐρημένων τὰς δωρείας, ἂν δίκαιον ᾖ, κρίνας παρ' ὑμῖν ἀφαιρήσεται, καὶ ὅπως, οὓς οὐδεὶς ἂν ἀντίποι μὴ οὐ δεῖν ἔχειν, ἔξουσιν τὰ 89 δοθέντα. καὶ τούτων [πάντων]ⁿ οὐδὲν καινὸν οὐδ' εὐρημ' ἡμέτερον^o, ἀλλ' ὁ παλαιός, ὃν οὗτος παρέβη, νόμος οὕτω κελεύει νομοθετεῖν, γράφεσθαι μὲν, ἂν τίς τινα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων νόμων μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν ἡγήται, παραιοφέρειν δ' αὐτὸν ἄλλον, ὃν ἂν τιθῇ λύων 90 ἐκείνων, ὑμᾶς δ' ἀκούσαντας ἐλέσθαι τὸν κρείττω. οὐ γὰρ ᾤετο δεῖν^p ὁ Σόλων, ὁ τούτων τὸν τρόπον προστάξας νομοθετεῖν, τοὺς μὲν θεσμοθέτας τοὺς^q ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους^r κληρουμένους, δις δοκιμασ-

¹ δσους F (B 1824). οὓς—ὑμᾶς secludere volebat Tournier, sine causa ut Weillio videtur.

^m εἵνεκα S vulg.: ἐνεκα L (D).

ⁿ πάντων om. Bl cum Feliciano et Aristide ix 353 Walz, 'quod ne sententiae quidem convenit'. Post οὐδὲν Bl om. ἐστι cum Aristide.

^o Bl. κ. οὐδ' εὐρ. ἐμὸν Aristid.; ἡμέτερον καινὸν οὐδ' εὐρημα S L, οὐδ' in L punctis notatum; ἡμέτερον καινὸν εὐρημα A F; καινὸν οὐδ' ἡμέτερον εὐρημα (Z B D V W Wr).

^p δεῖν F (D W Wr Bl): om. S L A (B V).

^q τοὺς seclutit Bl, θεσμοθέτας praedicatum arbitratu.

^r ἐπὶ τοῖς νόμοις margo Lambini; §§ 7, 114 et Or. 24 § 56 confert Bl.

turns to the technical and legal side of his argument. See *Introd.* § 5.

ἐπὶ πᾶσι δικαίους, 'on grounds that are perfectly fair', 8 § 9 and 10 § 17, Aesch. 1 § 178, and 3 § 170.

εἵνεκα, placed like χάρις, after the gen. which it governs, and separated from it by several words, as in Lys. 14 § 32; 20 § 30.

παραιοφέρειν, introduce for purposes of comparison with the law of Leptines. At a later point (§ 97) the alternative statute is more boldly described as a hostile measure, ἀντισφύρομεν.

καὶ ὅπως... Of the three objects of the amendment, the third is virtually the same as the first. μὴ οὐ, § 8.

§ 89. ὁ παλαιός... νόμος] The law of Solon, in contrast with that which has led to the confusion described in § 91. Cf. § 99 (West.). See Or. 24 § 33.

γράφειν] 'to bring an indictment against' the existing law. For some account of the regular course of Athenian legislation, see *Introd.* § 4.

παραιοφέρειν κ.τ.λ.] 24 § 34 οὐκ ἐφ' τοῖς ὑπαρχούσι νόμοις ἐναντίον εἰσφέρειν, ἐὰν μὴ λύσῃ τὸν πρότερον κείμενον, *inf.* 93

λύοντα τοὺς ἐναντίους, and 96.

ὑμᾶς] The decision rested with the νομοθέται. It has therefore been supposed that the present speech was delivered before a jury of νομοθέται, but it was really delivered before an ordinary jury. 'Illud ὑμᾶς nihil aliud significat, quam homines vestri ordinis: eiusdem autem ordinis et iudices erant, qui in ordinario παρανόμων iudicio sedebant, et nomothetae, qui novas leges probabant sciscebantque, nempe utrique ex Heliastis' (Schömann, *Opusc.* i 242).

§ 90. Σόλων] It was maintained by Grote, *H. G.*, chap. xlvi, that the institution of νομοθέται did not take place until the time of Pericles. This opinion was refuted by Schömann (*die Verfassungsgeschichte Athens nach G. Grote's History of Greece, kritisch geprüft*, 1854, translated by Mr Bosanquet, and *Opusc.* i 249 and 252).

τοὺς θεσμοθέτας] the six junior archons. ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους, to protect the laws, *de Cor.* 288 ἀρθεέντες ἐπὶ τὰς ταφάς (West.). The supervision of all public and private lawsuits, that were not assigned to a special board, belonged to the Thesmo-

θέντας ἄρχειν, ἔν τε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ παρ' ὑμῖν ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ, τοὺς δὲ νόμους αὐτοὺς καθ' οὓς καὶ τούτοις ἄρχειν καὶ πᾶσι^α τοῖς ἄλλοις πολιτεύεσθαι προσήκει, ἐπὶ καιροῦ τεθέντας ὅπως ἔτυχον^β, μὴ δοκιμασθέντας κύριους εἶναι. καὶ γὰρ τοι τότε μὲν, τέως^γ τὸν 91 τρόπον τοῦτον ἐνομοθέτουν, τοῖς μὲν ὑπάρχουσιν νόμοις ἐχρῶντο, καινοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐτίθεσαν^δ. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῶν πολιτευομένων τινὲς δυνηθέντες, ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, κατεσκεύασαν αὐτοῖς ἐξεῖναι νομοθετεῖν, ὅταν τις βούληται καὶ ὃν ἂν τύχη τρόπον, τοσοῦτοι μὲν [οἱ]^ε

^α πᾶσι om. A, seclussit B1; idem addit 'agnoscere videtur schol. 498, 24 καθ' οὓς εἰσι καὶ οὗτοι ἄρχοντες καὶ πάντες. Cf. etiam Or. 28 § 6'. ^β ἔτυχεν S¹ F (Z). ὅπως ἔτυχον, punctis utrimque appositis, D W Wr. ^γ τέως codd.: ἕως Priscian. 18 § 298 (D) unde fit ut breves quattuor concurrant. ^δ + ἐκῆ w et Herwerden. B1 confert 24 § 140. ^ε [οἱ] om. B1, 'quod non convenit cum τοὺς ἐναντίους quod sequitur'.

thetæ, Dem. 34 § 45; Pollux 8, 88; Meier-Schömann, pp. 319—354 (Hermann's *Staatsalt.* § 138, 11). κληρουμένους, 'appointed by lot', νοί 'chosen by ballot'.

δὲς δοκιμασθέντας] firstly before the Council, and secondly before a sworn jury. The former δοκιμασία is called an ἀνάκρισις in Dem. *Eubul.* 57 § 66 τοὺς θεσμοθέτας ἀνακρίνετε κ.τ.λ., and Pollux 8, 85 ἐκαλείτο δὲ τις θεσμοθετῶν ἀνάκρισις, εἰ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰσιν ἐκατέρωθεν ἐκ τριγυρίας, καὶ τὸν δῆμον πῶθεν, καὶ εἰ Ἀπόλλων ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς πατὴρ καὶ Ζεὺς ἑρκείος, καὶ εἰ τοὺς γονέας εὖ ποιοῦσι, καὶ εἰ ἐστράτευνται ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, καὶ εἰ τὸ τίμημά ἐστιν αὐτοῖς. The same ἀνάκρισις had to be passed by all the nine Archons (57 § 70).

τούτοις, τοῖς θεσμοθέταις. ἐπὶ καιροῦ τεθέντας—κύριους εἶναι] 'should be framed at haphazard for the immediate occasion and should be in force without passing any scrutiny'. ἐπὶ καιροῦ, for the passing convenience of those in power at the moment. ὅπως ἔτυχον, here (as commonly) used personally. Most editors separate it from the previous clause and thus make it either an explanation of that clause or an additional detail; but it seems better (with Voemel) not to separate it. We thus get the clause ἐπὶ καιροῦ τεθέντας ὅπως ἔτυχον balanced evenly with μὴ δοκιμασθέντας κύριους εἶναι. Otherwise, ὅπως ἔτυχον might be contrasted with δοκιμασθέντας.

§ 91. τέως, used instead of ἕως, probably to prevent the accumulation of too many short syllables. It is used elsewhere to avoid *hiatus*, *Symm.* 36, *Ol.* ii 21, *Mid.* 16, *F. L.* 326 (Weil).

ἐχρῶντο] 49.

καινοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐτίθεσαν] not 'did not

propose', which would require the aorist, but 'were not in the habit of proposing', 'were not constantly proposing', new laws. But even so, it seems an exaggerated statement. It is with a view to removing this exaggeration that Weil suggests the addition of ἐκῆ, a suggestion which Blass (*Bursian's Jahresbericht* 1879 i 279) regards as 'very problematical', and Dareste as *inutile*. The latter adds: 'Il n'y a aucune contradiction à dire qu'on avait une loi de procédure pour la confection des lois, mais qu'on ne s'en servait pas', note (27).

ἐπειδὴ δὲ—] It is difficult to identify precisely the time here referred to. It may be assumed to be later than the restoration of the democracy in 403. δυνηθέντες, used absolutely. It is supposed by Benseler that Dem. is thinking mainly of the orator Aristophon, one of the supporters of Leptines' law (§ 146), who used to boast that, during his long career, he had been accused on 75 occasions for bringing forward proposals contrary to the laws (Aesch. 3 § 194), and whose political life began as early as the restoration of the democracy.

ὡς—πυνθάνομαι] a modest way of introducing a reference to a historical event. Cf. § 52.

ὅταν τις βούληται] 'whenever one pleases', at any time in the year, instead of the time fixed by Solon, the beginning of the year (see *Introd.* § 4). τύχη, personal, sc. ὃν ἂν τύχη τις τρόπον νομοθετῶν.

τοσοῦτοι—πέρας ἔχειν] Aesch. 3 § 38 διαρρήδην προστέτακται τοῖς θεσμοθέταις, καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν διορθοῦν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τοὺς νόμους, ἀκριβῶς ἐξετάσαντας καὶ σκεψαμένους, εἰ τις ἀναγέγραπται νόμος ἐναντίος ἐτέρῳ νόμῳ ἢ ἄκυρος ἐν τοῖς κύριοις, ἢ

ἐναντίοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν νόμοι, ὥστε χειροτονεῖθ' ὑμεῖς τοὺς
 92 διαλέξοντας τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐπὶ πάμπολυν ἤδη χρόνον, καὶ τὸ 485
 πρᾶγμ' οὐδὲν μᾶλλον δύναται πέρασ ἔχειν¹. ψηφισμάτων δ' οὐδ'
 ὅτιοῦν διαφέρουσιν οἱ νόμοι, ἀλλὰ νεώτεροι² οἱ νόμοι, καθ' οὓς

¹ ἔχειν S¹ A F: σχεῖν L, quod trium brevium vitandarum causa praetulit bl.
² ἀλλὰ νεώτεροι codd.: 'Manifesto mendosum est νεώτεροι. Memini quum mihi
 Bakius meus diceret κενώτεροι sibi videri esse legendum [*Μνημοσυνη* 1856 p. 210,
Ἠγροπνηματα iv 65]. Equidem ἀκρότεροι conieci, quia non aliter in tali re dicebant
 omnes quam νόμος κύριος et ἀκυρος' (Cobet). ἀλλ' ἀβεβαύτεροι olim Westermann,
 ἀλλ' εὐωνότεροι nuper Naber, ἀλλ' ἐναντιώτεροι nuperrime Lipsius, *Meier u. Schömann*
 p. 430. ἀλλ' ἀλιώτερον (i.e. ματαιώτερον) Voemel, coll. Bekkeri Anecd. p. 78 ἀλιώτερον.
 Δημοσθένης κατὰ Δεκτίων, quod Spengelius (*Academ. Bavar.* iii 164) ad § 50
 rettulit, ubi codices nonnulli habent ἐάν τέ τι συμβῇ ποτέ ἄλλοιότερον. ³ οἱ νόμοι
 propter hiatum seclisuit bl.

εἰ ποῦ εἰσι νόμοι πλείους ἐνὸς ἀναγεγραμ-
 μένου περὶ ἐκάστης πράξεως. κἄν τι τοιοῦτον
 εὐρίσκωσιν, ἀναγεγραφέντας ἐν σάνισιν ἐκτι-
 θέναι κελεύει πρόσθεν τῶν ἐπινομύμων, τοὺς
 δὲ πρυτάνεις ποιεῖν ἐκκλησίαν ἐπιγράφοντας
 νομοθέταις, τὸν δ' ἐπιστάτην τῶν προέδρων
 διαχειροτονίαν διδόναι τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ τοὺς
 μὲν ἀναεῖρῃν τῶν νόμων, τοὺς δὲ καταλείπειν,
 ὅπως ἂν εἰς ἡ νόμος καὶ μὴ πλεοῖται περὶ
 ἐκάστης πράξεως. Cf. Schöhl, *über attische*
Gesetzgebung, pp. 115—118.

χειροτονεῖθ'³ As the special commis-
 sioners for revising the laws were ap-
 parently appointed by lot and not elected
 by the votes of the people, the term χειρο-
 τονεῖτε is explained by Westermann as re-
 ferring to the original vote of the people by
 which the appointment of commissioners
 was decreed, and not to the process by
 which they were actually appointed. By
 τοὺς διαλέξοντας is meant the special
 commissioners, or νομοθέται, with whom
 the decision rested, not the θεσμοθέται
 whose duties were mainly formal and pre-
 liminary.

ἐπὶ πάμπολυν ἤδη χρόνον] 'for what
 has now become a very long time indeed',
 equivalent in sense to 'for a long time
 back'. Dobree compares *Mid.* 41 ἐκ
 πολλοῦ συνεχῶς ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας.

§ 92. ψηφισμάτων—νόμοι] 'Laws'
 of universal application are by the
 frequency of their enactment reduced to
 the level of 'decrees' passed with refer-
 ence to some single individual or to meet
 some special case. The shortness of time
 during which the law remains in force
 before it is repealed, puts an end to the
 distinction between a 'law', which is
 permanent and general, and a 'decree',
 which is special and temporary.

Between νόμοι and ψηφίσματα, accord-
 ing to Aristotle, there was an essential

logical distinction, as between the univer-
 sal and the particular, the abstract and the
 concrete: *Ét. d.* v 14 ὁ νόμος καθόλου πᾶς,
 and *Pol.* iv 4 οὐδὲν ἐνδέχεται ψήφισμα
 εἶναι καθόλου. In the second passage
 he is thinking of the sovereign state and
 not of its subordinate bodies. To the
 latter his definition does not apply, the
 ψηφίσματα of Attic tribes, phratries,
 demes and non-political corporations
 being often general and permanent regu-
 lations (Tarbell in *American Journal of*
Philology, x 79).

νεώτεροι] As a general rule, it is the
laws that have been long established, and
 the *decrees* that are of recent date. The
 decrees relating to any special point have
 to be consistent with the general law. But
 in the present state of things, owing to
 the large number of new laws, the laws
 are themselves of more recent date than
 the decrees which have ordinarily to be
 drawn up in accordance with them. The
 text is confirmed by *Timocr.* 152 ἡ πόλις
 ...νόμοις καὶ ψηφίσμασι διοικεῖται. εἰ δὲ
 τις τὰ ψήφω κεκρίμενα νόμῳ καινῷ (cf.
 νεώτεροι οἱ νόμοι) λύσει, τί πέρασ ἐσται;
 (cf. οὐδὲν μᾶλλον δύναται πέρασ ἔχειν).
 The French translator of Dem., M.
 Dareste, gives the following explanation:
 'le décret pourvoit, en général, à l'appli-
 cation d'une loi: il faut donc, en bonne
 règle, que la loi précède le décret; mais,
 par abus, on fait souvent le décret avant que
 la loi ait pu être votée, par anticipation'
 (note 28). But the statement in the text
 is of a more general character and de-
 scribes the removal of the broad dis-
 tinction between 'laws' and 'decrees'.
 Special 'decrees' presuppose general
 'laws'; but at a time of restless legisla-
 tion, the general 'laws' change so rapidly
 that the decrees remain unrepealed, while

τὰ ψηφίσματα δεῖ γράφεσθαι, τῶν ψηφισμάτων αὐτῶν ὑμῖν εἰσιν.
ἔν' οὖν μὴ λόγον λεγῶ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν νόμον αὐτὸν ὃν φημι
δείξω, λαβέ μοι τὸν νόμον καθ' ὃν ἦσαν οἱ πρότερον νομοθέται.
λέγε.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Συνίεθ' ὃν τρόπον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὁ Σόλων τοὺς νόμους ὡς 93
καλῶς* κελεύει τιθέναι, πρῶτον μὲν παρ' ὑμῖν, ἐν[†] τοῖς ὁμωμοκόσιν,
παρ' οἷσπερ καὶ τᾶλλα κυροῦνται, ἔπειτα λύοντα τοὺς ἐναντίους, ἔν'
εἰς ἡ περὶ τῶν ὄντων ἐκάστου νόμος, καὶ μὴ τοὺς ιδιώτας αὐτὸ
τοῦτο ταράττη καὶ ποιῇ τῶν ἅπαντας εἰδόντων τοὺς νόμους ἔλαττον
ἔχειν, ἀλλὰ πᾶσιν ἡ ταῦτ' ἀναγνῶναι[‡] καὶ μαθεῖν ἀπλᾶ καὶ σαφῇ

* [ὡς καλῶς] Cobet. † ἐν om. Markland (B D). ‡ ταῦτα Reiske: ταῦτα
O A (F. A. Wolf), ταῦτα S, ταῦτ' F etc. ἀναγνῶναι codd.: γνῶναι B1, coll.
Hermog. progymn. i 54 Walz, et Priscian., Rh. Lat. p. 560, *facile est id omnibus
discere et cognoscere, simplicia et manifesta esse iura legum*. Idem coniecerant
Dobree et Bake (*Hypomnemata* iii 127) 'quia nondum de recitatione publica agatur...
At agitur h. l. de *privata* lectione quocunque tempore facienda. Certe dicendum foret
μαθεῖν καὶ γνῶναι' Voemel.

the laws, in accordance with which they
have been passed, have been in the mean-
while superseded, and are already out of
date. Benseler explains νεώτεροι as 'less
mature', 'less deliberately considered'.

καθ' οὗς κ.τ.λ.] 23 § 86 τὰ ψηφίσματα
δεῖν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους ὁμολογεῖται γράφειν.

λόγον] mere assertion, as opposed to
proof. νόμον, the παλαιὸς νόμος of § 89.

καθ' ὃν—νομοθέται] the law, in ac-
cordance with which the legislative com-
mittees of former times were constituted,
i.e. the law governing the appointment of
νομοθέται which, according to the pre-
vailing view, dates back as far as the
legislation of Solon (see note on § 90).

§ 93. ὃν τρόπον...ὡς καλῶς] The former
phrase is explained by the latter. Aesch.
i § 20 τοῖς εἰδῆσθ' οἷων νόμον ἡμῖν κειμένον,
ὡς καλῶν καὶ σωφρόνων (Wolf).

παρ' ὑμῖν, ἐν τοῖς ὁμωμοκόσιν] The
νομοθέται were appointed by lot from
among the number of those who, having
taken the Heliastic oath at the beginning
of the year, were qualified to serve on
juries for that year (24 § 21 τοὺς δὲ νομο-
θέτας εἶναι ἐκ τῶν ὁμωμοκόντων τὸν ἡλια-
στικὸν ὄρκον, ib. 78, Hermann, *Staatsalt.*
§ 131, i and 8). They were thus taken
from the same kind of body as that out of
which the jury in the present case was
appointed.

τᾶλλα] e.g. the ratification of public
treaties (7 § 9), the appointment of magis-

trates (*supra* § 90), the audit of official
accounts (*de Cor.* 117, 250). West.

λύοντα] 89 fin.

ἵνα ... μὴ τοὺς ιδιώτας ... ταράττη]
Similarly, in Or. 24 § 34, after quoting
the statute which guided the legislation
of Athens, the speaker continues: σκέ-
ψασθε γὰρ ὡς δικαίως καὶ σφόδρα ὑπὲρ
τοῦ δήμου κεῖται. οὐκ ἔὰ τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι
νόμοις ἐναντίον εἰσφέρειν, ἐὰν μὴ λύσῃ τὸν
πρότερον κείμενον. In Mr Wayte's note
on that passage, it is well observed: 'a
legal system in which difficulties of inter-
pretation are likely to occur implies the
existence of a body of skilled lawyers:
the Athenian laws were intended to be
administered by plain men',—the ιδιώται
of the text, as contrasted with experts
'who are familiar with all the laws'. αὐτὸ
τοῦτο, the 'conflict of laws', the existence
of laws contradictory to one another.

πᾶσιν ἡ—δικαία] 'that the provisions
of the laws may be the same for all to
read, and simple and clear to understand'.
This trans. is virtually the same as the
suggestion made in Kennedy's note; the
rendering which he gives in the text is
different: 'that all may be able to read
the same enactments and learn their
duties simply and clearly'. The latter
interpretation resembles that of Voemel:
'ut eadem legere et discere simplicia et
perspicua iura liceat omnibus'; and of
Whiston: 'that all may have an oppor-

94 τὰ δίκαια. καὶ πρὸ τούτων γ' ἐπέταξεν ἐκθεῖναι πρόσθε τῶν ἐπωνύμων καὶ τῷ γραμματεῖ παραδοῦναι, τούτον δ' ἐν ταῖς* ἐκκλησίαις ἀναγινώσκειν, ἵν' ἕκαστος ὑμῶν ἀκούσας πολλάκις καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν σκεψάμενος, ἂν ἢ καὶ δίκαια καὶ συμφέροντα, ταῦτα νομοθετῇ. τούτων τοίνυν τοσοῦτων ὄντων δικαίων^b τὸ πλῆθος, οὕτοσ' μὲν οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν ἐποίησε Λεπτίνης^c. οὐδ' γὰρ ἂν ὑμεῖς ποτ' ἐπέισθηθ', ὥς ἐγὼ νομίζω, θέσθαι τὸν νόμον· ἡμεῖς δ', ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πάντα, καὶ παρεισφέρομεν πολλῶ καὶ κρείττω καὶ 95 δικαιοτέρον τούτου^d νόμον. γνῶσεσθε δ' ἀκούοντες. λαβὲ καὶ 486

* ταῖς om. S. 'Vide an ἐν τρισὶν ἐκκλησίαις legerit Ulpianus' Dobree, quod Cobeto 'vehementer arridet: sic enim sq. ἀκούσας πολλάκις intelligitur et postulat aliquid huiuscemodi ipsa rei natura. Fuerat ἐν ἑκκλησίαις et facile numeri nota negligi potuit et perire'. ^b τοσ. ὄντων <τῶν> δικαίων τὸ πλῆθος Dobree, coll. p. 496, 19; i Steph. 1122, 22; 1125, 26. [δικαίων] Cobet (w). [Λεπτίνης] Cobet (w). ^d οὐδ' A F (Bl): οὐδὲ ~~~. ^c τούτου F (Bl coll. schol. 500, 16): τοῦ τούτου Reiske et L O Y (z b d v w wr); τούτου του syllaba ultima punctis notata S.

tunity of reading the same laws, and discovering their rights simply and clearly'. This involves taking ἡ impersonally as equivalent to ἐξ ἡ, *licet*. It seems better, however, to take τὰ δίκαια as the subject of ἡ. Cf. Isaeus 11 § 32 ἀπλᾶ γὰρ τὰ δίκαια παντάπασιν ἐστί καὶ γνώριμα μαθεῖν, and Dem. 24 § 68 οἷμαι ἅπαντας ἂν ὑμᾶς ὁμολογήσαι δεῖν τὸν ὁρθῶς ἔχοντα νόμον καὶ συνοῖσιν μέλλοντα τῷ πλῆθει πρῶτον μὲν ἀπλῶς καὶ πᾶσι γνωρίμως γεγράφθαι, καὶ μὴ τῷ μὲν εἶναι ταυτὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ νομίζειν, τῷ δὲ ταυτὶ. ἀναγνῶναι, 24 § 26 οὐτε γὰρ ἐξέθηκε τὸν νόμον, οὐτ' ἔδωκεν, εἰ τις ἐβούλετο ἀναγνοὺς ἀντειπεῖν, and § 36.

§ 94. τῶν ἐπωνύμων] The statues of the Attic heroes after whom the ten tribes were named. They stood in the market-place, near the council-chamber of the 500 and the Θόλος (Pausanias, i 5 § 1). 24 § 18 προστάττει πρῶτον μὲν ἐκθεῖναι πρόσθεν τῶν ἐπωνύμων γράψαντα σκοπεῖν τῷ βουλομένῳ, and 23 (lex) ὁ δὲ τιθεὶς τὸν καὶνὸν νόμον, ἀναγράφας εἰς λεύκωμα, ἐκτιθέτω πρόσθεν τῶν ἐπωνύμων ὁσημέραι, ἕως ἂν ἡ ἐκκλησία γένηται, ib. 25. Similarly the θεσμοθεταί are required to give notice of any inconsistent laws that they have discovered, ἀναγεγραφότας ἐν σανίδων ἐκτιθεῖναι κελεύει πρόσθεν τῶν ἐπωνύμων (Aesch. 3 § 38 quoted on § 91). In *Mid.* 103 we find mention of a λιποταξίου γράφη being announced in the same place. τῷ γραμματεῖ] sc. τῆς πόλεως (Thuc.

vii 10) or τοῦ δήμου (Hermann's *Staatsalt.* § 127, 27).

ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις] It was at the first meeting of the assembly, held on the eleventh day of the first prytany in the year, that the people decided whether there should be any revision of the laws. At the next two meetings the proposed law had to be publicly recited, and at a third meeting a vote was taken on the question of referring it to a legislative committee. 24 § 25 οὐκ εὐθὺς τιθέναι προσέταξαν, ἀλλὰ τὴν τρίτην ἀπέδειξαν ἐκκλησίαν. (Cf. Schöll, *über attische Gesetzgebung*, p. 101.) The date fixed for the first meeting was the eleventh day of the first Attic month, Hecatombaeon, corresponding to July 26 (*ib.* p. 85).—*Introd.* p. xix.

πολλάκις] not merely while he heard it publicly recited at several meetings, but on other occasions when it was read out by private persons in his hearing.

κατὰ σχολὴν σκεψάμενος] 24 § 25 ἵν' ὁ βουλόμενος σκέψηται, κἂν ἀσύμφορον ὑμῖν κατῴη τι, φράση καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν ἀντίπτῃ.

νομοθετῇ] 'legislate', not directly, but by referring the law to a legislative committee.

τούτων κ.τ.λ. So, in a similar context, 24 § 26 τούτων μέντοι τοσοῦτων ὄντων οὐδὲν πεποίηκε Τιμοκράτης οὕτοσ'.

πάντα] τὰ δίκαια ἐποιήσαμεν, as prosecutors of the law of Leptines.

λέγε πρῶτον μὲν ἃ τοῦ τούτου νόμου γεγράμμεθα, εἰθ' ἃ φάμεν δεῖν ἀντὶ τούτων τεθῆναι. λέγε.

ΓΡΑΦΗ.

Ταῦτα μὲν ἐσθ' ἃ τοῦ τούτου νόμου διώκομεν ὡς οὐκ ἐπιτήδεια. τὰ δ' ἐξῆς λέγε, ἃ τούτων εἶναι βελτίω φάμεν. προσέχετ', ἄνδρες^h δικασταί, τούτοις ἀναγινωσκομένοις τὸν νοῦν. λέγε.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Ἐπίσχεσ. τοῦτο μὲνⁱ ἐν τοῖς οὖσιν νόμοις κυρίοις ὑπάρχον⁹⁶ καλόν, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ σαφές, “τὰς δωρεῖας ὅσας ὁ δῆμος “ἔδωκε κυρίας εἶναι.” δίκαιονⁱ, ὃ γῆ καὶ θεοί. χρῆν τοίνυν Λεπτίνην μὴ πρότερον τιθέναι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ νόμον, πρὶν τοῦτον ἔλυσε γραψάμενος. νῦν δὲ μαρτυρίαν καθ' ἑαυτοῦ καταλείπων ὅτι παρανομεῖ^k

ⁱ τοῦ τούτου (z B D W Wr Bl): τούτου τοῦ S L (v coll. §§ 30, 99). ⁹⁶ Westermannum secutus Bl: ΝΟΜΟΣ. ⁹⁸ τοῦ τούτου A et Reiske (z B D W Wr Bl): τούτου τοῦ S L (v). ^h ἄνδρες S A O (B V W Wr Bl): ὧ δ. (z B D). ⁱ ‘post τοῦτο μὲν om. ἐστι cum Aristid. p. 368 W, qui bis sententiam affert’ Bl. ^j εἶναι δίκαιον, z: εἶναι, δίκαιον (B D V Bl); εἶναι <καὶ> δίκαιον Weil (Wr) collato Rhod. § 21. ^k ὅτι παρανομεῖ fortasse delenda non tantum ob breves quinque continuatas sed potius propter collocationem duram, non enim cum sequentibus coniunguntur sed ad μαρτυρίαν referuntur.

§ 95. γεγράμμεθα] ‘have indicted’ = διώκομεν below. Cf. 89.

l. 3. The document designated ΝΟΜΟΣ in the MSS had a double preamble, (1) setting forth the objections to the law of Leptines, and (2) stating the reasons in favour of the law proposed in its place. The first preamble is read at this point; the second, at the end of the paragraph. At the end of § 96 another law is recited incidentally; and it is not until the end of § 97 that we reach the recitation of the law proposed in place of that of Leptines (F. A. Wolf, G. H. Schaefer, West.).

οὐκ ἐπιτήδεια] 24 §§ 61, 68, 108, 138; Aesch. 1 § 34 (Schöll, u. s., p. 136-7).

προσέχετε, placed emphatically at the beginning of the sentence, and thus artificially separated from τὸν νοῦν which is reserved for an equally emphatic position at the end.

§ 96. ἐν τοῖς οὖσιν νόμοις κυρίοις—For the order of words, cf. Timocr. 17. ‘In the existing laws which are now in force there is this provision which is excellent and clear...A just provision too, in the name of heaven and earth’. δίκαιον may thus be taken in apposition to the preceding phrase: ‘δ. betrachte ich als Apposition, καὶ σαφές als zu καλόν

gehörig’ (Blass in Bursian’s Jahresh. 1879 i 279). Voemel takes δίκαιον as a substantive with καλόν καὶ σαφές as its predicates, ‘hoc est igitur in receptis legibus pulcrum et perspicuum...ius’; and Westermann understood it similarly. But this does not suit the exclamation, ὧ γῆ καὶ θεοί. Weil inserts καὶ between εἶναι καὶ δίκαιον, but the three epithets καλόν καὶ σαφές καὶ δίκαιον do not agree well with one another: instead of σαφές in such a context we should expect συμφέρον.

τὰς δωρεὰς—κυρίας εἶναι] The primary object of this law was to ratify the bounties granted by the people before the time of anarchy, and probably at the same time to abolish all privileges conferred by the thirty tyrants. The principle of the law is here appealed to, as one of general application.

μὴ πρότερον—γραψάμενος] § 89.

ὅτι παρανομεῖ, constr. after μαρτυρίαν, although placed between καταλείπων and its object τουτονὶ τὸν νόμον. If ὅτι παρανομεῖ had been placed either after ἑαυτοῦ or before δμως, a hiatus would have ensued; but the clause is unnecessary and indeed is open to suspicion on the ground of its containing as many as five consecutive short syllables; however, in 22 § 24 we have βεβιωκότα παρὰ νόμους. Per-

τουτονι τὸν νόμον, ὅμως ἐνομοθέτει, καὶ ταυθ' ἐτέρου κελεύοντος νόμου, καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτ' ἐνοχον εἶναι τῇ γραφῇ, ἐὰν ἐναντίος ᾗ τοῖς πρότερον κειμένοις νόμοις. λαβὲ δ' αὐτὸν τὸν νόμον.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

- 97 Οὕκουν ἐναντίον, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τῷ “κυρίας εἶναι τὰς “δωρειάς, ὅσας ὁ δῆμος ἔδωκε¹,” τὸ “μηδέν εἶναι ἀτελῇ” τούτων οἷς ὁ δῆμος ἔδωκεν; σαφῶς γ' οὕτωςί. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν ᾧ νῦν ὅδ' ἀντεισφέρει νόμφ, ἀλλ' ἃ τ' ἔδωκατε, κύρια, καὶ πρόφασις δικαία κατὰ τῶν ἢ παρακρουσαμένων ἢ μετὰ ταυτ' ἀδικούντων ἢ ὅλως ἀναξίων, δι' ἣν ὅν ἂν ὑμῖν δοκῇ κωλύσεται ἔχειν τὴν δωρειάν. λέγε τὸν νόμον.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

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- 98 Ἀκοίετ', ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ καταμανθάνετε, ὅτι ἐνταυθ' ἐνὶ καὶ τοὺς ἀξίους ἔχειν τὰ δοθέντα, καὶ τοὺς μὴ τοιοῦτους κριθέντας, ἐὰν^m ἀδίκως τι λάβωσιν, ἀφαιρεθῆναι, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐφ' ὑμῖν εἶναι πάνθ', ὥσπερ ἐστὶ δίκαιον, καὶ δοῦναι καὶ μῆ. ὥς μὲν τοῖνυν οὐχὶ καλῶς οὗτος ἔχει καὶ δικαίως ὁ νόμος, οὗτ' ἐρεῖν οἴομαιⁿ Λεπτίνην, οὗτ', ἐὰν λέγῃ, δεῖξαι δυνήσεσθαι· ἃ δὲ πρὸς τοῖς θεσμοθέταις ἔλεγεν^o, ταυτ' ἴσως λέγων παράγειν ὑμᾶς ζητήσῃ. ἔφη γὰρ ἐξαπάτης εἵνεκα^p παραγεγράφθαι [τουτον]^q τὸν νόμον, ἐὰν δ' ὃν αὐτὸς

¹ ἔδωκεν ‘cum v linea deleto S’ (v Wr). ^m ἐὰν MSS: ἂν (W). ἐὰν ἀδίκως τι λάβωσιν delet Herwerden. ⁿ οἴομαι S L A (Z B V W Wr Bl): οἶμαι O P (D). ^o ἔλεγε (Z B D). ^p εἵνεκα S L: ἐνεκα A (D). ^q τουτον delet Bl, ‘statim enim idem pronomen sequitur’.

haps we should alter it into ὧν παρανομεῖ as in 24 § 35 μαρτυρίαν ὧν ἀδικεῖ γράφων.

ἐνοχον, sc. ‘the law’, which is also the subject of ἐναντίος ᾗ. 24 § 39 ἐνοχος τῇ γραφῇ καθέστηκεν, ἐναντίον εἰσενηνοχῶς τοῖς οὖσι νόμοις, and 61.

κειμένοις used instead of the perf. pass. of τίθημι; τέθειμαι being *middle* in sense. αὐτὸν τὸν νόμον, the law just mentioned.

§ 97. τούτων, masc. ἔδωκεν, sc. ἀτελεῖς εἶναι. σαφῶς γ' οὕτωςί, Ol. 3 § 11; 23 §§ 48, 53; 36 § 26. οὕτωςί φανερώς, 23 § 85, is found as well as φανερώς οὕτωςί, 27 § 29; but οὕτωςί σαφῶς is avoided, apparently on grounds of euphony.

οὐκ (ἐνεστί τοῦτο τὸ ἐναντίον) ἐν τῷ νόμῳ ὃν ὅδε (Apsephion) ἀντεισφέρει, 144. πρόφασις δικαία, ‘a fair plea’.

παρακρουσαμένων] ‘who have fraudulently obtained the immunity’, 131.

§ 98. ἐνταυθ' ἐνὶ = ἐνεστί ἐν τούτῳ

τῷ νόμῳ. For ἐνὶ, cf. 160; 2 §§ 4, 10, 23; 4 §§ 8, 23; 8 § 47; 18 §§ 7, 12, 198, 225 (Rehdantz, *indez*¹, s. v. ἐν).

κριθέντας-ἀφαιρεθῆναι] ‘should, if they have received any privilege unfairly, be deprived of it after they have been put on their trial’. κριθέντας does not go with τοὺς μὴ τοιοῦτους but with ἀφαιρεθῆναι. This is Westermann’s view, but the balance of the sentence is in favour of a pause not after τοιοῦτους but after κριθέντας:—*qui tales iudicati non fuerint*.

πρὸς τοῖς θεσμοθέταις, at the ἀνάκρισις or preliminary investigation, before the thesmothetae. Every cause went through a preliminary hearing before the officers who were to preside at the trial itself; in the present case these officers were the thesmothetae.

παράγειν] 22 § 34 φενακίζειν καὶ παράγειν.

ἐξαπάτης εἵνεκα] Leptines is repre-

ἔθηκεν λυθῆ, τοῦτον οὐ τεθήσεσθαι. ἐγὼ δ', ὅτι μὲν τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ⁹⁹ ψήφῳ τοῦ τούτου νόμου λυθέντος, τὸν παρεισενεχθέντα κύριον εἶναι σαφῶς ὁ παλαιὸς κελεύει νόμος, καθ' ὃν οἱ θεσμοθέται τοῦτον ὑμῖν^α παρέγραψαν, ἕως, ἵνα μὴ περὶ τοῦτον τις ἀντιλέγῃ μοι, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐκεῖνο εἴμι. ὅταν ταῦτα λέγῃ δῆπον, ὁμολογεῖ μὲν εἶναι βελτίω καὶ δικαιότερον τόνδε τὸν νόμον οὐ τέθεικεν αὐτός, ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ πῶς τεθήσεται ποιεῖται τὸν λόγον. πρῶτον μὲν τοῖνυν εἰσὶν αὐτῷ¹⁰⁰ κατὰ τοῦ παρεισφέροντος πολλοὶ τρόποι, δι' ὧν, ἂν βούληται, θεῖναι τὸν νόμον αὐτὸν ἀναγκάσει. ἔπειτ' ἐγγνώμεθ' ἡμεῖς, ἐγώ, Φορμίων, ἄλλον εἴ τινα βούλεται, θήσιν τὸν νόμον. ἔστι δὲ δῆπου νόμος ὑμῖν^α, εἰάν τις ὑποσχόμενός τι τὸν δῆμον ἢ βου-

^α τούτου τοῦ codd. (z b d v) : τοῦ τούτου (post Westermannum w et bl).

^α ὑμῖν L : ἡμῖν S (wr).

^β ἂν βούληται θεῖναι τὸν νόμον (D). ἂν μὴ β. olim vulg. (B 1824).

^γ ὑμῖν : ἡμῖν k (wr).

sented as asserting that the amendment was a mere ruse and would be withdrawn as soon as it had served its purpose to defeat his own law. *παρεγράψαι* = *παρεισηνέχθαι*, 88, 94, 99. The two laws were set forth in parallel columns for purposes of comparison, 18 § 111; 22 § 34; 23 §§ 51, 63, 215. *οὐ τεθήσεσθαι* represents *οὐ τεθήσεται* in *oratio recta*.

§ 99. *ὁ παλαιὸς νόμος*, that of Solon, 89. The law in question appears to have enacted that on the repeal of the law proposed for amendment, the amendment should *ipso facto* become law. But it does not follow that any given amendment is the best conceivable substitute for an existing law, although it may be preferable to it. Hence, the provision for the amendment *ipso facto* becoming law fell into abeyance; and the speaker therefore declines to insist on this technical point. Besides, the *παλαιὸς νόμος* was not applicable to a case in which a *γραφὴ παρανόμων* was being tried before an ordinary jury. Strictly speaking, it only applied to a trial before a legislative commission (before *νομοθέται*). The speaker only means to suggest that he and his friends are morally bound by the spirit of that law; and for so doing he has the additional justification that, if the law of Leptines were to be rejected by the court, the amendment would have at a later stage to be submitted to a legislative commission (Schoemann, *Orusc.* i 241. and Westermann).

παρέγραψαν 'in pursuance of which the Judges placarded both for your perusal' Kennedy, translating *ὑμῖν*. The

other reading *ἡμῖν* is deemed by Weil inconsistent with the preceding phrase *ὁ παλαιὸς κελεύει νόμος*:—The *thesmothetae* have not set the two rival laws side by side as a favour to ourselves, (by the provisions of Solon's law, they could not help it); but as a convenience for the court. But *ἡμῖν* is perhaps less inconsistent with the context than appears at first sight. The *thesmothetae* might surely cause the two laws to be placarded 'at the request of the prosecution', and the law might require them to accede to that request.

ὁμολογεῖ] As Leptines is represented as arguing, not against the purport of the amendment, but on the question of the way in which it was to become law, the speaker pretends to infer that Leptines admits the excellence of the amendment.

ὑπὲρ τοῦ πῶς τεθήσεται] The article gives a substantial force to the interrogative clause, as in 3 § 2 *περὶ τοῦ τίνα τρόπον τιμωρήσεται τις ἐκείνον*, 9 § 7 *περὶ τοῦ πότερον εἰρήνην ἀγειν ἢ πολεμεῖν δεῖ*, 18 § 1 *περὶ τοῦ πῶς ἀκούει ὑμᾶς ἐμοῦ δεῖ*, 37 § 46 *περὶ τοῦ τί χρὴ παθεῖν ἢ ἀποτίσαι*.

§ 100. *Φορμίων*] *Introd.* § 4.

ἄλλον] *ἄλλος* is attracted into the same case as the object of the subordinate clause.

νόμος..., *εἰάν τις ὑποσχόμενος κ.τ.λ.*] § 135, and 49 § 67 *νόμων ὄντων, εἰάν τις τὸν δῆμον ὑποσχόμενος ἐξαπατήσῃ, εἰσαγγελλαν εἶναι περὶ αὐτοῦ*. As a historic instance of *ἀπάτη* τοῦ δῆμου, we have the case of Miltiades, *Hdt.* vi 136 (Her-
mann, *Staatsalt.* § 133, 11).

- λὴν ἢ δικαστήριον ἐξαπατήσῃ, τὰ ἔσχατα πάσχειν. ἐγγυώμεθ',
 ὑπισχνούμεθα. οἱ θεσμοθέται ταῦτα γραφόντων, ἐπὶ τούτοις τὸ
 101 πρᾶγμα γιγνέσθω. μήθ' ὑμεῖς ποιήσητε μηδὲν ἀνάξιον ὑμῶν
 αὐτῶν, μήτ', εἴ τις φαῦλός ἐστι τῶν εὐρημένων τὴν δωρεῖαν, ἐχέτω, 488
 ἀλλ' ἰδίᾳ κατὰ τόνδε κριθήτω τὸν νόμον. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα λόγους καὶ
 φλυαρίας εἶναι φήσῃ, ἐκεῖνό γ' οὐ λόγος· αὐτὸς θέτω, καὶ μὴ
 λεγέτω τοῦθ', ὥς οὐ θήσομεν ἡμεῖς. κάλλιον δὲ δήπου τὸν ὑφ'
 ὑμῶν κριθέντα καλῶς ἔχειν νόμον εἰσφέρειν, ἢ ὃν νῦν ἀφ' αὐτοῦ
 τίθησιν.
- 102 Ἔμοι δ', ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, δοκεῖ Λεπτίνης (καὶ μοι^γ μηδὲν
 ὀργισθῆς· οὐδὲν γὰρ φλαῦρον ἐρῶ σε^ε) ἢ οὐκ ἀνεγνωκέναι τοὺς
 Σόλωνος νόμους ἢ οὐ συνιέναι. εἰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν Σόλων ἔθηκεν νόμον

^γ βουλὴν: τὴν β. A (Bl coll. 24 § 50).
 legebatur (F. A. Wolf). ^ε αὐτοῦ (z).
 1824). ^ε σε codd.: om. Bl coll. Anonymo Rh. viii 656 Walz ἐρῶ φλαῦρον et
 Isidor. Ep. ii 216 οὐδὲν γὰρ φλύαρον (corr. φλαῦρον) ἐρῶ. ἐρῶ σε φλ. Hermogenes
 iii 252, 332.

^μ ἀφ' S L vulg.: ἐφ' olim vulgo
 μοι S Y etc.: μοι πρὸς Διὸς L (B
 1824).

βουλὴν] without the article, any council,
 i.e. either the 500, or the Areopagus.

γραφόντων] 'let the thesmothetae (pre-
 siding at the present trial) take note of
 our promise'.

ἐπὶ τούτοις, masc. 28 ἐφ' ὑμῶν; 'let the
 matter be left in their hands', *penes hos*
 (Voemel; West. and Weil). Benseler
 understands it as neuter, thus connecting
 it with the following sentence.

§ 101. μήθ' ὑμεῖς—νόμον] 88 fin. καὶ
 ὅπως ὑμεῖς μηδὲν ἀσχυρὸν ποιῆσαι δόξετε
 κ.τ.λ.

ἰδίᾳ, let each case be taken specially
 and separately; do not let them all come
 under a sweeping general enactment which
 would press hard on deserving persons.

λόγους καὶ φλυαρίας] 8 § 13, and
 22 § 19 λόγοι καὶ προφάσεις, *ib.* 73 ἔστι
 δ' οὐδὲν ἀλλ' ἢ λόγοι τὰ παρ' ἐμοῦ, 18
 § 308 ῥήματα καὶ λόγους.

αὐτὸς θέτω] 'As you pretend to be
 afraid we will not bring forward an
 amendment, and as you are so anxious
 about it, propose it yourself, Leptines'.
 This suggestion, though introduced with
 all apparent gravity, is merely λόγος καὶ
 φλυαρία.

τὸν ὑφ' ὑμῶν κριθέντα καλῶς ἔχειν]
 Dem. has the assurance to claim for his
 amendment the actual approval of the
 court. The only ground for his so doing
 is the fact that it has received a kind of
 formal approval at the preliminary in-
 vestigation before the θεσμοθέται. He

also assumes its being acceptable because
 (unlike the law of L.) it recognises (at
 least in the case of all deserving re-
 cipients § 98) the principle that nothing
 should invalidate the gifts of the people
 (§ 96). He finds it convenient to represent
 the law of Leptines which had received
 the votes of the people as one merely of
 his opponent's own devising, and his own
 amendment as one that the court had
 approved.

ἀφ' αὐτοῦ, *de suo* (Voemel); *de sua
 ipsius fabrica*, i.e. a se ipso excogitatum,
 commentam' (G. H. Schaefer).

§ 102. οὐκ ἀνεγνωκέναι τοὺς Σόλωνος
 νόμους] Here, as elsewhere (§ 14), Lep-
 tines is addressed in terms of studied
 courtesy, which, however, are quite con-
 sistent with resolute and determined op-
 position to his policy. As a modern
 parallel we have the Attorney-General's
 courteous but severe criticism of Mr
 Gladstone as reported in the *Times* for
 Aug. 27, 1887: "If I am not impertinent,
 I should wish to say to one in a less
 high position than the right hon. gentle-
 man, 'Did you read the clauses of the
 Crimes Act before you made that ob-
 jection?'" But the criticism in the text
 is still severer owing to the addition of
 the cruel alternative: ἢ οὐ συνιέναι.

Σόλων] 'Formerly the individual with
 all his possessions was so thoroughly held
 down by the bonds of family, that even
 as to the property acquired by himself he

ἐξεῖναι δοῦναι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ᾧ ἂν τις βούληται, ἐὰν μὴ παῖδες ὦσι γνήσιοι, οὐχ ἵν' ἀποστερήσῃ τοὺς ἐγγυτάτω γένει τῆς ἀγχιστείας, ἀλλ' ἵν' εἰς τὸ μέσον καταθεῖς τὴν ὠφελίαν* ἐφάμιλλον ποιήσῃ τὸ ποιεῖν ἀλλήλους εὖ, σὺ δὲ τούναντίον εἰσενήνοχας μὴ ἐξεῖναι τῷ 103 δῆμῳ τῶν αὐτοῦ δοῦναι μηδενὶ μηδέν, πῶς σέ τις φήσει^β τοὺς Σόλωνος ἀνεγνωκῆναι νόμους ἢ συνιέναι; ὃς ἔρημον ποιεῖς τὸν δῆμον τῶν φιλοτιμησομένων, προλέγων καὶ δεικνύς ὅτι τοῖς ἀγαθόν τι ποιοῦσιν οὐδ' ὅτι οὐν ἔσται πλέον. καὶ μὴν κἀκείνος τῶν 104 καλῶς δοκούντων ἔχειν νόμων Σόλωνός ἐστι, μὴ λέγειν κακῶς τὸν τεθνεῶτα, μηδ' ἂν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκείνου τις ἀκούῃ παίδων αὐτός. σὺ δὲ ποιεῖς, οὐ λέγεις κακῶς τοὺς^γ τετελευτηκότας, τῶν εὐεργετῶν τῷ

* ὠφέλειαν codd.: ὠφελίαν Bl, coll. § 28, Voemel proleg. § 103, Hyperid. Eux. c. 24, 1. ^β φήσῃ sine causa (ut videtur) scripsit Bl. ^γ + εὖ S solus (v commatis signo post τετελευτηκότας posito et τῶν εὐεργετῶν cum τῷ δεῖνι coniuncto). τοὺς εὖ tet. fortasse e scholio quodam, velut τοὺς εὐεργέτας tet. ortum esse indicavit Weil.

could take no final decision. Money and lands had to remain in the family, even in the absence of any children. It was Solon who first made a free disposition by will legal in the latter case, so that every citizen, unfettered by any consideration whatsoever, could choose his heir, and adopt him as his child' (Curtius, *H. G.* i 337 Ward). Plutarch, *Solon*, 21 πρότερον γὰρ οὐκ ἔξην, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ γένει τοῦ τεθνηκότος εἶδει τὰ χρήματα καὶ τὸν οἶκον καταμένειν. Isaeus 3 § 68 ὁ γὰρ νόμος διαρρήδην λέγει ἐξεῖναι διαθεῖσθαι ὅπως ἂν ἐθέλῃ τις τὰ αὐτοῦ, ἐὰν μὴ παῖδας γνησίους καταλίπῃ ἄρρενας· ἂν δὲ θηλείας καταλίπῃ, σὺν ταύταις. [Dem.] 46 § 15. It will be observed that, if a father had a legitimate son, the law of Solon did not allow the father to disinherit him; it was only in the event of there being no such son, that the father had the right of making a will. 'The Athenian will was only an inchoate Testament. Permission to execute a will was first given to Athenian citizens by the laws of Solon (Grote, c. xi vol. III 186). But it was expressly restricted to those citizens who had no direct male descendants' (Jebb's *Att. Or.* ii 315).

ἀγχιστείας] right of succession, by virtue of being next of kin.

εἰς τὸ μέσον] as a kind of prize, open to all.

ἐφάμιλλον κ.τ.λ.] 'he might excite emulation to do mutual kindnesses' (Kennedy). ποιεῖν εὖ, 83.

§ 103. εἰσενήνοχας] νόμον.

ὃς ἔρημον—ποιοῦσιν] Beatson draws

attention to 'the long succession of anaesths and their equivalents'.

οὐδ' ὅτι οὐν] It is not true that no advantage whatsoever could accrue to the benefactors of the State; for, as Leptines himself is represented as saying in § 120, it would still be open to the State to set up statues, and to grant public maintenances and anything else they please, except the ἀτέλεια.

§ 104. μὴ λέγειν κακῶς κ.τ.λ.] Plutarch, *Solon*, 21. Dem. 40 § 49 τῶν νόμων ἀπαγορευόντων μηδὲ τοὺς τῶν ἀλλῶν πατέρας κακῶς λέγειν τεθνεῶτας. The technical name for the legal process in such cases was δίκη κακῆγορίας. (Meier and Schömann, *Att. Pro.* p. 630 Lipsius.) The precept is also ascribed to Chilon in Stobaeus 124. Shakespeare, *Henry II*, iv 1, 1 'And he doth sin that doth belie the dead'.

ἀκούῃ, κακῶς.

ποιεῖς, οὐ λέγεις] 21, 183 ἂν δὲ ποιῇ, μὴ λέγῃ.

τῶν εὐεργετῶν τῷ δεῖνι μεμφόμενος κ.τ.λ.] 'By finding fault with one of our benefactors, and declaring that another is unworthy'. ὦν οὐδὲν 'not one of which (censures) had anything to do with those benefactors'. Benseler, approved by Voemel, takes τῶν εὐεργετῶν with τῷ δεῖνι, and not with τοὺς τετελευτηκότας. The latter is the construction preferred by West and Weil, and is perhaps right, as I find no instance of ὁ δεῖνι constructed with a partitive gen. Rosenberg (following G. H. Schae-

δεῖνι μεμφόμενος καὶ τὸν δεῖν' ἀνάξιον εἶναι φάσκων, ὦν οὐδὲν^α ἐκείνοις προσήκει'. ἄρ' οὐ πολὺ τοῦ Σόλωνος ἀποστατεῖς τῇ γνώμῃ;

- 105 Πάνυ τοίνυν σπουδῇ τις ἀπήγγελλε' μοι περὶ τοῦ μηδενὶ δεῖν μηδὲν διδόναι, μηδ' ἂν ὅτιοῦν πράξῃ, τοιοῦτόν τι λέγειν αὐτοὺς παρεσκευάσθαι, ὡς ἄρ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλῶς πολιτευόμενοι καὶ Θηβαῖοι, οὐδενὶ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτοῖς διδόασιν τοιαύτην οὐδεμίαν τιμήν 489

^α <οὐδεῖς> οὐδὲν Dobree (D W).

* προσήκεν codd.: προσήκει Dobree (W).

† ἀπήγγελλε correctus ab eadem manu S, F Y (V W WR, -V BL collatis 21 §§ 25, 36; 54 § 38): ἀπήγγειλε.

fer) refers ὦν to τῷ δεῖνι and τὸν δεῖνα, 'with whom those benefactors have nothing in common', comparing 35 § 33 τοῖς οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν προσήκει τῆς ναυαγίας, and 43 § 20 ἡγοῦμενοι οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν προσήκειν ἑαυτοῖς οὐδενὸς τῶν Ἀγρίων. Similarly Donaldson, *Gk. Gr.* p. 381, 'with whose merits they had nothing to do', and also Whiston and Kennedy. As an alternative Rosenberg suggests that if, in accordance with general usage, ὦν is *neuter*, it refers to the general purport of μεμφόμενος and ἀνάξιον εἶναι φάσκων. The latter is the view of Wolf, and this I prefer. It is also approved by Shilleto (*F. L.* p. 393 § 183) who shews that οὐδὲν can be used for οὐδέτερον. Weil, following Dobree, inserts οὐδεῖς after ὦν and changes προσήκειν into προσήκει: 'not one of whom has any relationship with those benefactors'. The argument, according to his view, is: 'Solon has forbidden speaking evil of the dead, even when one is oneself evil spoken of by his children. You do evil, not in word, but in deed, not to any chance comers but to the benefactors of Athens who are deceased, by alleging the unworthiness, not of their children, but of some people or other who have nothing to do with them'.

προσήκει] 44 τοῦτους οὓς ἥκιστα προσήκεν ἀδικοῦντα, *Meid.* 110 αἰτίαν... ψευδῇ καὶ οὐδὲν ἔμολι προσήκουσαν.

§ 105. The speaker here anticipates and refutes some of the arguments which will be used on the other side. The rhetorical term for such anticipation is *ὑποφορά*.

πάνυ σπουδῇ, 'quite seriously'; taken by Wolf with ἀπήγγελλε, *quidam nuntiavit mihi serio* (followed by Whiston, Weil and Rosenberg). Shilleto rightly prefers joining it with παρεσκευάσθαι. 'The serious and important air of the narrator appears to me less necessary for

the orator to mention than the earnest manner of Leptines and his party and the great stress they would lay on this their grand argument' (note on *F. L.* p. 373 § 117).

ἀπήγγελλε] *Meid.* 36 ἀπήγγελλε τοίνυν τίς μοι, *Conon* 38 οἷας (ἀράς) ἀκηκόως γέ τις θαυμάσας ἀπήγγελλεν ἡμῖν, 'imperfectum magis placet de re non absoluta' (Voemel).

μηδενὶ δεῖν μηδὲν διδόναι] an exaggerated misrepresentation of the law of Leptines which did away with the ἀτέλεια alone and did not touch other rewards like those mentioned in § 120.

τοιαύτην] such as the ἀτέλεια. The statement is not strictly true with regard to the *Lacedaemonians*. Immunity from taxes was granted by them, in special cases, Herod. ix 73 τοῖσι δὲ Δακελῦσι ἐν Σπάρτῃ ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ ἔργου ἀτελεῖν τε καὶ προεδρίῃ διατελεῖ ἐς τὸδε αἰεὶ ἔτι εὐόσας, Aristot. *Pol.* ii 6 § 13 ἐστὶ γὰρ αὐτοῖς νόμος τὸν μὲν γεννήσαντα τρεῖς υἱοὺς ἀφρουρον εἶναι, τὸν δὲ τέτταρας ἀτελεῖ πάντων (cf. Aelian *V. H.* vi 6). In *Plut. Ages.* 35 ἀτέλεια is granted to the descendants of the Spartans who wounded Epaminondas at Mantinea. Vischer, *epigraph. Beitrage*, tit. 30 (in 1st or 2nd cent. B.C.) ἔδοξε τῷ δάμφ πρόξενον εἶμεν τῆς πόλεως Δαμῶνα Θεοκρίτου Ἀμβρακιώταν καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ ἐγγόνους καὶ ὑπαρχεῖν ἀτέλειαν αὐτῷ τε καὶ ἐγγόνοις καὶ γᾶς καὶ οἰκίας ἐγκτησιν. *CIG* 1335 ἔδοξε τῷ κοινῷ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Φίλωνα πρόξενον εἶμεν καὶ εὐεργέταν τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ ἐγγόνους αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶμεν αὐτοῖς γᾶς καὶ οἰκίας ἐγκτασιν καὶ ἐπινομίαν καὶ ἀτέλειαν καὶ ἀσυνταν καὶ πολέμου καὶ ἐλπίδας καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τίμα ὅσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πρόξενους καὶ εὐεργέταις. (Westermann, *Z. f. d. Alt.* 1844 p. 777, and Thumser, *de civium Atheniensium muneribus*, p. 111 note).

καίτοι καὶ παρ' ἐκείνους τινές εἰσιν ἴσως ἀγαθοί. ἐμοὶ δὴ* δοκοῦσιν, ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πάντες οἱ τοιοῦτοι λόγοι παροξυντικοὶ μὲν εἶναι πρὸς τὸ τὰς ἀτελείας ὑμᾶς ἀφελέσθαι πείσαι, οὐ μέντοι δίκαιοι γ' οὐδαμῇ. οὐ γὰρ ἀγνοῶ τοῦθ', ὅτι Θηβαῖοι καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ἡμεῖς οὔτε νόμοις οὔτ' ἔθεσιν^β χρώμεθα τοῖς αὐτοῖς οὔτε πολιτεία. αὐτὸ γὰρ τοῦτο πρῶτον, ὃ νῦν οὗτοι ποιήσουσιν, 106 εἰὰ ταῦτα λέγωσιν, οὐκ ἔξεστι^ι ποιεῖν παρὰ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπαινεῖν νόμιμα, οὐδὲ τὰ τῶν δεινῶν, πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ, ἀλλ' ἂ τῇ παρ' ἐκείνους πολιτεία συμφέρει, ταῦτ' ἐπαινεῖν ἀνάγκη [καὶ ποιεῖν]^ι. εἴτα καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῶν μὲν τοιούτων ἀφεστᾶσιν, ἄλλαι δὲ τινες παρ' ἐκείνους εἰσὶ τιμαί, ἃς ἀπεύξαιτ' ἂν ἅπας ὁ δῆμος ἐνταυθοῖ^κ γενέσθαι. τίνες οὖν εἰσιν αὗται; τὰς 107 μὲν καθ' ἕκαστον ἐάσω, μίαν δ', ἣ συλλαβοῦσα τὰς ἄλλας ἔχει, δίδειμι. ἐπειδὴν τις εἰς τὴν καλουμένην γερουσίαν ἐγκριθῇ παρασχὼν αὐτὸν οἶον χρή, δεσπότης ἐστὶ τῶν πολλῶν. ἐκεῖ μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἄθλον τῆς πολιτείας κυρίῳ γενέσθαι μετὰ τῶν

* δὴ S L O Y (v w wr): δὲ vulg. satis probabiliter sed sine codicum auctoritate.

^β ἔθεσιν S (v Bl): ἔθεσι cet. ^ι v Bl.

(w wr Bl). ταῦτ' ἀνάγκη καὶ ἐπαινεῖν Cobet. ^κ ἐνταυθὶ (D de suo).

We have no record of any ἀτέλεια having been granted by the Thebans at or before the time of this speech. The only instance known is in the honours granted to a Carthaginian envoy by the Boeotians shortly before 171 B.C. (CIG 1565 = Dittenberger's *Sylloge* 222).

καλῶς πολιτευόμενοι] This compliment to the Spartan constitution, which Dem. puts in the mouth of his opponents, is due to the fact that Athens was now on friendly terms with Sparta. No such compliment is here paid to the Thebans, with whom they are now at enmity; indeed they are most bitterly inveighed against in § 109.

καίτοι—ἀγαθοί, a continuation of the argument introduced by ὡς in the previous sentence. The irony of ἴσως (which is practically equivalent to *δήπου*) is missed in Beatson's note: 'this ἴσως may seem strange, applied to the countrymen of Epaminondas and Agesilaus, &c.' παροξυντικοί] 'apt to excite'; 'incitatives'.

πολιτεία] τῇ αὐτῇ implied from τοῖς αὐτοῖς, but not expressed, possibly *propter hiatus*.

§ 106. πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ] 9 § 18; 14 § 38; 18 §§ 47, 52, 140, 300, 308; 19 §§ 104, 138, 158, 190, 307; 21 §§ 71,

123; 42 § 25 (Rehdantz, *index* s. v. δέω). τοιούτων] neuter, explained by ἐθῶν in some of the MSS.

ἅπας ὁ δῆμος] Even Leptines and his friends.

ἐνταυθοῖ γενέσθαι] 'to be introduced here'; 4 § 40 ἐκεῖσ' εἰσιν αἱ χεῖρες (with Rehdantz, *index*, s. v. εἶναι).

§ 107. τὴν καλουμένην γερουσίαν] 'what they call the γερουσία', a senate of 28 γέροντες, over 60 years of age.

δεσπότης—τῶν πολλῶν] an invidious phrase deliberately chosen to excite an indignant feeling in a democratic audience; it is rendered still more invidious by being applied to a single Senator.

The members of the Senate were irresponsible (ἀνεύθυνοι) except so far as they were subordinate to the Ephors (Ar. *Pol.* ii 9). The institution of the γερουσία is praised by Plutarch, *Lycurg.* 6 fin. and 26, and by Isocr. *Panath.* 12 § 154 τῶν γερόντων τῶν ἐπιστατούντων ἅπασιν τοῖς πράγμασι. It is less favourably criticised by Aristotle, *Pol.* ii 6 §§ 17, 18 τὸ γε διὰ βίου κυρίους εἶναι κρίσεων μεγάλων ἀμφισβητήσιμον. Dion. Hal. ii 14 ἡ γερουσία πᾶν εἶχε τῶν κοινῶν τὸ κράτος (Hermann, *Staatsalt.* § 24, 3 and 4).

τῆς ἀρετῆς ἄθλον] Ar. *Pol.* ii 9 ἄθλον γὰρ ἡ ἀρχὴ αὐτῇ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐστίν. Xen.

ομοίων, παρὰ δ' ἡμῖν ταύτης μὲν ὁ δῆμος κύριος, καὶ ἀραὶ καὶ νόμοι
καὶ φυλακαί, ὅπως μηδεὶς ἄλλος κύριος γενήσεται, στέφανοι δὲ καὶ
ἀτέλειαι καὶ σιτήσεις καὶ τοιαῦτ' ἐστίν, ὧν ἂν τις ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ὧν
108 τύχοι. καὶ ταῦτ' ἀμφοτέρ' ὀρθῶς ἔχει, καὶ τάκει καὶ τὰ παρ' ἡμῖν.
διὰ τί; ὅτι¹ τὰς μὲν διὰ τῶν ὀλίγων πολιτείας τὸ πάντας ἔχειν
ἴσον ἀλλήλοις τοὺς τῶν κοινῶν κυρίου ὁμονοεῖν ποιεῖ, τὴν δὲ τῶν 49C
δήμων ἐλευθερίαν ἢ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ἄμιλλ', ἣν ἐπὶ ταῖς παρὰ
109 τοῦ δήμου δωρεαῖς πρὸς αὐτοὺς ποιοῦνται, φυλάττει. καὶ μὴν

¹ ὅτι cum Vind. 1 delere vult Bl.

de Rep. Lac. x 3 ὁ δὲ περὶ γεροντίας ἀγῶν
ψυχῶν κρίσιν παρέχει. Plut. Lycurgus 26
ἐν ἀγαθοῖς καὶ σώφροσιν ἀριστον καὶ σω-
φρονέστατον ἔδει κριθέντα νικητήριον ἔχειν
τῆς ἀρετῆς διὰ βίου τὸ σύμπαν, ὡς εἰ-
πεῖν, κράτος ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ, κύριον ὄντα
καὶ θανάτου καὶ ἀτιμίας καὶ ὅλων τῶν μεγί-
στων.

κυρίῳ] agreeing with the case of τῶν
understood, 121 fin.

μετὰ τῶν ὁμοίων] 'with his peers', i.e.
his own colleagues. The term is prob-
ably used with conscious reference to its
local application to the general body of
Spartan citizens or the ὅμοιοι, cf. Xen. de
Rep. Lac. x 7; Schömann, Opusc. i 108,
and Antiquities of Greece, p. 217 Eng.
trans.

ἀρα] The solemn imprecations re-
cited by the herald at the beginning of
every meeting either of the Assembly or
Council. 23 § 97 καταρᾶται καθ' ἐκά-
στην ἐκκλησίαν ὁ κήρυξ... εἰ τις ἐξαπατᾷ
λέγων ἢ βουλὴν ἢ δῆμον ἢ τὴν ἡλιαίαν, 18
§§ 130, 282; 19 §§ 70, 201, Dinarchus i
§ 47; 2 § 16; and the parody in Arist.
Thesm. 331 εἰ τις ἐπιβουλεύει τι τῷ δήμῳ
κακόν... ἢ τυραννεῖν ἐπινουεῖ.

καὶ φυλακαί] 'and (other) safeguards',
including (amongst others) the magis-
trates charged with the duty of watching
the interests of the state. (Weil, quoting
Keiske.)

στέφανοι] complimentary crowns like
the golden crown which Ctesiphon after-
wards proposed should be given to Demo-
sthenes. Similarly the Council usually
received a golden crown at the close of its
year of office, 22 § 17. Such a crown
was voted to the assassin of Phrynichus,
Euseb. Manual, no. 56, 10; to Posëd the
ἑταῖρος ἐπὶ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἐστὶ περὶ Ἀθη-
ναίων (ib. 54), to Evagoras (ib. 72), to
Dionysius I (ib. 84), and to Spartokos
2nd Hieronides, sons of Leukon (ib. 111).
ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ ἑταίρῳ § 3.

σιτήσεις] ἐν πρυτανείῳ, inf. 120; F. L.
330 ἐν πρυτανείῳ σίτησιν ἢ ἄλλῃ τινὶ
δωρεῇ, αἷς τιμᾷτε τοὺς εὐεργέτας. Lycurg.
§ 87 αὐτῷ τε καὶ ἐκγόνοις αἰδίου σίτησιν,
Dinarchus i § 43. Cic. de Or. i 232 (of
Socrates) 'ut ei victus quotidianus in
Prytaneo publice praeberetur, qui honos
apud Graecos maximus habetur'. In an
inscription of about 434 B.C. (but possibly
earlier) we have a decree of the people
(CIA i 8) reciting the persons entitled to
this privilege, viz. the priests of the
Eleusinian mysteries, the next of kin
among the descendants of Harmodius
and Aristogeiton (Isaeus 5 § 47, Dein.
i § 101), also (probably) the ἐξηγηταὶ of
Apollo, the victors in the Panhellenic
games, and perhaps also the victorious
generals of Athens (Hermann, Staatsalt.
§ 127, 18—23).

§ 108. τὰς μὲν—φυλάττει] 'oligarchical
states are kept in harmony by all who are
at the head of affairs being on an equality,
whilst the freedom of democracies is pre-
served by the competition of virtuous
men for the honours of the people' (Kennedy). τῶν δήμων, 'republics', as in
§ 15.

The Athenian democracy, in the view
of Demosthenes, is not a system of per-
fect equality between citizen and citizen;
so far from all who live under it being on
one dead level, they have before them
as the prize of merit the various rewards
which enable the state to draw distinc-
tions among them. On the other hand,
the Spartan oligarchy is represented as
comprising a body of men who are all
equal to one another in rights, are all
ὅμοιοι as they have been called in § 107,
and it owes its permanence to the absence
of distinctions which would be invidious
among equals. Weil aptly quotes a
passage of Montesquieu describing in-
equality among the different members of
the governing body as one of the two

περὶ τοῦ γε^m μηδὲ Θηβαίους μηδένα τιμᾶν, ἐκεῖν' ἂν ἔχειν εἰπεῖν ἀληθὲς οἶομαι. μεῖζον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Θηβαῖοι φρονοῦσιν ἐπ' ὀμότητι καὶ πονηρίᾳ, ἣ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ φιλανθρωπίᾳ καὶ τῷ τὰ δίκαια βούλεσθαι. μήτ' οὖν ἐκεῖνοί ποτε παύσαιντ', εἰ ἄρ' εὖξασθαι δεῖ τοὺς μὲν αὐτοὺς ἀγαθὸν τι ποιοῦντας μήτε τιμῶντες μήτε θανατάζοντες, τοὺς δὲ συγγενεῖς (ἴστε γὰρ ὃν τρόπον Ὀρχομενὸνⁿ διέβηκαν) οὕτω μεταχειριζόμενοι, μήθ' ὑμεῖς τἀναντία τούτοις τοὺς μὲν εὐεργέτας τιμῶντες, παρὰ δὲ τῶν^o πολιτῶν λόγῳ μετὰ τῶν νόμων τὰ δίκαια λαμβάνοντες. ὅλως δ' οἶμαι τότε δεῖν τοὺς 110 ἐτέρων ἐπαινεῖν τρόπους^o καὶ ἔθνη τοῖς ὑμετέροις ἐπιτιμῶντας, ὅταν ἢ δεῖξαι βέλτιον ἐκείνους πράττοντας ὑμῶν. ὅτε δ' ὑμεῖς, καλῶς ποιοῦντες, καὶ κατὰ τὰς κοινὰς πράξεις καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν καὶ κατὰ τᾶλλα πάντ' ἄμεινον ἐκείνων πράττετε, τοῦ χάριν ἂν τῶν ὑμετέρων αὐτῶν ἐθῶν ὀλιγωροῦντες ἐκεῖνα διώκοιτε; εἰ γὰρ καὶ

^m περὶ τοῦ γε S L O Y etc. περὶ γε τοῦ (B 1824). ⁿ ὀρχομενὸν L¹ O Y P, ὀρχομενον S: Ὀρχομενίου vulg., P in margine et manus recentior in L (B). ^o παρὰ τῶν δὲ propter tres breves scripsit Bl. ^p τρόπους S L Y O: νόμους A F (B 1824, et Bl), 'de moribus atque indole vel laudanda vel vituperanda nihil dicit orator' (Blass): sed τρόπους non modo codicum meliorum auctoritate nititur sed etiam verbis ὀμότητι καὶ πονηρίᾳ de Thebanorum moribus atque indole in § 109 usurpatis confirmatur.

principal sources of disorder in aristocratic constitutions (*Esprit des lois* v viii). He also illustrates ἡ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀμίλλα from the phrase of the same author (ii ii):—'le malheur d'une république, c'est lorsqu'il n'y a plus de brigues' (στάσεις). πρὸς αὐτοὺς=πρὸς ἀλλήλους.

§ 109. ἂν ἔχειν (εἰπεῖν) οἶομαι=ἔχοιμ' ἂν (εἰπεῖν), § 148. Xen. *Anab.* ii 3 § 18 οἶμαι γὰρ ἂν οὐκ ἀχαρίστως μοι ἔχειν, i.e. οὐκ ἂν ἔχοι (Goodwin's *M. and T.* § 41, 1=§ 205 ed. 1889).

Θηβαῖοι.] Dem. elsewhere calls the Thebans ἀναίσθητοι § 15, and 18 § 43; and speaks of their ἀναλγησία and βαρύτης (18 § 35) and their σκαυήτης τρόπων (6 § 19).

μήτ' οὖν ἐκεῖνοι...θαυμάζοντες] Eur. *Hec.* 328 οἱ βάρβαροι δὲ μήτε τοὺς φίλους φίλους ἡγήσθαι, μήτε τοὺς καλῶς τεθηγκότας θαυμάζεθ', ὡς ἂν ἡ μὲν Ἑλλάς εὖτυχη, ὑμεῖς δ' ἔχηθ' ὅμοια τοῖς βουλευμασιν (Wolf).

Ὀρχομενόν.] In 364 the Thebans destroyed Orchomenos, massacred the men and sold the women and children into slavery (Diod. xv 79). Like the smaller towns of Thespieae and Plataea, this ancient city was hateful to the The-

bans (cf. 16 § 4). The people of Orchomenos are called συγγενεῖς possibly because, at the instance of Epaminondas, they had a few years earlier been received into the Boeotian confederacy (Diod. xv 57).

τἀναντία τούτοις] (masc.) 21 § 40; Lycurgus § 64; the acc. in apposition to the whole clause; Rehdantz, *index*², acc. 4 ad fin.

§ 110. τότε] *tum demum*.

βέλτιον πράττοντας] Since the death of Epaminondas (362) Thebes had been declining in power and it was much weakened during the Sacred War with Phocis which began in 357.

καλῶς ποιοῦντες] 'as I rejoice to say' (Kennedy); 'and rightly too'; *benignitate deum* (Voemel). The participial phrase indicates the speaker's attitude towards the fact that he is mentioning. Sometimes the indic. is used as in 149, καὶ καλῶς ἐπολεῖ. But the participle is very frequent: e.g. 1 § 28; 10 § 38; 18 § 231; 21 § 2; 57 § 6; *Ep.* 1 § 8; 2 §§ 2, 13, 19; 3 § 26; *εὐ ποιῶν* 23 §§ 143, 163 (Rehdantz, *index*², particip., ad fin.).

- κατὰ τὸν⁹ λογισμὸν ἐκείνα φανείη βελτίω, τῆς γε τύχης εἵνεκα¹, ἥ
 111 παρὰ ταύτ' ἀγαθῇ κέχρησθ', ἐπὶ τούτων ἄξιον μείναι. εἰ δὲ δεῖ
 παρὰ πάντα ταύτ' εἰπεῖν ὃ δίκαιον ἡγοῦμαι, ἐκείν' ἂν ἔγωγ'
 εἴποιμι. οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων
 νόμους οὐδὲ τοὺς Θηβαίων λέγειν ἐπὶ τῷ τοὺς ἐνθάδε λυμαίνεσθαι,
 οὐδὲ δι' ὧν μὲν ἐκείνοι μεγάλοι [τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ δεσποτείας
 εἰσι]², κὰν ἀποκτείνει βούλεσθαι τὸν παρ' ἡμῖν τούτων τι κατα-
 σκευάσαντα, διὰ δ' ὧν ὁ παρ' ἡμῖν δῆμος εὐδαίμων, ταῦθ' ὡς
 ἀνελεῖν δεῖ λεγόντων τινῶν ἐθέλειν ἀκούειν.
 112 Ἔστιν τοίνυν τις πρόχειρος λόγος, ὥς ἄρα καὶ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐπὶ 491
 τῶν προγόνων πόλλ' ἀγάθ' εἰργασμένοι τινὲς οὐδενὸς ἡξιούντο
 τοιούτου, ἀλλ' ἀγαπητῶς ἐπιγράμματος ἐν τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς ἔτυχον³.

⁹ 'sine articulo dicebant κατὰ λογισμὸν et ἐκ λογισμοῦ ut frag. 780, 2 τὴν ἐκ λογισμοῦ σωτηρίαν, et aliis locis' Cobet. Sed articulo omisso tres breves sine causa concurrunt.

¹ εἵνεκα Bl: ἔνεκα codd. ² τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ δεσποτείας (δεσπο-
 τίας S¹ et L) codices omnes: delere voluerunt Lambinus, F. A. Wolf, G. H. Schae-
 fer (Z B D); etiam elsi propter hiatum (μεγάλοι elsi) seclussit Westermann (w).
 ἐκείνοις μεγάλα τὰ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ δεσποτείας ἐστὶ conicit w; verba retinet Bl,
 addito μετὰ post μεγάλοι et collato 109 μετὰ τῶν νόμων. 'Opponitur ὁ παρ' ἡμῖν
 δῆμος. Schol. p. 507, 4 δι' ὧν ἐκείνοι τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν συνέχουσιν' (Bl).
³ ἔτυχον S vulg. (edd.): ἐτύγχανον L F al.

τῆς γε τύχης εἵνεκα] Lysias 30 § 18
 δέιον ἡμῖν τὰς αὐτὰς ἐκείνοις (your an-
 cestors) θυσίας ποιεῖσθαι καὶ εἰ μὴδὲν δι'.
 ἄλλο, τῆς τύχης ἔνεκα τῆς ἐξ ἐκείνων
 τῶν ἱερῶν γεγεννημένης, where the present
 passage had led some editors to prefer τῆς
 γε τύχης.

παρὰ ταύτ'] during the existence of
 these institutions; 41, 46, 55, 86, 159.

§ 111. παρὰ πάντα ταύτ'] 'beside', as
 in 160, and 8 § 76.

οὐδὲ (δίκαιον ἔστι) βούλεσθαι μὲν κὰν
 ἀποκτείνει τὸν παρ' ἡμῖν κατασκευάσαντά
 τι τούτων, δι' ὧν ἐκείνοι μεγάλοι εἰσιν,
 ἐθέλειν δ' ἀκούειν τινῶν λεγόντων ὡς ἀνε-
 λεῖν δεῖ ταῦτα δι' ὧν ὁ παρ' ἡμῖν δῆμος
 εὐδαίμων. 'It is not just that you should
 be ready to kill [or 'be desirous of kill-
 ing'] a man who established among us any
 of the usages which make them great;
 and yet that you should [be willing to]
 give ear to persons advising the destruc-
 tion of a system by which our democracy
 prospers' (Kennedy).

δι' ὧν μὲν... διὰ δ' ὧν] 18 § 250 ἐν μὲν
 οἷς... ἐν οἷς δέ.

βούλεσθαι—ἐθέλειν] In Attic Greek
 βούλεσθαι implies a positive wish; ἐθέλειν
 the mere negative idea of willingness—

having no objection (Shilleto on F. L.
 p. 348 § 26 οὐτ' ἀκούειν ἡθέλετε οὐτε
 πιστεύειν ἐβούλεσθε. Cf. 1 § 1 προσήκει
 προθύμως ἐθέλειν ἀκούειν τῶν βουλο-
 μένων συμβουλεύειν.

κατασκευάσαντα] here, as often, used
 in a bad sense, of contriving or plotting.

§ 112. Another argument on the op-
 posite side is here anticipated.

τοιούτου] such as the ἀτέλεια. ἀγαπη-
 τῶς—ἔτυχον, 'were content with obtain-
 ing'.

ἐν τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς] a portico adorned
 with Hermes-busts, in the market place.
 Harpocr. quotes Menekles or Kallikrates
 ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν as follows: ἀπὸ γὰρ
 τῆς Ποικίλης καὶ τῆς τοῦ βασιλέως στοᾶς
 εἰσιν οἱ Ἑρμαῖ καλούμενοι. See Milchhö-
 fer's article on Athens in Baumeister's
Denkmäler, i 166.

Aesch. 3 § 183 (of those who fought
 in Kimon's victory over the Medes, on
 the Strymon) οἱ τοὶ δεῦρο ἀφικόμενοι τὸν
 δῆμον ᾗτησαν δωρεάν, καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς
 ὁ δῆμος τιμὰς μεγάλας, ὡς τότε ἔδδκει,
 τρεῖς λιθίνους Ἑρμᾶς στήσαι ἐν τῇ στοᾷ
 τῇ τῶν Ἑρμῶν, ἐφ' ὅτε μὴ ἐπιγράφειν
 τὰ ὀνόματα τὰ ἑαυτῶν.

καὶ ἴσως τοῦθ' ὑμῖν ἀναγνώσεται τὸ ἐπίγραμμα". ἐγὼ δ' ἡγοῦμαι
 τοῦτον τὸν λόγον, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, κατὰ πόλλ' ἀσύμφορον εἶναι 113
 τῇ πόλει λέγεσθαι, πρὸς δὲ καὶ οὐδὲ' δίκαιον. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἀναξίους
 εἶναι τις φήσει κακείνους τιμᾶσθαι, τίς ἄξιος, εἰπάτω, εἰ μήτε τῶν
 προτέρων μηδεὶς μήτε τῶν ὑστέρων". εἰ δὲ μηδένα φήσει, συναχ-
 θεσθείην ἂν ἔγωγε τῇ πόλει, εἰ μηδεὶς ἐν ἅπαντι τῷ χρόνῳ γέγον' *
 ἄξιος εὖ παθεῖν. καὶ μὴν εἴ γ' ὁμολογῶν ἐκείνους εἶναι σπουδαίους
 μὴ τετυχηκότας δείξει, μηδεὶός, τῆς πόλεως ὡς ἀχαρίστου δήπου
 κατηγορεῖ. ἔστι δ' οὐχ οὕτω ταῦτ' ἔχοντα, οὐδ' ὀλίγου δεῖ', ἀλλ'
 ἐπειδὴν τις οἶμαι κακουργῶν ἐπὶ μὴ προσήκοντα πράγματα τοὺς
 λόγους μεταφέρῃ, δυσχερεῖς ἀνάγκη φαίνεσθαι. ὡς δὲ τάληθές τ' 114
 ἔχει καὶ δίκαιόν ἐστι λέγειν, ἐγὼ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐρῶ. ἦσαν, ὃ ἄνδρες
 Ἀθηναῖοι, πολλοὶ τῶν πρότερον σπουδαῖοι, καὶ ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν ἐτίμα
 καὶ τότε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς· αἱ μέντοι τιμαὶ καὶ τᾶλλα* πάντα τὰ μὲν
 τότε ἦν ἐπὶ τοῖς τότε ἔθεσιν*, τὰ δὲ νῦν ἐπὶ τοῖς νῦν. πρὸς οὖν τί

" τοῦτ. (W Wr). τοιοῦθ' ὑμῖν...τι (sic) ἐπίγραμμα F. A. Wolf; ταῦθ'...τάπηγράμ-
 ματα Dobree. 'Postulat rei natura pluralem numerum... Vulgatam si retinebimus
 videbitur ἐν τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς unum atque idem epigramma pluribus commune inscriptum
 fuisse, quod verum non esse constat. Nempe quod Demosthenes Leptinem facturum
 esse suspicatur Aeschines in Ctesiphontea fecit, qui tria epigrammata ἐν τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς
 incisa iudicibus recitavit' Cobet. * οὐδὲ S L: οὐ vulg. (B 1824). * προτέρων...
 ὑστέρων S O A: πρότερον...ὑστερον L vulg. (B W). εἰ μήτε—ὑστέρων del. Markland,
 Dobree, Cobet; sed verba ista oratoris sensum plenius et accuratius exprimere et
 sententiae ipsius concinnitati inservire recte ostendit Weil. * γέγονεν vulgo.
 * δεῖ H. Wolf (D W Wr): δεῖν codd. (Z B V Bl), post δεῖν plenius interpunxerunt Z B V,
 commatis tantum signum posuit Bl, cui οὐδ' ὀλίγον δεῖν cum eis quae sequuntur
 coniungenda esse videntur. * τᾶλλα secl. Bl, coll. schol. p. 508, 14, ἵνα μὴ ἡμεῖς θῶμεν
 τῷ χρόνῳ μόνῃ ἢ τιμῇ δόξῃ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντα τὰ πράγματα. * ἔθεσιν codd. (V Wr Bl):
 ἔθεσι.

τὸ ἐπίγραμμα] the inscription quoted by Aeschines in the above passage, and by Plut. *Kimōn* 7. The inscr. consisted of three separate sets of verses distributed over three Ἑρμαῖ. πρὸς, adverbial.

§ 113. εἰ μὲν] The true antithesis to this is not to be found in the clause beginning εἰ δὲ, which represents an inference from it, but in the next sentence beginning καὶ μὴν.

τῶν προτέρων μηδεὶς] if the victors on the Strymon are unworthy of honour; τῶν ὑστέρων, if the view of Leptines is to be accepted.

συναχθεσθείην] 'should feel deeply for'. οὐδ' ὀλίγου δεῖ, 19 § 184; 24 § 195. If the manuscript reading δεῖν is retained, we must understand it as an adverbial use of a phrase containing a 'limiting infinitive', as in 9 § 1 πολλῶν λόγων γιγνομένων ὀλίγου δεῖν καθ' ἐκάστην ἐκκλησίαν,

and 18 § 20 πρὸς τὸ λαβεῖν ὀλίγον δεῖν ὑμᾶς ἐκόντας ἐξαπατωμένους. These are the only passages in which ὀλίγον δεῖν is certainly right in Dem. In 27 §§ 24, 29 the best MS has δεῖ. μικροῦ δεῖν occurs in 18 § 269, 553 and πολλοῦ δεῖν 23 § 7. ὀλίγον δεῖν is found in Isocr. 5 § 51, 6 § 65, 7 § 69, 15 § 159, and Aeschin. 3 § 165 (Grünwald, *Infinitiv der Limitation*, 1888, p. 8).

κακουργῶν] using insidious, or sophistical, arguments; Plato *Rep.* 341 B πρὸς ταῦτα κακούργει καὶ συκοφάντει. 'The fact is, when a man insidiously misapplies his arguments, they cannot help having an awkward appearance'. δυσχερεῖς, Weil quotes the schol. δυσφήμους καὶ κακοὺς, and translates it *odieux*.

§ 114. ἦν ἐπὶ τοῖς—ἔθεσιν] *penderant e moribus* (G. H. Schaefer); 'were under the influence of, in the spirit of'

τοῦτο λέγω; ὅτι φήσαιμ' ἂν ἔγωγ' ἐκείνους οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅτου παρὰ τῆς
 115 πόλεως οὐ τυχεῖν ὧν ἐβουλήθησαν. τίνι χρώμενος τεκμηρίῳ; ὅτι
 Λυσιμάχῳ δωρεῖαν, ἐν τῶν τότε χρησίμων, ἑκατὸν μὲν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ
 πλέθρα γῆς πεφυτευμένης ἔδωσαν, ἑκατὸν δὲ ψιλῆς, ἔτι δ' ἀργυρίου
 μυᾶς ἑκατὸν, καὶ τέτταρας τῆς ἡμέρας δραχμάς. καὶ τούτων^b 492
 ψήφισμ' ἔστ' Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἐν ᾧ ταῦτα γέγραπται. τότε μὲν γὰρ
 ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν καὶ γῆς ὑπὸρεῖ^c καὶ χρημάτων, νῦν δ' εὐπορήσει.
 δεῖ γὰρ οὕτω λέγειν καὶ μὴ βλασφημεῖν^d. καίτοι τίν' οὐκ ἂν
 οἴεσθε νῦν τὸ τρίτον μέρος τούτων ἀντὶ τῆς ἀτελείας ἐλέσθαι; ὅτι
 τοίνυν^e ἀληθῆ λέγω, λαβέ μοι τὸ ψήφισμα τουτί^f.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

118 "Ὅτι μὲν τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τοῖς προγόνοις ὑμῶν
 ἔθος ἦν τοὺς χρηστοὺς τιμᾶν, δηλοῖ τὸ ψήφισμα τουτί· εἰ δὲ μὴ

^b τούτω coniecit Tournier.

^c ὑπὸρεῖ (D W Bl): εὐπὸρεῖ codd. (Z B V Wr)

^d εὐπὸρεῖ S, η super diphthongum mediam eadem manu scripto quod ἡπὸρεῖ indicare existimat Voemel. ^e βλασφημεῖν coniecit Hertlein (V, sed βλασφημεῖν revocavit in addendis p. 192). ^f ταῦτ' L vulg. (Z B). ^g + λέγε vulg. (D): om. S L A O Y.

(West.); 'were on the footing of, were consistent with'. οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅτου...οὐ τυχεῖν ὧν = ἀπάντων τυχεῖν ᾧ. CIA ii 86, 9 οὐκ ἔστι ὅτι ἀνυχήσει παρὰ Ἀθηναίων ὧν ἂν δέχται. Soph. Aj. 725 οὕτως ἔσθ' ὅς οὐ.

§ 115. Λυσιμάχῳ] son of Aristides (Harpocration s. v.). It was to his father's merits that he was indebted for this reward; he was himself a person of no special mark. Plato, *Meno* 94 A οὐκοῦν καὶ οὗτος (Aristides) τὸν παῖδα τὸν αὐτοῦ Λυσιμάχον, ὅσα μὲν διδασκάλων εἶχετο, κάλλιστα Ἀθηναίων ἐπαίδευσεν ἄνδρα δὲ δοκεῖ σοὶ δοκοῦν βελτίω πεποιηκέναι; He is one of the interlocutors in the *Laches*, 179 c. In the *Ancient Greek Inscr. in the British Museum*, I lxxxv, we have a sepulchral column bearing the name of Ἀριστείδης Λυσιμάχου Ἑστιαῖόθεν (CIG 629). But (as observed by Mr Hicks) the late character of the letters makes it improbable that the Lysimachus of the inscription is the son of Aristides the Just. It is possible, however, that he may be one of his descendants. Ἑστιαῖόθεν is most naturally understood of the Attic deme of Ἑστιαία and not of the place of that name in Euboea.

Εὐβοίᾳ] then dependent on Athens.

πλέθρον] a hundred (Gk.) feet square;

about 4½ πλέθρα make an acre; thus a πλέθρον is roughly equivalent to one rood.

πεφυτευμένης] woodland; ψιλῆς, arable land; cleared of trees, and therefore open to cultivation. Suidas art. πλέθρον contrasts πεφυτευμένην with ἀροσίμη (Weil).

The land assigned was part of that which had remained unallotted after the Periclean occupation of Euboea, in 446 B.C., Thuc. i 114; Plut. *Per.* 232 (West.).

τούτων, on these points, explained afterwards by ἐν ᾧ ταῦτα γέγραπται.

νῦν δ' εὐπορήσει] 'But now,—her prosperity is still in the future'. The state was poor at the time, § 24 χρήματ' οὐκ ἔχομεν. The orator prefers the language of euphemism to a brutal plainness of speech like that of Leptines. βλασφημία and εὐφημία are contrasted in 25 § 26.

οὐκ ἂν οἴεσθε...ἐλέσθαι.] In construction ἂν is to be taken with ἐλέσθαι alone, though it is placed with the verb on which ἐλέσθαι depends. Goodwin, *M. and T.* § 42, 2 note = § 220 ed. 1889.

ὅτι, '(to prove) that': '(as evidence) that'. 18 §§ 37, 115, 118, 135, 137; 21 §§ 82, 93, 107, 121, 174; 23 §§ 151, 159, 174; 54 §§ 29, 36; 57 §§ 27, 28, 43. Rehdantz on Lycurgus § 19 p. 129.

τοῖς αὐτοῖς οἷσπερ ἡμεῖς νῦν, ἕτερόν τι^ε τοῦτ' ἂν εἴη. εἰ τοίνυν μήτε Λυσίμαχον μήτ' ἄλλον μηδένα μηδὲν εὐρήσθαι παρὰ τῶν προγόνων ἡμῶν συγχωρήσαιμεν, τί μᾶλλον οἷς ἔδομεν νῦν ἡμεῖς διὰ τοῦτο δικαίως ἂν ἀφαιρεθεῖεν; οὐ γὰρ οἱ μὴ δόντες ἂ μὴ 'δόκει'¹¹⁷ δεινὸν εἶσιν οὐδὲν εἰργασμένοι, ἀλλ' οἱ δόντες μέν, πάλιν δ' ὕστερον μηδὲν ἐγκαλοῦντες ἀφαιρούμενοι. εἰ μὲν γὰρ τις ἔχει δείξαι κακέινους ὧν ἔδοσάν τῳ τι¹, τοῦτ'^κ ἀφηρημένους, συγχωρῶ καὶ ὑμᾶς ταὐτὸ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, καίτοι τό γ'¹ αἰσχρὸν ὁμοίως· εἰ δὲ μὴδ' ἂν εἰς ἓν ἅπαντι τῳ χρόνῳ τοῦτ' ἔχοι δεῖξαι γεγονός, τίνος εἶνεκ'^μ ἐφ' ἡμῶν πρώτων καταδειχθῇ τοιοῦτ' ἔργον;

Χρὴ τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, κακέينو ἐνθυμείσθαι καὶ ὄραν, ¹¹⁸ ὅτι νῦν ὁμωμοκότες κατὰ τοὺς νόμους δικάσειν ἤκετε, οὐχὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐδὲ Θηβαίους, οὐδ' οἷς ποτ' ἐχρήσανθ' οἱ πρώτοι τῶν προγόνων^ν, ἀλλὰ καθ' οὓς ἔλαβον τὰς ἀτελείας οὓς ἀφαιρεῖται νῦν οὗτος τῳ νόμῳ, καὶ περὶ ὧν ἂν νόμοι μὴ ὦσι, γνώμη τῇ ⁴⁹³ δικαιοσύνη κρινεῖν. καλῶς^ο. τὸ τοίνυν τῆς γνώμης πρὸς ἅπαντ' ἀνεγέκατε τὸν νόμον. ἄρ' οὖν δίκαιον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς εὐεργέτας τιμᾶν; δίκαιον. τί δ'^ρ; ὅς' ἂν δῶ τις ἅπαξ, δίκαιον ¹¹⁹

^ε ἕτερον τί S (ἕτερον τί τοῦτ' ἂν εἴη; Bake et V). ^κ μὴ 'δόκει Weil (Bl): μὴ δοκεῖ. ¹ post τι solus interpunxit v. ^κ τοῦτων Bake et Madvig Adv. Crit. i 459. ¹ καίτοι τό γ' vulgo, correctus S (Z B V Bl; καὶ τοιοῦτό γ' S¹; καὶ τοιοῦτον L in margine; καίτοι τοῦτό γ' H. Wolf (D W Wr). καίτοι αἰσχρὸν γ' ὁμοίως Dobree. ^μ εἶνεκ' codd.: ἐνεκ' D. ^ο καλῶς delet Hirschig, Philol. v 333. ^ρ τί δ'; (D Bl): τί δ' (Z B V); τί δ', (W Wr); τί δαί, (B 1824).

§ 116. ἕτερόν τι τοῦτ' ἂν εἴη, 'that would be another question', 'that has nothing to do with the present business'.

τί μᾶλλον κ.τ.λ.] 'Is that any reason why...?'

νῦν, 'recently'. For this sense of νῦν 'just now', cf. Eur. Iph. T. 327.

§ 117. οὐ γὰρ κ.τ.λ.] cf. 56.

ὧν ἔδοσάν τῳ τι, τοῦτ' = τι τῶν τιμῶν δοθέντων, τοῦτ', cf. 120. τι is caught up by τοῦτ', and is therefore, like it, the object of ἀφηρημένους.

τό γ' αἰσχρὸν ὁμοίως] 'the disgrace is there, all the same'.

τίνος εἶνεκ' Weber, Aristocr. p. 403 (quoted by Whiston) supposes that εἶνεκα is here preferred to ἐνεκα, because 'quinque brevium syllabarum continuatio non admodum iucunda est auribus, praecipue initio interrogationis ubi vocis impressio quaedam postulatur'. Blass has since drawn attention to the fact that Dem. so far as practicable avoids the concurrence of as many as three short syllables. § 82.

ἐφ' ἡμῶν, in our own time. καταδειχθῇ, of a precedent set, an example given.

§§ 118—9. A kind of peroration to §§ 105—111 and 112—117 (Weil).

§ 118. ὁμωμοκότες—ἤκετε] 'You, who are here present, have sworn to give judgment in accordance with the laws'. The court consists of a jury taken out of the general body of those who at the beginning of the year took the Heliastic oath (24 § 148). Here, as often, we have to shew in translation that the main emphasis is on the participle, and to render it accordingly by a principal verb, while we subordinate the sense of the verb.

οἱ πρώτοι τῶν προγόνων, 'the earliest of our ancestors', i.e. not our immediate ancestors, but those of still earlier date; but the phrase is open to suspicion.

γνώμη τῇ δικαιοσύνη, 'according to the best of your judgment'. Ar. Rhét. i 15 § 5. τὸ τῆς γνώμης, a brief equivalent for γνώμην τὴν δικαιοσύνην.

ἔχειν ἑᾶν; δίκαιον. ταῦτα τοίνυν αὐτοί τε ποιεῖθ', ἵν' εὐορκήτε, καὶ τοὺς προγόνους ὀργίζεσθ' ἑᾶν μὴ τις φῇ ποιεῖν, καὶ τοὺς τὰ τοιαῦτα λέγοντας παραδείγματα, ὡς ἄρ' ἐκείνοι μεγάλ' εὐ παθόντες οὐδέν' ἐτίμησαν, καὶ πονηροὺς καὶ ἀπαιδεύτους ἡγείσθ' εἶναι, πονηροὺς μὲν διότι καταψεύδονται τῶν προγόνων ὑμῶν ὡς ἀχαρίστων, ἀμαθεῖς δὲ διότι ἐκείνο ἀγνοοῦσιν, ὅτι εἰ τὰ μάλιστα ταῦθ' οὕτως εἶχεν, ἀρνείσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ λέγειν αὐτοῖς προσήκεν.

- 120 Οἶμαι^a τοίνυν καὶ τοῦτον τὸν λόγον Λεπτινήν ἐρεῖν, ὡς τὰς εἰκόνας καὶ τὴν σίτησιν οὐκ ἀφαιρεῖται τῶν εἰληφότων ὁ νόμος, οὐδὲ τῆς πόλεως τὸ τιμᾶν τοὺς ὄντας ἀξίους, ἀλλ' ἔσται καὶ χαλκοῦς^r ἰστάναι καὶ σίτησιν διδόναι καὶ ἄλλ' ὅ τι ἂν βούλησθε, πλὴν τούτου. ἐγὼ δ' ὑπὲρ ὧν μὲν τῇ πόλει καταλείπειν φήσει, τοσούτο λέγω· ὅταν^b ὧν ἐδώκατέ τῳ πρότερόν τι, τοῦτ' ἀφέλησθε, καὶ τὰς ὑπολοίπους ἀπίστους ποιήσετε πάσας δωρεῖας. τί γὰρ ἔσται πιστότερον τὸ τῆς εἰκόνης ἢ [τὸ]^c τῆς σιτήσεως ἢ τὸ τῆς 121 ἀτελείας, ἣν πρότερόν τισι δόντες ἀφηρημένοι φανεῖσθε; ἔτι δ' εἰ μηδὲν ἔμελλε τοῦτ' ἔσσεσθαι δυσχερές, οὐδ' ἐκείνο καλῶς ἔχειν ἡγοῦμαι, εἰς τοιαύτην ἄγειν ἀνάγκην τὴν πόλιν, δι' ἣς ἅπαντας ἐξ ἴσου τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιῶσει τοῖς τὰ μέγιστ' εὐεργετοῦσιν, ἢ μὴ τοῦτο ποιοῦσα χάριν τισὶν οὐκ ἀποδώσει. μεγάλων μὲν οὖν εὐεργεσιῶν οὐθ' ὑμῖν συμφέρει συμβαίνειν πολλὰκις καιρόν, οὗτ' 494 122 ἴσως ῥάδιον αἰτίῳ γενέσθαι· μετρίων δὲ καὶ ὧν ἐν^d εἰρήνῃ τις καὶ

^a οἶμαι S L A (V W Bl): οἶμαι vulg. (Z B D Wr). ^r καὶ χαλκοῦς L F X (B 1824, Wr Bl): χαλκοῦς S. ^b ὅταν A (Z V W Wr Bl): ὅτ' ἂν S Y O P: ὅτι ἂν L X (B D). ^c τὸ om. A (D W Bl). ^d ὧν ἂν ἐν A s Vind I (Bl, ἂν post δύναιτ' propter tres breves deleta): ὧν ἐν—δύναιτ' ἂν ceteri.

§ 119. τοὺς προγόνους, though the subject of ποιεῖν, is separated from it and placed in an emphatic position to contrast it with αὐτοί in the previous clause.

ἀμαθεῖς, synonymous with ἀπαιδεύτους. εἰ τὸ μάλιστα..., 'even if it had been ever so true'.

§ 120. τὰς εἰκόνας, 70. τὴν σίτησιν, 107. τοῦτου, τῆς ἀτελείας. χαλκοῦς ἰστάναι, 13 § 21; 19 § 261 Φίλιππον...χαλκοῦν ἰσάσι and 330 ἔστιν ὄντιν' ὑμεῖς τῶν πρεσβέων...χαλκοῦν στήσαιτ' ἂν ἐν ἀγορᾷ; τί δέ; δοίητ' ἂν ἐν πρυτανείῳ σίτησιν ἢ ἄλλην τινα δωρεάν, αἷς τιμᾶτε τοὺς εὐεργέτας; ὑπὲρ ὧν μὲν, the corresponding clause is delayed until the beginning of § 123. The second of the two points suggested above is expanded first; and the first, second. τῇ πόλει, emphatic,

contrasted with τοῖς εὐρημένοις in the parallel clause, § 123.

ὧν ἐδώκατέ τῳ...τι] 117. τί—In what respect will the grant of the statue or that of the maintenance be any more trustworthy than that of the immunity? The first ἦ=vel; the second, quia as in § 43.

§ 121. ἅπαντας ἐξ ἴσου=ἅπαντας ὁμοίως, 85.

τῶν αὐτῶν, constructed with τοῖς—εὐεργετοῦσιν.

ἢ μὴ—ἀποδώσει] an unobtrusive hexameter. The oratorical emphasis, on μὴ and τισὶν and οὐκ, would have prevented the accidentally metrical form being noticed. Cf. § 8.

μεγάλων, e.g. in war. αἰτίῳ γενέσθαι, 107.

πολιτεία δύναται ἂν ἐφικέσθαι, εὐνοίας, δικαιοσύνης, ἐπιμελείας, τῶν τοιούτων, καὶ συμφέρειν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ καὶ χρῆναι διδόναι τὰς τιμάς. δεῖ τοίνυν μεμερίσθαι καὶ τὰ τῶν δωρειῶν, ἵν' ἡς ἂν ἄξιος ὦν ἕκαστος φαίνεται, ταύτην παρὰ τοῦ δήμου λαμβάνῃ τὴν δωρειάν. ἀλλὰ μὴν ὑπὲρ ὧν γε τοῖς εὐρημένοις τὰς τιμάς κατα-¹²³ λείπειν φήσει, οἱ μὲν ἀπλᾶ πάνυ καὶ δίκαι' ἂν εἴποιεν, πάνθ' ὅσα τῶν αὐτῶν ἔνεκ' αὐτοῖς ἔδοτ' εὐεργεσιῶν ἀξιούντες ἔχειν, οἱ δὲ φενακίζειν τὸν ὧς καταλείπεται⁷ λέγοντά τι αὐτοῖς. ὁ γὰρ ἄξια τῆς ἀτελείας εὐ πεποιηκέναι δόξας καὶ ταύτην παρ' ὑμῶν λαβὼν τὴν τιμὴν μόνην, ἡ ξένος ἢ καὶ τις πολίτης, ἐπειδὴν ἀφαιρεθῇ ταύτην, τίν' ἔχει λοιπὴν δωρειάν, Λεπτίνῃ; οὐδεμίαν δήπου⁸. μὴ τοίνυν διὰ μὲν τοῦ τῶνδε κατηγορεῖν ὧς φαύλων ἐκείνους ἀφαιροῦ, δι' ἃ δ' αὖ καταλείπειν ἐκείνοις φήσεις, τούσδ' ὁ μόνον λαβόντες ἔχουσι, τοῦτ' ἀφέλῃ. ὧς δ' ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν, οὐκ εἰ τῶν πάντων¹²⁴ ἀδικήσομέν τιν' ἢ⁹ μέλζον¹⁰ ἢ ἐλάττονα, δεινόν ἐστιν, ἀλλ' εἰ τὰς τιμάς, αἷς ἂν ἀντ' εὐ ποιήσωμέν¹¹ τινας, ἀπίστους καταστήσομεν¹² οὐδ' ὁ πλείστος ἔμοιγε λόγος περὶ τῆς ἀτελείας ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ

⁷ διδόναι δὲ hiatu admissio Hirschig, *Philol.* v 333, 'deest enim particula quae respondeat τῷ πολλάκις'. ⁸ καὶ delet Bl, collato scholio 511, 26 δεῖ τοίνυν μεμερίσθαι τὰ τῶν τιμῶν. 'Num τιμῶν recipiendum? Ita τὴν δωρεάν, quod delet Cobettus, offensione carebit' Blass. ⁹ ἔνεκ' codd.: ἐνεκ' (Wr). ¹⁰ καταλείπεται S A: καταλείπεσθαι L F O Y X (Bl omissio ὧς cum X). ¹¹ δῆπου L vulg. (B 1824, D V W Wr): om. Z Bl; 'fortasse casu propter μητοί omisit textus S, in margine habens a recentiore' Voemel. ¹² ἢ add. A (D et Bl qui confert Aristid. i 561, ii 607): om. S, vulgo. ¹³ ἀντ' εἰ π. (D Bl): ἀντενποιησώμεν (Z B V W Wr).

§ 122. εὐνοίας, δικαιοσύνης, ἐπιμελείας] 'loyalty, integrity, diligence' (Kennedy), or rather 'faithfulness to one's trust'. These with ἀρετή, καλοκαγαθία and ἀνδραγαθία are the usual grounds for granting *tituli honorarii* (Westermann). e.g. *Androt.* 72 ἀνδραγαθίας ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης, CIA ii 1 ὁ ἀνδραγαθίας ἔνεκα καὶ εὐνοίας, 170 ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ εὐνοίας, 872 and 1156—7 ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης, 256 ὁ εὐνοίας ἔνεκα καὶ ἐπιμελείας. τῶν τοιούτων, as usual, without the conjunction, at the end of an enumeration; similarly in Latin we constantly find *cetera*, instead of *et cetera*.

μεμερίσθαι, apportioned by a kind of graduated scale, according to the merits of the recipients.

§ 123. οἱ μὲν, those who have received other rewards, besides the immunity. οἱ δὲ, those who have received the immunity alone.

τῶν αὐτῶν—εὐεργεσιῶν, in consideration of 'the same services'; their ἀτέλεια

rests on the same grounds as their other rewards, and stands or falls with them.

ἄξια...εὐ πεποιηκέναι] 47 ἄξια...εὐ πάσχειν.

τῶνδε and τούσδε correspond to the second of the two classes above mentioned, the οἱ δὲ of l. 3; while ἐκείνους and ἐκείνοις refer to the first class, the οἱ μὲν of l. 2 of this §.

ἀφαιροῦ...ἀφέλῃ] Kühner, 202, 3. Westermann explains the change of tenses by pointing out that the former refers to what has already resulted from the action of Leptines; the latter to that which may result from it in the future.

§ 124. ὑπὲρ=περὶ, as in 19 § 94; 45 § 11; 57 § 45; in all of which passages we have ὑπὲρ in the second clause corresponding (as here) to περὶ in the first. It may be added that in all these passages the use of ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ or οὐδ' ὑπὲρ prevents the collocation of more than two short syllables,—ἀλλὰ περὶ, οὐδὲ περὶ. In the last of the three it is to be

τοῦ* πονηρὸν ἔθος τὸν νόμον εἰσάγειν καὶ τοιοῦτον, δι' οὗ πάντ' ἄπιστα ὅς' ὁ δῆμος δίδωσιν ἔσται.

- 125 Ὃν τοίνυν κακουργότατον οἶονται λόγον εὐρηκέναι πρὸς τὸ τὰς ἀτελείας ὑμᾶς ἀφελέσθαι πείσαι, βέλτιόν ἐστι προειπεῖν, ἵνα μὴ λάθῃτ' ἐξαπατηθέντες. ἐροῦς^a ὅτι ταῦθ' ἱερῶν ἐστὶν ἅπαντα τὰναλώμαθ', αἱ χορηγίαι καὶ αἱ γυμνασιαρχίαι^o. δεινὸν οὖν, εἰ τῶν 495 ἱερῶν ἀτελής τις ἀφεθήσεται. ἐγὼ δὲ τὸ μὲν τινας, οἷς ὁ δῆμος ἔδωκ', ἀτελεῖς εἶναι τούτων δίκαιον ἡγοῦμαι, ὃ δὲ νῦν οὗτοι 126 ποιήσουσιν, ἐὰν ἄρα ταῦτα λέγωσι, τοῦτ' εἶναι δεινὸν νομίζω. εἰ γὰρ ἂ [κατὰ]^g μηδέν' ἄλλον ἔχουσι τρόπον δεῖξαι δίκαιον ὑμᾶς ἀφελέσθαι, ταῦτ' ἐπὶ τῷ τῶν θεῶν ὀνόματι ποιεῖν ζητήσουσι^h, πῶς οὐκ ἀσεβέστατον ἔργον καὶ δεινότατον πράξουσινⁱ; χρή γάρ, ὥς γοῦν ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ὅσα τις πράττει τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπιφημίζων, τοιαῦτα φαίνεσθαι, οἷα μὴδ' ἂν ἐπ' ἀνθρώπου πραχθέντα^j πονηρὰ φανεῖη. ὅτι δ' οὐκ ἐστὶ ταῦθ'^k ἱερῶν ἀτέλειαν ἔχειν καὶ λητουργιῶν, ἀλλ' 127 οὗτοι τὸ τῶν λητουργιῶν ὄνομα^l ἐπὶ τὸ τῶν ἱερῶν μεταφέροντες ἐξαπατᾶν ζητοῦσι, Λεπτινὴν ὑμῖν αὐτὸν ἐγὼ παρασχέσομαι

^o τοῦ S O Y P: τοῦ μὴ L (B 1824). ^a ἐροῦσι γὰρ ὅτι quattuor brevibus una positus A et correctus S, vulgo ἔρουσι ὅτι (omisso γὰρ) L O Y X. ἐροῦς' ὅτι Bl. ^g αἱ χορηγίαι καὶ αἱ γυμνασιαρχίαι (γυμνασίαι S et L¹) seclutit F. A. Wolf (D'W wr). ⁱ τις ἀτελής Y O P. In utraque lectione tres breves una occurrunt, itaque τις ἀφελέσεται conicit Bl. ^h κατὰ propter quattuor breves seclutit Weil, collato § 93 ubi ante ὃν τρόπον in F καθ' additum (Bl). ^h ζητήσουσιν codd. (V W wr). ⁱ πράξουσιν codd. (Z B V W wr). ^j secl. Blass, collato Aristid. ii 506 ἃ γὰρ ἂν αἰσχρὰ φαίης ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων εἶναι, ταῦτ' οὐκ ἂν ἔχουσιν εἰπεῖν μὴ οὐ πολλὸ τοῦ γε θεοῖς πρέπειν ἀπέχειν. ^k ταῦθ' Bl. ταῦτὸν vulg. ταῦτὸ O P¹ X. ^l ὄνομα propter breves syllabas seclutit Bl, coll. 120 τὸ τῆς εἰκότος et Or. 21 § 34.

admitted that οὐδὲ περὶ is found twice in the first clause; but it is uncertain whether the speech in question, the *Eubulides*, was really written by Demosthenes.

§ 125. κακουργότατον, 113. 'The orator represents his opponents as thinking aloud, and puts into their own mouths the avowal of their knavery' (Weil).

ὑμᾶς ἀφελέσθαι πείσαι] ὑμᾶς is the object of πείσαι, not of ἀφελέσθαι. The order is possibly due to a desire of avoiding *hiatus*.

ταῦθ' inserted between ὅτι and ἱερῶν (instead of after ἅπαντα) prevents *hiatus*. ἱερῶν] 'all these expenses belong to religious rites'.

The office of χορηγός had a semi-religious sanctity attaching to it, in so far as it was connected with the Dionysian festivals. Demosthenes himself insists on this in the *Meidias*, §§ 51—55. But he

here shews (in § 126) that ἱερὰ in their strictest sense are not included in the ἀτέλεια.

ἱερῶν ἀτελής. *Introd.* § 3. τούτων, not τῶν ἱερῶν but τῶν ἀναλωμάτων (Wolf, Weil, Rosenberg).

δεινὸν emphatically repeating δεινὸν at the beginning of the sentence.

§ 126. ὑμᾶς, the subject of ἀφελέσθαι. ἐπὶ τῷ τῶν θεῶν ὀνόματι, expressed below by τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπιφημίζων. ποιεῖν = not ἀφελέσθαι alone, but δεῖξαι δίκαιον ὑμᾶς ἀφελέσθαι (G. H. Schaefer).

τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπιφημίζων, 'praeferens honestum et speciosum deorum nomen' (Reiske), 'for which the gods are appealed to' (Kennedy). τοιαῦτα φαίνεσθαι..., 'should shew themselves to be, should be proved to be, of such a character'. ἐπ' ἀνθρώπου, 'under human sanction', 'on human authority'. Cf. § 54 ἐπ' Ἀντακκίδου, 'negotiated by A.'

μάρτυρα. γράφων γὰρ ἀρχὴν τοῦ νόμου^m “Λεπτίνης εἶπε”ⁿ φησίν, “ὅπως ἂν οἱ πλουσιώτατοι λητουργῶσιν, ἀτελῇ μηδὲν εἶναι πλὴν “τῶν ἀφ’ Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος”. καίτοι εἰ ἦν ἱερῶν ἀτέλειαν ἔχειν ταὐτὸ καὶ λητουργιῶν, τί τοῦτο μαθῶν^o προσέγραψεν; οὐδὲ γὰρ τούτοις ἀτέλεια τῶν γ’ ἱερῶν ἐστὶν δεδομένη. ἵνα δ’ εἰδῇθ’ ὅτι ταῦτα τοῦτον ἔχει τὸν τρόπον, λαβέ μοι πρῶτον μὲν τῆς στήλης τάντίγραφα, εἶτα τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Λεπτίνου. λέγε.

ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΑ ΣΤΗΛΗΣ.

Ἀκούετε τῶν ἀντιγράφων τῆς στήλης, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, 128 ἀτελεῖς αὐτοὺς εἶναι κελευόντων πλὴν ἱερῶν. λέγε δὴ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Λεπτίνου.

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ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Καλῶς. κατάθες. γράψας “ὅπως ἂν οἱ πλουσιώτατοι λη-
“τουργῶσι”, “μηδὲν εἶναι” προσέγραψ’ “ἀτελῇ” πλὴν τῶν ἀφ’
“Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος”. τίνος εἶνεκ’, εἴ γε τὸ τῶν ἱερῶν
τέλος ἐστὶ λητουργεῖν^a; αὐτὸς γὰρ οὕτως τὰναντία τῇ στήλῃ
γεγραφώς, ἂν τοῦτο λέγῃ, φανήσεται. ἡδέως δ’ ἂν ἔγωγ’ ἐροίμην 129
Λεπτίνην^b τίνος αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἢ σὺ νῦν καταλείπειν φήσεις^c
ἢ κείνους^d τότε δοῦναι, τὰς λητουργίας ὅταν εἶναι φῆς ἱερῶν; τῶν

^m [ἀρχὴν τοῦ νόμου] ‘Qu. scholion?’ Dobree. ⁿ εἶπεν codd. (v w wr).
^o μαθὼν codd. (B v w wr Bl): παθὼν Lambini margo, Markland (z d). ‘Satis apud me constat in tali re τί μαθὼν esse mendosum ac vitio natum, quum constanter Athenienses τί παθὼν dicere solerent.... Reponendum τί παθὼν τοῦτο προσέγραψεν;’ Cobet. ^p προσέγραψ’ ἀτελῇ (Bl); προσέγραψεν ἀτελῇ S L O Y (D); προσέγραψε (sic) ἀτελῇ (wr): ἀτελῇ, πρ. (z B v w). ^q ‘εἴγε τῶν ἱερῶν τέλος ἐστὶ τὸ λ. postulat argumentum et mos Graece scribendi’ Markland. εἴγε—λητουργεῖν ‘cum Marklando corrupta credo. Vide an εἴγε ἱερῶν τὸ τέλος ἐστὶν; ἱερῶν sine artic. p. 495, 1, 12, 19; 496, 13’ (Dobree). ^r φήσεις codd.: φῆς de suo scripsit Bl, ‘minime aptum futurum in interrogatione directa’ censens; sed futurum verba Leptinis futura in oratione respondentis indicat. ^s ἐκείνους (z B d w); ‘κείνους (wr); κείνους (v Bl).

§ 127. γράφων—ἀρχὴν τοῦ νόμου, ‘in drafting the first clause of his law’.

τοῦτο is for the sake of emphasis separated from προσέγραψεν by μαθὼν. τί μαθὼν, ‘what induced him to’, ‘what was his motive’, implying a reason appealing to the judgment or understanding. τί παθὼν would have meant, ‘what possessed him to’, ‘what impelled him’, implying something more like helplessness under external influence.

τῆς στήλης τάντίγραφα] ‘copies of (the inscription on) the tablet’, recording the honours decreed to the descendants

of Harmodius and Aristogeiton. On στήλη, cf. § 36.

§ 128. εἴ γε—λητουργεῖν] i.e. ‘if the payment for religious rites is identical with bearing the public burdens’.

τῇ στήλῃ—as above, (the inscription on) the tablet.

§ 129. ἐροίμην Λεπτίνην...φήσεις] a rapid transition from indirect to direct address. We have the converse in 144.

κείνους, τοὺς προγόνους.

ὅταν. Cf. the position of εἰ in §§ 23, 25, and of ἐάν in §§ 43, 46.

μὲν γὰρ εἰς τὸν πόλεμον πασῶν εἰσφορῶν καὶ τριηραρχιῶν¹ ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νόμων οὐκ εἰς² ἀτελεῖς· τῶν δὲ λητουργιῶν, εἴπερ εἰς³ 130 ἱερῶν, οὐδ' ἔχουσιν⁴. ἀλλὰ μὴν γέγραπται ὅτι ἀτελεῖς αὐτοὺς εἶναι. τίνος; ἢ⁵ τοῦ μετοικίου; τοῦτο γὰρ λοιπὸν. οὐ δὴπου, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐγκυκλίων λητουργιῶν, ὡς ἡ τε στήλη δηλοῖ, καὶ σὺ προσδιώρισας ἐν τῷ νόμῳ, καὶ μαρτυρεῖ πᾶς ὁ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνος γεγονώς, ἐν ᾧ τοσούτῳ τὸ πλήθος ὄντι, οὔτε φυλὴ πώποτ' ἐνεγκεῖν ἐτόλμησ' οὐδεμὶ⁶ οὐδένα τῶν ἀπ' ἐκείνων χορηγόν, οὔτ' ἐνεχθεῖς αὐτοῖς ἄλλος οὐδεὶς ἀντιδιδύναι. οἷς οὐκ ἀκουστέον ἂν ἐναντία τολμᾷ λέγειν.

131 Ἐπι τοῖνυν ἴσως ἐπισύροντες ἐροῦσιν, ὡς Μεγαρεῖς καὶ Μεσ-

¹ πασῶν εἰσφορῶν καὶ τ. secl. Cobet.

² οὐδ' ἀρχὴν coniecit Weil; οὐδὲ τούτων ἔχουσιν Sauppe, οὐδ' εἰπεῖν ἔχουσιν Hirschig, *Philol.* v 333.

³ ἢ Dobree.

οὐδ' ἔχουσιν, sc. ἀτέλειαν, understood from εἰς² ἀτελεῖς, as in § 8 (West.). Dindorf, less satisfactorily, understands ἀτελεῖς εἶναι. Other critics alter the text.

§ 130. γέγραπται] ἐν τῇ στήλῃ. ἢ, 'or is it'; like *an*, interrogatively introducing a fresh alternative.

μετοικίου] Every other alternative being exhausted, the orator raises a laugh by asking whether it is the tax imposed on resident aliens from which citizens descended from the tyrannicides are exempt. Harpocration: ἐδίδοντο ὑπ' αὐτῶν (τῶν μετοικίων) καθ' ἕκαστον ἔτος δραχμὰν ἰβ', ὅπερ ὠνόμαστο μετοίκιον. Boeckh's *P. E.* III vii.

ἐγκυκλίω] *periodical*, i.e. 'annual or ordinary' public burdens; *munera solennia, statuta, ordinaria*; including χορηγία, γυμνασιαρχία and ἐστίασις.

προσδιώρισας] It has hence been inferred that the words τῶν ἐγκυκλίων λητουργιῶν formed part of the law of Leptines, and that, as they did not occur in the clause quoted in § 29, they were part of the next clause: μὴδὲ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐξεῖναι τῷ δήμῳ τῶν ἐγκυκλίων λητουργιῶν ἀτέλειαν δοῦναι μηδενί (A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i 354¹, 392²). But it would be a singular piece of drafting to insert the words τῶν ἐγκ. λητ. in the later clause and to leave them to be understood in the earlier, when exactly the reverse would be the ordinary form of expression. And, further, there is nothing to shew that it is the clause just quoted which is here referred to. It has been suggested with greater probability, that the clause πλὴν—'Ἀριστογέγονος indirectly implied that it was exemption from the ἐγκυκλίοι λη-

τουργίαι which was meant by Leptines (Benseler, p. 154; cf. Sauppe in *Philologus* 25, 267 f). It seems more simple, however, to suppose (with Weil) that the orator alludes to the words *ὅπως οἱ πλουσιώτατοι λητουργῶσιν* in § 128. These words 'can only refer to the ordinary liturgies; since the extraordinary liturgies are out of the question, as we have just seen in § 129'. Sauppe observes that *προσδιορίζειν* is not found elsewhere in Attic Greek (as the authority of the best MS excludes it from Or. 19 § 235). In opposition to the view of Wolf and Voemel that *πρὸς* here means *insuper, ita ut auctoritas Leptinis testimonio columnae accedere videatur*, he points out that it implies the addition of the special exception *πλὴν τῶν κ.τ.λ.* to the general clause *μηδέν' εἶναι ἀτελεῖν*.

πλήθος] χρόνου πλήθος (Thuc. i 1 § 2; Plat. *Theat.* 158 D) is used as well as χρόνου μήκος, corresponding respectively to *πολὸς χρόνος* and *μακρὸς χρόνος* (Weil).

ἐνεγκεῖν...χορηγόν] Each of the tribes in turn nominated a choregus out of its own body. 39 § 7 οἷσουσιν οἱ φυλῆται τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ὅνπερ τοὺς ἄλλους· οὐκοῦν Μαντίθεον Μαντίου Θορκίου οἷσουσι με, ἂν χορηγὸν ἢ γυμνασιαρχὸν ἢ ἐστιάτορα ἢ ἐάν τι τῶν ἄλλων φέρωσιν. ἐκείνων, the tyrannicides. ἀντιδιδύναι, 40.

§ 131. ἐπισύροντες] *leviter* (Voemel), 'in their off-hand way' (Kennedy). The word is originally applied to a trailing robe, or a dress dragging in the dirt, and is metaphorically used of a careless and slovenly way of talking. It thus resembles our metaphorical use of the word 'slipshod'. Lysias, 26 § 3 ἐπι-

σήνιοι τινες εἶναι⁷ φάσκοντες, ἔπειτ' ἀτελεῖς εἰσιν ἄθροοι παμπληθεῖς⁸ ἄνθρωποι, καὶ τινες ἄλλοι⁹ δούλοι καὶ μαστιγῖαι, Λυκίδας καὶ Διονύσιος¹⁰, καὶ τοιοῦτους τινὰς ἐξειλεγμένους. ὑπὲρ δὲ τούτων ὥδι ποιήσαθ', ὅταν ταῦτα λέγωσι¹¹· κελεύετ', εἴπερ ἀληθὴ λέγουσι
 497 πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ ψηφίσματ' ἐν οἷς ἀτελεῖς εἰσιν οὗτοι δεῖξαι. οὐ γὰρ ἐστ' οὐδεὶς ἀτελής παρ' ὑμῖν, ὅτῳ μὴ ψήφισμ' ἢ νόμος δέδωκε τὴν ἀτέλειαν. πρόξενοι μέντοι πολλοὶ διὰ τῶν πολιτευομένων 132

⁷ εἶναι πρόξενοι coniecit Weil, in textum recepit wr. ⁸ ἄθροοι, παμπληθεῖς (ἀθ. z, b D Bl): sine interpunctione (v w wr). ⁹ ἄλλοι delere vult Bl.
¹⁰ Διονύσιος coniecit Reiske (w). 'Non opus Reiskii emendatione. Subito detorquet orationem, ubi expectasset tertium nomen' Dobree, coll. § 157 καὶ, τὸ λακὸν ἐῷ. δούλοι καὶ μαστιγῖαι (Λυκίδας κ. Διονύσιος κ. τοιοῦτοί τινες) ἐξεληλεγμένοι, verberones convicti. Markland. ¹¹ ὅταν ταῦτα λέγωσι cum sequentibus coniunxerunt D v, cum antecedentibus z b w wr Bl. λέγωσω z v w wr.

σύροντα τὰ πράγματα καὶ διακλέπτοντα τὴν ἀπολογία τὴν κατηγορίαν. Lucian, *Vera Historia*, ii 46 νεανίδες ποδῆρεις τοὺς χιτῶνας ἐπισυνρόμεναι.

Μεγαρεῖς—φάσκοντες] If we are to render this 'making themselves out to be Megarians and Messenians', we must shew that Megarians and Messenians, as such, were entitled to ἀτέλεια at Athens. The Megarians fought on the same side as Athens against the Persians; and the Messenians, when banished from Messenia by the Lacedaemonians, were settled by the Athenians at Naupactus, from which they were subsequently expelled after the battle of Aegospotami (Pausanias x 38 § 5). It is just possible that, on their being expelled by the Lacedaemonians, some of them were received at Athens and granted certain privileges; but of this we find no record. The Megarians were generally at enmity with the Athenians; their exclusion from the Athenian markets was one of the causes of the Peloponnesian War; and during that war the Athenians invaded their territory twice a year. (It is however suggested by Whiston that 'when the Thirty had put Theramenes to death, many of the constitutional party took refuge in Megara, Xen. *Hell.* ii 4 § 1. Hence perhaps the Megarians were popular in Athens'.)

To remove the above difficulties, it has been proposed either to insert ἀτελεῖς before εἶναι φάσκοντες, or to understand it from the subsequent clause: 'by making out (they are exempt), are accordingly actually exempt' (G. H. Schaefer, West.). Weil considers this unsatisfactory both in sense and in expression; and therefore proposes to insert πρόξενοι after εἶναι,

which is consistent with the first part of § 132. I should prefer προξενεῖν φάσκοντες. Demosthenes uses the verb in 15 § 15; 18 § 82; and elsewhere.—τινὲς εἶναι φάσκοντες was taken separately by Markland in the sense, *qui se dicunt esse aliquo in numero*.

ἄθροοι παμπληθεῖς, to be taken together, as in 21 § 131 πολλοὺς ἄθροους, and 135 τοσούτων ἀνθρώπων ἄθροον, Plat. *Gorg.* 490 B πολλοὶ ἄθροοι ἄνθρωποι (West.).

μαστιγῖαι] *verberones*, 'stigmatics' (Kennedy); 'knaves'.

Λυκίδας] formerly a slave of Chabrias who was set free and made a πρόξενος (133). Of Διονύσιος nothing is known.

ἐξειλεγμένοι, middle, agreeing with the subject of the principal verb ἐροῦσιν. It is passive in 23 § 88.

ἐν οἷς—εἰσίν] 'in which they are (stated to be) exempt'.

ἢ νόμος] e.g. the nine archons exempted by the law quoted in § 27; and similarly with 'orphans' (Or. 27—29).

§ 132. **πρόξενοι**] See note on προξενία, § 60.

διὰ τῶν πολιτευομένων] Thus in *Ly.* 13 § 72 Agoratus and others get their names inscribed as 'benefactors', δόντες ἀργύριον τῷ ῥήτορι. Demosthenes himself, at a later time, was taunted with proposing certain persons as πρόξενοι, for a pecuniary consideration: Dinarchus i § 45 ὅσους οὗτος γέγραφε πρόξενους εἶναι καὶ Ἀθηναίους (cf. Aesch. 3 § 85, and *Hyper.* i xxi 15, and fragm. 79 Blass). The grant of citizenship is made to certain πρόξενοι by a special decree in CIA ii 187; Hyperides, fragm. 80 Blass, says of Alcimachus and Antipater Ἀθηναίους καὶ

γεγόνασι^b παρ' ὑμῖν τοιοῦτοι, ὧν εἷς ἐστὶν ὁ Λυκίδας. ἀλλ' ἕτερον πρόξενόν ἐστ' εἶναι καὶ ἀτέλειαν εὐρῆσθαι. μὴ δὲ παραγόντων ὑμᾶς, μὴδ', ὅτι δούλος ὧν ὁ Λυκίδας καὶ Διονύσιος καὶ τις ἴσως ἄλλος, διὰ τοὺς μισθοῦ τὰ τοιαῦτα γράφοντας ἐτοιμῶς πρόξενοι γεγόνασι, διὰ τοῦθ' ἑτέρους ἀξίους^c καὶ ἐλευθέρους καὶ πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν αἰτίους, ἃς ἔλαβον δικαίως παρ' ὑμῶν δωρεῖας
 133 ἀφελέσθαι ζητούντων. πῶς γὰρ οὐχὶ καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο δεινύτατ' ἂν πεπονθὼς ὁ Χαβρίας φανείη, εἰ μὴ μόνον ἐξαρκέσει^d τοῖς τὰ τοιαῦτα πολιτευομένοις, τὸν ἐκείνου δούλον Λυκίδα^eν πρόξενον ὑμέτερον πεποιηκέναι, ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ^f διὰ τοῦτον πάλιν τῶν ἐκείνῳ τι δοθέντων ἀφείλοντο, καὶ ταῦτ' αἰτίαν λέγοντες ψευδῇ; οὐ γάρ

^b γεγόνασιν V W Wr. ^c ἀξίους 'delendum videtur vel legendum pro αἰτίους mox' (Dobree). 'Plane assentior et saepe vidi ἀξίος et αἰτίος inter se permutata' (Cobet).

^d ἐξαρκέσει S L vulg. (edd.); ἐξαρκέσειε F, ἐξαρκέσει X, ἐξαρκέσειεν (Bl). 'Mutarunt qui ob sequens ἀφείλοντο etiam in priori membro optativum requirerent, parum illi reputantes in huiusmodi enuntiationibus bimembribus haud raro prius membrum definite, posterius hypothetice dici. Orator, opinor, hoc vult: Factio ista satis habere debet tale mancipium in Chabriae dedecus proxenum fecisse. Quod si hac una re non contenti, praetextu indidem sumto, immunitatem viro de republica tam egregie merito datam obolerent, ecquis negaret summam Chabriae iniuriam fieri?' G. H. Schaefer. ^e καὶ post πάλιν propter numeros transposuit Bl.

πρόξενος ἐποιήσμεθα. But at Athens the right of citizenship was conferred by a separate decree from that granting the *προξενία* (Boeckh I xxiv p. 194 Lamb), and this is confirmed by all the extant inscriptions on this point (Monceaux, *les proxénies grecques*, p. 100).—Λυκίδας has the article prefixed because the name has already occurred.

ἕτερον πρόξενόν ἐστ' εἶναι κ.τ.λ.] The natural order of words, ἕτερόν ἐστι πρόξενον εἶναι, is altered by the juxtaposition of two parts of the same verb, as in p. 504 § 154.

The text implies that it was easier for foreigners to obtain the position of *proxenos* than exemption from public services. Down to the year in which this speech was delivered, we have in the inscriptions of Attica twenty-four instances in which foreigners received the title of *proxenos* and only six in which they were granted *ἀτέλεια* (Thumser p. 136, cf. *Introd.* § 3).

διὰ τοὺς—ἐτοίμως] 'Thanks to those who so readily draft such decrees for a bribe'. As a contrast to *μισθοῦ* in this sentence, we have *δικαίως* in the next.

§ 133. Χαβρίας] Here the orator, as observed by Weil, returns in a manner that is as ingenious as it is unexpected to the

hero of an earlier portion of his speech (§§ 75—86). 'Chabrias will clearly have suffered a most cruel wrong, if those who pursue such a policy as this, not content with merely making his slave a *proxenos* of Athens, were on account of that slave, in his turn, to resume any one of the honours granted to Chabrias'. μόνον, though placed near ἐξαρκέσει, belongs mainly to πρόξενον πεποιηκέναι. Cf. Rehdantz on Lycurgus § 25 p. 134 ἐξήρκεσε... μόνον ὑπεκθέσθαι. 'Sauppe and Baiter observe: this passage and Xen. *Mem.* ii 2 § 6, i 1 § 15, *Lys.* 3 § 25, in all of which μόνον stands after ἀρκεῖ, shew that, even where it stands before it (*Mem.* i 4 § 13, *Hell.* iii 2 § 21, *Cyr.* viii 8 §§ 16, 17; *And.* 4 § 15; *Is.* 19 § 47; *Soph. Ant.* 308), μόνον is not to be joined with ἀρκεῖ but with the infinitive'.

For the combination of the fut. indic. ἐξαρκέσει with the optative ἀφείλοντο in the parallel clause, cf. § 62.

καὶ ταῦτ'—ψευδῇ] 'and that on a ground that is false'; Lycidas, who is only a *πρόξενος*, being made out to be ἀτελής *πρόξενος* ὧν, 'as (by virtue of being) *proxenos*'. λόγῳ, contrasted with δεικνύναι (implying *ἐργῳ*) in the previous clause (West.). ἂν, placed with the verb, instead of at the beginning of the clause

ἐστὶν οὐθ' οὗτος οὐτ' ἄλλος οὐδείς πρόξενος ὧν ἀτελής, ὅτφ μὴ διαρρήδην ἀτέλειαν ἔδωκεν ὁ δῆμος. τοῦτοις δ' οὐ δέδωκεν', οὐδ' ἔξουσιν οὗτοι δεικνύναι, λόγφ δ' ἂν ἀναισχυντῶσιν, οὐχὶ καλῶς ποιήσουσιν.

ἌΟ τοίνυν μάλιστα πάντων οἶμαι δεῖν ὑμᾶς, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, 134 φυλάξασθαι, τοῦτ' εἰπεῖν ἔτι βούλομαι. εἰ γάρ τις πάνθ', ὅσα Λεπτινῆς ἐρεῖ περὶ τοῦ νόμου διδάσκων ὑμᾶς ὡς καλῶς κείται, συγχωρήσειεν ἀληθῇ λέγειν αὐτόν, ἔν γ' αἰσχρὸν οὐδ' ἂν εἴ τι γένοιτ' ἀναιρεθείη, ὃ συμβήσεται διὰ τοῦ νόμου κυρίου γενομένου τῇ πόλει. τί οὖν τοῦτ' ἐστίν; τὸ δοκεῖν ἐξηπατηκέναι τοὺς 498 ἀγαθὸν τι ποιήσαντας. ὅτι μὲν τοίνυν τοῦθ' ἐν τι τῶν αἰσχυρῶν 135 ἐστὶ πάντας ἂν ἡγοῦμαι φῆσαι, ὅσφ δ' ὑμῖν αἰσχρὸν τῶν ἄλλων ἀκούσατέ μου. ἐστὶν ὑμῖν νόμος ἀρχαῖος, τῶν καλῶς* δοκούντων ἔχειν^β, ἂν τις ὑποσχόμενός τι τὸν δῆμον ἐξαπατήσῃ, κρίνειν, κἂν ἀλφ, θανάτφ ζημιούν. εἴτ' οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθ', ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ ἐφ' ᾧ τοῖς ἄλλοις θάνατον ζημίαν ἐτάξατε, τοῦτ' αὐτοὶ ποιοῦντες φανήσεσθε; καὶ μὴν πάντα μὲν εὐλαβεῖσθαι δεῖ ποιεῖν τὰ δοκοῦντα καὶ ὄντ' αἰσχυρά, μάλιστα δὲ ταῦτ'^ι ἐφ' οἷς τοῖς ἄλλοις χαλεπῶς τις ἔχων ὀράται· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀμφισβήτησις^κ καταλείπεται, τὸ μὴ^ι ταῦτα ποιεῖν, ἃ πονήρ' αὐτὸς ἔκρινεν εἶναι πρότερον.

Ἔτι τοίνυν ὑμᾶς κάκεῖνο εὐλαβεῖσθαι δεῖ, ὅπως μὴδὲν ὧν 136 ἰδίᾳ φυλάξαισθ' ἂν, τοῦτο δημοσίᾳ ποιοῦντες φανήσεσθε. ὑμῶν τοίνυν οὐδ' ἂν εἰς οὐδὲν ὧν ἰδίᾳ τινὶ δόιη, τοῦτ' ἀφέλοιτο πάλιν, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐπιχειρήσειεν ἂν. μὴ τοίνυν μὴδὲ δημοσίᾳ τοῦτο ποιή-

^ι οὐ δέδωκεν S L O Y (Bl): οὐκ ἔδωκεν vulg. (Z D V W Wt), οὐτ' ἔδωκεν οὐθ' A.

^κ τῶν καλῶς L vulg., et S in margine γρ τῶν καλ. δ. ἔχειν: καλῶς τῶν S (Z V Wt).

^β ἔχειν om. S in textu (secl. wr).

^ι τὰ postulat Cobet.

^κ + ἐτι L F, brevibus quinque collocatis.

^ι οὐ addit Bl, collato 24 § 69: om. codd. et Aristides i 603.

(ἂν δὲ λόγφ involving a double *hiatus*, before and after it): cf. 43 εἰ φαίνονται.

§ 134. φυλάξασθαι] reserved to the end for additional emphasis. οὐδ' ἂν εἴ τι γένοιτ', 18 § 168; τί, though an enclitic, is here emphatic.

κυρίου γενομένου = κύριος ἐὰν γένηται (34). Cf. 20 ἐὰν ὁ νόμος τεθῇ. The phrase κύριον ποιεῖν τὸν νόμον is similarly applied to the question before the court, in §§ 139, 143. τῇ πόλει, separated from συμβήσεται.

δοκεῖν] 'to have the reputation of'.

§ 135. ἐν τι τῶν αἰσχυρῶν] explains the construction of τῶν ἀδίκων ἐστίν (2) and the like. ἂν ἡγοῦμαι φῆσαι, the

normal collocation, 115.

τῶν ἄλλων = ἡ τοῖς ἄλλοις, 3 § 32; 9 § 40; Lys. 6 § 30; 29 § 4. Rehdantz, *index*², comparatio, fin.

ἂν τις — [ζημιούν] § 100.

τὸ μὴ = ὥστε μὴ. 19 § 163 οὐδ' ἀρνησίς ἐστιν αὐτοῖς τὸ μὴ..., 24 § 69 οὐδὲ λόγος λείπεται τὸ μὴ οὐ πονηροῖς εἶναι, and 23 § 167 (quoted by West.). Cf. Andoc. 3 § 26 οὐδὲ λόγος ὑπολείπεται μὴ οὐκ ἀδικεῖν (Kühner, ii p. 765). Goodwin's *M* and *T*, § 812, ed. 1889.

§ 136. μὴδὲν and οὐδὲν are both followed by τοῦτο which refers back to τι implied in the negative pronoun.

- 137 **σητε, ἀλλὰ κελεύετε τούτους τοὺς ἐρούντας ὑπὲρ τοῦ νόμου, εἴ τινα τῶν εὐρημένων τὴν δωρεῖαν ἀνάξιον εἶναί φασιν, ἢ μὴ πεποιηκότες^m ἐφ' οἷς εὗρετ' ἔχειν, ἢ ἀλλ' ὅτιοῦν ἐγκαλοῦσινⁿ τινι, γράφεσθαι κατὰ τὸν νόμον ὃν παραιοσφύρομεν νῦν ἡμεῖς, ἢ θέντων ἡμῶν, ὥσπερ ἐγγυώμεθα καὶ φάμεν θήσειν, ἢ θέντας αὐτούς, ὅταν πρῶτον γένωνται νομοθέται. ἔστι δ' ἐκάστω τις αὐτῶν ὡς ἔοικεν ἐχθρός,**
- 138 **τῷ μὲν Διόφαντος, τῷ δ' Εὐβουλος, τῷ δ' Ἰσως ἄλλος τις. εἰ δὲ τοῦτο φεύξονται καὶ μὴ θελήσουσιν ποιεῖν, σκοπεῖτ', ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ καλῶς ὑμῖν ἔχει, ἃ τούτων ἕκαστος ὀκνεῖ τοὺς 499 ἐχθροὺς ἀφαιρούμενος ὀφθῆναι, ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἀφηρημένους φαίνεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς εὖ τι πεποιηκότας ὑμᾶς, οἷς οὐδεὶς ἂν ἐγκαλέσαι, νόμῳ τὰ δοθέντ' ἀπολωλεκέναι δι' ὑμῶν ἀθρόους, παρόν, εἴ τις ἄρ' ἐστὶν ἀνάξιος, εἰς ἣ δὴ ἢ πλείους, γραφῇⁿⁿ διὰ**

^m πεποιηκότα τὰ ἐφ' οἷς Cobet. ⁿ Σ (Bl): -σί. ⁿⁿ γραφῇ post ταῦτόν A (Bl; 'interest ut haec διὰ τούτων et γραφῇ, in quibus vis oppositionis inest, inter se separantur, quo maius pondus accipiant').

§ 137. **τοὺς ἐρούντας κ.τ.λ.]** The σύνδοκοι of 146.

εἴ τινα—ἐγκαλοῦσιν τινι] The three clauses correspond to those of § 97.

παραιοσφύρομεν, 88, 89, 99. ἐγγυώμεθα—θήσειν, 100. θέντας αὐτούς, 101.

ὅταν—νομοθέται] 'as soon as a legislative committee has been constituted', i.e. early in the following year (91). The words are to be taken closely with the preceding **θέντων** and **θέντας**.

ἔστι—ἐχθρός] The point of this is not obvious till we reach the clause **τοὺς ἐχθροὺς κ.τ.λ.** in the next sentence. **αὐτῶν, τῶν συνδίκων.**

Διόφαντος, of Sphettos; 35 § 6 ὁ Διοφάντου υἱός, ἐκείνου τοῦ Σφήττιου, Isaeus 3 § 22 Δ. τὸν Σφήττιον...ὃς ἔλεγε τὴν δίκην ὑπὲρ τούτου. In 19 § 297 he is mentioned as a leading statesman who confined his influence to the public assembly; the same name occurs in 19 §§ 86, 198. In A. Schaefer's *Dem.* i 182¹, 205², where he is regarded as an opponent of Eubulus in foreign politics, the present passage is unsatisfactorily rendered: *jeder der steuerfreien hat irgend einen unter den Rednern zum Feinde, der eine Eubulos der andere Diophantos*.

αὐτῶν is not equivalent to **τῶν ἀτελῶν** but refers to Leptines and his supporters, as is proved by the context. It is known as a fact that, among the latter, Aristophon was frequently in conflict with Eu-

bulus (e.g. in 19 § 291 Dem., addressing Eubulus, says of Aristophon, **τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῶν σῶν εἰς ἐξητάζετο**).

Εὐβουλος, of Anaphlystos, the foremost politician of the peace-party, and Treasurer from 354 B.C., the year after that in which this speech was delivered. A. Schaefer, *u. s.* i 173¹, 195² ff.; Curtius, *H. G.* v 133—9 Ward. We may infer from this passage that both Diophantus and Eubulus were in enjoyment of the immunity. In the case of Eubulus we have further proof in the fact that there was a speech of Hyperides *περὶ τῶν Εὐβούλου δωρεῶν*, delivered after the death of Eubulus (Schol. on Aesch. 2 § 8).

§ 138. **τοῦτο]** τὸ γράφεσθαι.

καλῶς ὑμῖν ἔχει] governs not only **φαίνεσθαι** but also **ἀπολωλεκέναι**. Beatson wrongly takes the latter as dependent on **φαίνεσθαι**, and observes: '**φαίνεσθαι** must be conceived as repeated before **ἀπολωλεκέναι**, and to become, as it were, impersonal'. But **ἀπολωλεκέναι** would have to be altered into the participle to make it really parallel with **ἀφηρημένους** in the previous clause. That **καλῶς ὑμῖν ἔχει** is the leading thought of the whole of this long sentence is clear from the short sentence that immediately follows.

νόμῳ, contrasted with **γραφῇ**; **δι' ὑμῶν** with **διὰ τούτων** (**τῶν συνδίκων**); **ἀθρόους** with **κατ' ἄνδρα**.

τούτων ταὐτὸ τοῦτο παθεῖν κατ' ἄνδρα κριθέντας°. ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ὑπολαμβάνω ταῦτα καλῶς ἔχειν οὐδὲ γ' ἀξίως ὑμῶν.

[σκοπῶ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο]^ρ Καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἐκείνου γ' ἀποστατέον τοῦ 139 λόγου, ὅτι τῆς μὲν ἀξίας, ὅτ' ἐδώκαμεν, ἦν δίκαιον τὴν ἐξέτασιν λαμβάνειν, ὅτε τούτων οὐδεὶς ἀντεῖπεν, μετὰ ταῦτα δ' ἔαν, εἴ τι μὴ πεπόνθαθ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν ὕστερον κακόν. εἰ δ' οὗτοι τοῦτο φήσουσι (δεῖξαι μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἔχουσιν^α), δεῖ κεκολασμένους αὐτοὺς παρ' αὐτὰ τὰδικήματα φαίνεσθαι. εἰ δὲ μηδενὸς ὄντος τοιοῦτου τὸν νόμον ποιήσετε κύριον, δόξετε φθονήσαντες, οὐχὶ πονηροὺς λαβόντες ἀφηρησθαι. ἔστι δὲ πάντα μὲν ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν ὅσ' ἔστιν^β ὀνειδῆ 140

° κριθέντα S L¹ A (v). ^ρ 'Ante καὶ μὴν οὐδ' in libris est σκοπῶ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο, quod cum Reiskio deleuit Dindorfius (z b w wr Bl). Legisse videtur Aristides (i 689; ii 287, 355) σκ. δὲ καὶ τοῦτο vel σκ. δὲ κάκεινο, non legisse autem quae sequuntur καὶ μὴν...λόγου. Cf. Liban. Herm. ix 56, 24. Videtur duplex recensio antiquitus fuisse' (Blass). σκοπῶ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο (καὶ μὴν οὐδ'—λόγου) Voemel.

^α οὐκ ἔχουσιν S L; οὐκ ἔχουσι (D Bl): ἔχουσιν vulg. et S in margine recentiore (B). 'Vulgatam tuetur futurum φήσουσι' (G. H. Schaefer). 'Futurum φήσουσιν omnino rectum est, rectum pariter praesens ἔχουσι i.e. non possunt vel nunc vel posterius rem demonstrare, tamen dicent. Alteri verbo, ut omnia essent concinna, grammatici sacrificabant' (Voemel). ^β 'ὅσ' ἔστιν om. S L¹ A O Y B¹ al. (D V W wr), inter quos A τὰ ante ὀνειδῆ addit. Πάντα ὀνειδῆ ferri nequit; π. τὰ ὀνειδῆ multo inferior est quam π. ὅσ' ἔστιν ὄν., quod etiam numeris convenit. Cf. 23 §§ 64, 68, 79, 220 al.' (Blass).

§ 139. An expansion of the thought already suggested in § 56.

τοῦτο, that you have been badly treated by them since.

μὲν] implying a subsequent clause echoing the sense of φήσουσι, such as λόγῳ δὲ μόνῳ χρῆσονται.

παρὰ] 'at the time of the actual wrongs' (and not ever so long after). Cf. §§ 41, 46, 55, 86, 159; 18 § 13 ταῖς ἐκ τῶν νόμων τιμωρίαις παρ' αὐτὰ τὰδικήματα χρῆσθαι, §§ 15, 226 τοὺς παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματ' ἐλέγχους, 285 παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ συμβάντα.

§ 140. ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν] not used in Greek, like *ut ita dicam*, to apologise for a strong metaphor; but to modify a general statement, implying that it is not to be taken too strictly (Plato, *Rep.* 341 B ποτέρως λέγεις...τὸν κρείττονα, τὸν ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, ἢ τὸν ἀκριβεῖ λόγῳ; *Leg.* 656 C contrasted with *ὄντως*). Hence it is especially used with *πᾶς*, or *ἅπας* (Isocr. 12 § 10; Aesch. 2 § 112; Dem. 19 §§ 190; 9 § 47; 18 § 4; 24 §§ 38, 212; after *πᾶς* in Plat. *Rep.* 404 C, 455 D, 526 B, 577 C, *Leg.* 639 D, 653 D, 663 B, 669 A, 778 B, 891 B, 967 C, *Alc.* i 105 C, *Ep.* 336 B; before *πᾶς*, *Apol.* 22 B, *Gorg.* 450 B, 456 A, *Phaed.* 66 A, *Symp.* 179 A, 186 A,

Phil. 14 D, *Leg.* 656 D, 678 C, 800 C, 821 B, *Epinom.* 987 A, *Ep.* 335 C, 343 C): also with οὐδὲν 6 § 1; after οὐδεὶς &c. in Plat. *Apol.* 22 D, *Hipp. maj.* 286 E, *Gorg.* 466 D, *Rep.* 496 C, *Soph.* 232 D, *Politic.* 294 B, *Leg.* 728 B, *Tim.* 22 A, *Ep.* 310 D; before οὐδεὶς in *Apol.* 17 A, *Phaed.* 78 E, 110 A, *Gorg.* 450 D, 501 A, 505 A, 517 B, *Protag.* 317 A, *Symp.* 215 D, *Parm.* 133 A, *Phil.* 17 C, *Leg.* 727 A, 732 A, 773 D, *Alc.* i 122 B, *Theag.* 128 B; and with interrogative *τίς*. So also with other broadly expressed statements e.g. Dem. 19 § 264 γῆς καὶ θαλάττης ἥρχων ὡς ε. ε. (Rehdantz, *index*², infinitiv 3). The above references to Plato are set forth in full by Grünenwald, *Infinitiv der Limitation*, p. 24. As exx. of the use of ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν in Plato to modify other words besides *πᾶς* and οὐδεὶς, he quotes *Hipp. maj.* 285 C, *Rep.* 551 B, *Soph.* 216 C, *Politic.* 264 C, *Leg.* 705 B, 736 D (in all which it is placed after the modified word); and *Protag.* 325 C, *Euthyd.* 272 B, *Phaed.* 80 D, *Symp.* 209 D, *Phil.* 55 E, *Soph.* 241 C, *Leg.* 656 E, 677 D, 678 A, 797 D, 804 E, 969 B, *Epinom.* 978 E, *Alc.* ii 144 D, *Tim.* 39 C (in all which it is placed before it).

In Thucydides ὡς εἰπεῖν is found with *πᾶς* in iii 82 § 1, vi 30 § 2, and vii 58 § 4;

φευκτέον, τούτο δὲ πάντων μάλιστ', ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι. διὰ τί ; ὅτι παντάπασι φύσεως^α κακίας σημειὸν ἔστιν ὁ φθόνος, καὶ οὐκ ἔχει πρόφασιν δι' ἣν ἂν τύχοι συγγνώμης ὁ τοῦτο πεπονθώς. εἶτα καὶ οὐδ' ἔστιν ὄνειδος, ὅτου πορρώτερόν^β ἔσθ' ἡμῶν ἢ πόλις^γ, ἢ τοῦ
 141 φθονερὰ δοκεῖν εἶναι^δ, πάντων ἀπέχουσα τῶν αἰσχυρῶν. τεκμήρια δ' ἡλίκα τούτου θεωρήσατε. πρῶτον μὲν μόνοι τῶν πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ ταῖς ταφαῖς ταῖς δημοσίαις ποιεῖτε^ε λόγους ἐπιταφίους, ἐν οἷς κοσμεῖτε τὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔργα. καίτοι τοῦτ' ἔστιν 500 τοῦπιτήδευμα ζηλούντων ἀρετὴν, οὐ τοῖς ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τιμωμένοις φθονούντων. εἶτα μεγίστας δίδοτ' ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου δωρεῖας τοῖς τοὺς γυμνικοὺς νικῶσιν ἀγῶνας τοὺς στεφανίτας, καὶ οὐχ, ὅτι

^α φύσεως S L vulg. ; φύσει κακίας O, corr. Y, Lambini margo, schol. p. 519, 12, quod recepit Bl, collato ποιηρὸς φύσει 18 § 131, Kühner Synt. 372 sqq.
^β πορρώτερον S et (supra scripto ω) L¹ (v w wr Bl) : πορρωτέρω hiatus admissio vulg. (z b d). Bekkeri Anecd. p. 111, l. c. Πορρώτερον καὶ πορρωτέρω. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Λεπτίνου.
^γ ἡμῶν ἢ πόλις L et S¹ eadem manu correctus (v Bl) : ἢ πόλις ἡμῶν vulg.
^δ ἐπὶ τοῖς τελευτήσασι δημοσίαις καὶ ταῖς ταφαῖς ταῖς δημοσίαις ποιεῖτε S L¹ O Y P ; ἐπὶ τοῖς τελ. δημοσίαις τὰς (om. A, marg. S, γρ F') ταφὰς ποιεῖτε (ποιεῖσθε F, marg. S, γρ F') καὶ vulg. (v et omisso τὰς B). ἐπὶ τοῖς τελ. δημοσίαις ποιεῖτε G. H. Schaefer (z d wr). ἐπὶ τοῖς <ἐν πολέμῳ> τελ., in reliquis Schaeferum secutus, Cobet. ἐπὶ τοῖς <ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς> τελ. δημοσίαις ποιεῖτε Weil. ἐπὶ ταῖς ταφαῖς ταῖς δημοσίαις ποιεῖτε Blass. Aristid. i 310 τῶν μὲν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως τελευτησάντων αὐτῶν μὲν ἐπαίνους ἐπὶ ταῖς ταφαῖς καθ' ἕκαστον ἔτος λέγειν, id. ii 703 τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τετελευτηκότας αὐτοὺς τε καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν λόγους ἐπιταφίους τιμᾶν τοὺς τε παῖδας αὐτῶν δημοσίαις μάλιστα τρέφειν.

but without it in iii 38 § 7 ζητοῦντες ἄλλο τι, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν, ib. 39 § 4 ὡς εἰπεῖν ῥῶν, vi 72 § 3 ἰδιώτας ὡς εἰπεῖν χειροτέχνους and vii 67 § 2 χερσαῖοι ὡς εἰπεῖν. In the last two passages it bears an apologetic sense, differing from the general usage of ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν.

ὁ τοῦτο πεπονθώς] 'he who is under the influence of this feeling' i.e. envy, which is one of the πάθη (Ar. Rhet. ii 10).

§ 141. ἐπὶ] 18 § 285 τὸν ἐροῦντ' ἐπὶ τοῖς τετελευτηκόσι.

λόγους ἐπιταφίους] Funeral orations, delivered under public sanction (δημοσίαις), were characteristic of Athens alone in the ancient Greek world. The reading of the margin of the Paris MS introduces a further reference to funerals at the public expense: these, however, were not confined to Athens, but existed in other Greek states, as is shewn in Keil's anal. epigr. 39 ff. (quoted by Rosenberg).

The specimens of Athenian funeral orations now extant, are (1) that of Pericles as recorded in Thuc. ii 35—46; (2) that included in the Menexenus of Plato, (3) and (4) the compositions bearing the names of Lysias (Or. 2) and

Demosthenes (Or. 60), and lastly (5) the genuine oration by Hyperides. This addition to the ceremonial of the public funeral dated from the times immediately after the Persian wars (Diod. xi 33). There is an essay by Villemain, Sur l'Oraison funèbre, and a dissertation by Caffiaux, De l'Oraison funèbre dans la Grèce païenne, Valenciennes, 1861.

ζηλούντων...φθονούντων] Ar. Rhet. ii 11 ἔστι ζῆλος λύπη τις ἐπὶ φαινόμενῃ παρουσίᾳ ἀγαθῶν ἐντίμων,...οὐχ ὅτι ἄλλω, ἀλλ' ὅτι οὐχὶ καὶ αὐτῷ ἔστι· διὸ καὶ ἐπικεικός ἐστιν ὁ ζῆλος, καὶ ἐπικεικῶν· τὸ δὲ φθονεῖν φαῦλον, καὶ φαῦλων. Cf. Trench's Synonymys xxvi.

μεγίστας...δωρεῖας] distinctions such as σίτησις ἐν Πρυτανείῳ conferred on those who had been victorious in any of the panhellenic games, Plat. Apol. p. 37 D (Hermann, Gottesd. Alt. § 50, 30—). Aeschin. 3 § 178 δωρεῖαι καὶ στέφανοι καὶ κηρύγματα καὶ σιτήσεις ἐν πρυτανείῳ.

στεφανίτας] an epithet applied to those contests where the prize was a crown, as at the Olympian, Pythian, Nemean and Isthmian games. Aeschin. 3 § 179 ἐπασκεῖν εἰς τὰ Ὀλύμπια ἢ εἰς ἄλλον τινὰ τῶν

τῇ φύσει τούτων ὀλίγοις μέτεστιν, ἐφθονήσατε τοῖς ἔχουσιν, οὐδ' ἐλάττους ἐνείματε τὰς τιμὰς διὰ ταῦτα. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τοιούτοις οὖσιν, οὐδεὶς πώποτε τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν εὖ ποιῶν δοκεῖ νικῆσαι· τοσαύτας ὑπερβολὰς τῶν δωρεῶν, αἷς ἀντ' εὖ ποιεῖ, παρέσχηται. ἔστι τοίνυν πάντα ταῦτ', ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, δικαιο- 142 σῦνης, ἀρετῆς, μεγαλοφυχίας ἐπιδείγματα. μὴ τοίνυν δι' ἃ πάλοι παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον ἡ πόλις εὐδοξεῖ, ταῦτ' ἀνέλητε νῦν· μὴδ' ἵνα Λεπτινῆς ἰδία τιςίν, οἷς ἀηδῶς ἔχει², ἐπηρεάσῃ, τῆς πόλεως ἀφέλησθε καὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἦν διὰ παντὸς αἰὲ τοῦ χρόνου δόξαν κέκτησθε καλὴν· μὴδ' ὑπολαμβάνετ' εἶναι τὸν ἀγῶνα τόνδ' ὑπὲρ ἄλλου τινός, ἢ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἀξιώματος, πότερον αὐτὸ³ δεῖ σῶν⁴ εἶναι καὶ ὅμοιον τῷ προτέρῳ, ἢ μεθεστάναι καὶ λελυμάνθαι.

Πολλὰ δὲ θαυμάζων Λεπτινὸν κατὰ τὸν νόμον, ἐν μάλιστα 143

² propter hiatum ἔσχεν conicit Bl. bendum (Bl). ³ σῶν s et Vind. 1.

⁴ αὐτὸ secludendum, aut πότερ' scri-

στεφανιτῶν ἀγῶνων. Isocr. *Antid.* 301 τοὺς ἀθλητὰς τοὺς ἐν τοῖς στεφανίταις ἀγῶσι νικῶντας. Ar. *Rhet.* i 2 § 13 ὅτι στεφανίτης (ἀγὼν) τὰ Ὀλύμπια, οὐδὲ δεῖ προσθεῖναι· γινώσκουσι γὰρ πάντες. In Herodotus viii 26, Xerxes, hearing that in the Olympic games 'the prize was not money, but a wreath of olive', could not help exclaiming: 'Good heavens, Marathonius, what manner of men are these against whom thou hast brought us to fight? men who contend with one another not for money, but for honour'. The ἀγῶνες στεφανίταις are contrasted with ἀγῶνες θεματικοί, ἀργυρεῖται, δωρεῖται, in which the prize consisted of money.

τούτων, τῶν δωρεῶν. Weil prefers understanding from the sense of the previous context: τῶν νικῶν, or τῶν στεφάνων; and asks what meaning can, on the other supposition, be given to τοῖς ἔχουσιν. But there seems no real difficulty in understanding it to mean 'those who have (have received, and enjoy) these rewards'.

ὑπερβολὰς τῶν δωρεῶν = δωρεῖας ἐς τοσούτον ὑπερβαλλούσας (τὰς τῶν εὖ ποιησάντων ἐνεργεσίας). 'Such munificence has she displayed in requiting services' (Kennedy); 'so far transcendent are the gifts which &c.' Weil quotes τῶν τιμῶν τὰς ὑπερβολὰς, in 23 § 198, to shew that the sense is not 'rewards more than equivalent to the benefits conferred on the state', but 'rewards of such surpassing munificence', as compared with rewards offered by other states (G. H. Schaefer).

But the previous sentence is decisive against this view.

ἀντ' εὖ ποιεῖ, § 64.

§ 142. ἀρετῆς, 'high character'. πάλοι, contrasted with νῦν which is emphatically placed at the end of the sentence.

οἷς ἀηδῶς ἔχει] 137. This insinuation is refuted by Aristides ii p. 636 ff. ed. Dindorf (Weil).

καλὴν, emphatic. μὴδ' ὑπολαμβάνετ', cf. 83.

σῶν] This is now generally regarded as the true Attic form for the common Greek σῶον. The acc. fem. σῶν is found in *Mid.* 177; the nom. pl. masc. σῶ in *Timocr.* 106; the neut. σᾶ in 51 § 10; the acc. σῶς in *de Pace* 17, *Chers.* 16, *F. L.* 75. 'In [*Xen. Anab.* III i 32] σῶος aut σῶος, ut multis aliis locis Atticorum, in σῶς corrigendum est, quae forma in iis scriptoribus, quorum sunt vetusti et boni codices, saepissime aetatem tulit, in ceteris ut quisque liber est recentior, ita rarius comparet' Cobet, *Nov. Lect.* p. 436. Cf. Wayte on *Timocr.* l. c. But the evidence of inscriptions shews that both forms were in use; σῶον in 428—6 B.C. (CIA i 36, 9) and σῶν about and before 403 B.C. (i 68, 6: ii 570, 14); Meisterhans, *Gr.*, 1888, p. 117.

λελυμάνθαι, 'to be ruined', here used as *passive*. The transitive sense is found in 9 § 36, and 21 § 173. In early Greek the present is always λυμάνομαι. *λυμάλω* does not occur before Hermas and Libanius (Veitch, *Gk. Vbs.*).

§ 143. πολλὰ θαυμάζων κ.τ.λ.] 'while

- τεθαύμακα πάντων εἰ ἐκεῖν^α ἡγνόηκεν, ὅτι ὥσπερ ἂν εἴ τις μεγάλας τὰς^β τιμωρίας τῶν ἀδικημάτων τάττοι, οὐκ ἂν αὐτός γ' ἀδικεῖν παρεσκευάσθαι δόξει, οὕτως, εἰ τις ἀναιρῇ τὰς τιμὰς τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν, οὐδὲν αὐτὸς ποιεῖν^γ ἀγαθὸν παρεσκευάσθαι δόξει. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ἡγνόησε ταῦτα (γένοιτο γὰρ ἂν καὶ τοῦτο), αὐτίκα δηλώσει· συγχωρήσεται γὰρ ὑμῖν λῦσαι περὶ ὧν αὐτὸς ἤμαρτεν. εἰ δὲ 501 φανήσεται σπουδάζων καὶ διατεινόμενος κύριον ποιεῖν τὸν νόμον, 144 ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἔχω πῶς ἐπαινέσω, ψέγειν δ' οὐ βούλομαι. μηδὲν οὖν φιλονικεῖ^δ, Λεπτίνη, μηδὲ βιάζου τοιοῦτον δι' οὐ μήτ' αὐτὸς δόξεις βελτίων εἶναι μήτ' οἱ πεισθέντες σοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ γεγεννημένου σοι τοῦ ἀγῶνος^ε ἀκινδύνου. διὰ γὰρ τὸ τελευτῆσαι Βάθιππον τὸν τουτουὶ πατέρ' Ἀψεφίωνος^ς, ὃς αὐτὸν ἔτ' ὄνθ' ὑπεύθυνον ἐγράψατο, ἐξηλλθον οἱ χρόνοι, καὶ νυνὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ νόμου πᾶς ἐσθ' ὁ λόγος, τοῦτ' οὐδεὶς ἐστὶν κίνδυνος.
- 145 Καίτοι καὶ τοῦτ' ἀκούω σε λέγειν, ὡς ἄρα τρεῖς σέ τινες γραψάμενοι πρότεροι τοῦδ' οὐκ ἐπεξῆλθον. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ἐγκαλῶν αὐτοῖς λέγεις ὅτι σ' οὐ κατέστησαν εἰς κίνδυνον, φιλοκινδυνότατος πάντων ἀνθρώπων εἶ^ς. εἰ δὲ τεκμήριον ποιῇ τοῦ τὰ δίκαι' εἰρηκέναι, λίαν εὐθες ποιεῖς. τί γὰρ εἵνεκα^β τούτου βελτίων ἐσθ' ὁ νόμος, εἴ τις ἡ τετελεύτηκεν τῶν γραψαμένων πρὶν εἰσελ-

^α ἐκεῖν' (D W Bl), ἐκεῖνο Z B, κεῖν' V, 'κεῖν' Wr. ^β τὰς om. A (Bl). ^γ ποιῆσαι vulg. (B 1824). ^δ φιλονικεῖ (W Bl), cf. Cobet, *N. L.* 691: -νέκει codd. ^ε τῶν ἀγῶνος Bl. ^ς Ἀψεφίωνος S L: Ἀψεφίωνος vulg. (Z B). ^ς εἰ post ἀνθρώπων S L A O P (D V Wr Bl): ante πάντων B (Z B W) tribus brevibus antecedentibus; vult secludere Bl. ^β ἕνεκα D.

there are many points in which I am astonished at L. as regards his law, there is one that has struck me with far more astonishment than any other, (I mean, the question,) whether &c. '.

εἰ...τάττοι, οὐκ ἂν...δόξει, —εἰ ἀναιρῇ...δόξει, two forms of conditional sentence are here set side by side, the former (ἂν c. opt.) expresses the result with less definiteness than the latter (fut.). The argument is ingenious, but it leaves out of sight the possibility of a citizen's doing good service to his country, solely from patriotic motives, without hope of immediate reward.

περὶ ὧν αὐτὸς ἤμαρτεν] A less common construction than περὶ αὐτῶν which would involve a *hiatus* with αὐτὸς. West. quotes Xen. *Hell.* i 7 § 27 περὶ θανάτου ἀνθρώπου ἡμαρτηκότες.

πῶς ἐπαινέσω, aor. subj., not indic. fut. which would have been ἐπαινεσόμεαι (2 § 31; 19 § 45; 21 § 73; 58 § 58).—

We expect the sentence to end with a severe remark; but here, as elsewhere, the orator treats L. with a studied, though apparently only superficial, politeness.

§ 144. βιάζου] 'thrust upon us', 'force upon us'.

διὰ γὰρ—κίνδυνος] *Introd.* § 5. αὐτὸν, turning to the third person, from the second. οἱ χρόνοι, the time appointed by law, namely one year, 18 § 125.

§ 145. τρεῖς...τινες] here not vague but definite: certain persons, no less than three. 23 § 142 ἐν δὲ Λαμψάκῳ τινὲς ἀνθρώποι γίγνονται δύο.

τοῦδ'] Apsephion. οὐκ ἐπεξῆλθον, 'did not follow up the suit', 'dropped the case'.

εἰρηκέναι] not 'having said', but *publicly proposed*. Weil compares the common formula ὁ δεῖνα εἶπεν.

εὐθες] § 6.

τετελεύτηκεν] viz. Bathippos. 'L'ac-

θεῖν, ἡ πεισθεὶς ὑπὸ σοῦ διεγράψατο, ἡ καὶ ὅλως ὑπὸ σοῦ παρεσκευάσθη; ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν οὐδὲ λέγειν καλόν.

Ἡρηνται δὲ τῷ νόμῳ σύνδικοι καὶ μάλισθ' οἱ δεινοὶ λέγειν ¹⁴⁶ ἄνδρες, Λεωδάμας Ἀχαρνεὺς καὶ Ἀριστοφῶν Ἀζηγιεὺς¹ καὶ Κηφισόδοτος ἐκ Κεραμέων καὶ Δεινίας Ἐρχιεύς². ἃ δὴ πρὸς τούτους

¹ Ἀζηγιεὺς Stephanus Byz. et Polemon apud Suidam (v Bl): Ἀ. codd.

² Ἐρχιεύς v Wr Bl, 'inscriptiones spiritum omittere solent, etiam in nomine Ἐρχιεύς... Semel tantum inveni HEPXIEI Ol. 92, 3. CIG no. 147 [=CIA i 188, 7, B.C. 407]' (Voemel). Ἐ. S L al. vulgo.

cusation tombait par le fait du décès de l'accusateur. Elle tombait aussi par le désistement de celui-ci; seulement, l'accusateur qui laissait ainsi tomber l'action intentée, s'exposait à une amende de mille drachmes. Il pouvait arriver aussi qu'il y eût collusion entre l'accusé et l'accusateur, pour faire acquitter l'accusé et lui permettre d'écarter, par l'exception de chose jugée, toute poursuite nouvelle à raison du même fait'. Daresté, note 43.

ἐισελθεῖν] πρὸς ὑμᾶς (146), or εἰς τὸ δικάστηριον.

πεισθεῖς] an insinuation of undue influence, not excluding bribery. διεγράψατο, 'gave up the cause', 'withdrew it'; Harpocr. διαγράψασθαι...ἀντι τοῦ ἀνελέσθαι τὸ ἐγκλημα, Lysias 17 § 5. παρεσκευάσθη, 'was suborned'.

§ 146. σύνδικοι] commissioners nominated by the people, to defend a law to which they had given a preliminary approval, *inf.* 152. As in the present case, the normal number was five. Cf. 24 § 23 αἰρεῖσθαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς συναπολογησομένους τὸν δῆμον τοῖς νόμοις, οἳ ἂν ἐν τοῖς νομοθέταις λύωνται, πέντε ἄνδρας ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀπάντων. (See Schöll, *über attische Gesetzgebung*, pp. 108—110.)

καὶ μάλισθ' οἱ]=οἱ καὶ μάλιστα, which would have involved a *hiatus* after σύνδικοι.

Λεωδάμας] said to have been a pupil of Isocrates (*vit. x orat.* 837 D); an earlier contemporary of Demosthenes and Aeschines. The latter describes him as having been sent as ambassador to Thebes and as οὐχ ἥττον Δημοσθένους λέγειν δυνάμενος, ἀλλ' ἔμεινε καὶ ἡδίων (3 § 138).

Ἀριστοφῶν] of Ἀζηρία, near Sunium (Leake's *Demi* p. 61); Aeschin. 3 § 139, πλείστον χρόνον τὴν τοῦ βουλευτικῆς ὑπομείνας αἰτίαν. He entered on public life on the fall of the Thirty; and, by the overthrow of Callistratus in 361, became the foremost man in Athens, until he

was superseded by Eubulus in 354 (A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i 131², 138² ff.; Curtius *H. G.* v 102, 131 Ward). At the time when he was appointed to defend the law of Leptines, he was nearly 80 years of age. In the following year he was the leader in the accusation brought against Iphicrates and the other generals who had served in the Social War. The point of his well-known boast, that he had been prosecuted by γραφή παρανόμων on seventy-five occasions and had invariably been acquitted (Aesch. 3 § 194), is aptly explained by Mr Wayte, *Introd. to Androt.* p. xxxv. 'He neither gloried in breaking the law with impunity, nor denounced the prosecutions as uniformly frivolous and vexatious; his meaning is that he had always been on the winning side in politics'. (See also his note on *Timocr.* § 11.)

Κηφισόδοτος] He was one of the envoys who negotiated peace with Sparta in 371 (Xen. *Hell.* vi 3 §§ 7—10). A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i 87², 147² and Appendix v. Between 370 and 360 B.C., he was also the proposer of a decree in honour of Straton, king of Sidon (Hicks, *Manual*, no. 87). It is consistent with his present position as one of the supporters of the law abolishing ἀτέλεια, that the proposal to grant ἀτέλεια on that occasion is not made by himself but by another who moves it as a rider to the original decree.

ἐκ Κεραμέων] of the deme of Κεραμεῖκός. 'The Ceramenses seem to have been the only demus who employed the form ἐκ Κεραμέων for men as well as women:—in order probably to avoid the ambiguity of κεραμεὺς=potter'. Leake's *Demi*, p. 180.

Δεινίας] of Ἐρχεῖα (the deme of Isocrates). He is stated to have made a gift to the people, out of friendship for Lycurgus (*vit. x orat.* 841 A, Meier *Vit. Lyc.* p. xxvi). His son Deinon appears as a trierarch in 323 (CIA ii 811^a 115,

ὑπολαμβάνοιτ' ἂν εἰκότως, ἀκούσατε, καὶ σκοπεῖτ' ἐὰν ὑμῖν δίκαια φαίνηται. πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς Λεωδάμαντα. οὗτος ἐγράψατο τὴν Χαβρίου δωρεῖαν, ἐν ᾗ τοῦτ' ἔνεστι τὸ τῆς ἀτελείας τῶν ἐκείνῳ τι 502
 147 δοθέντων¹, καὶ πρὸς² ὑμᾶς εἰσελθὼν ἡττήθη· οἱ νόμοι δ' οὐκ ἔῴσι δις πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν οὔτε δίκας οὔτ' εὐθύνας οὔτε
 διαδικασίαν οὔτ' ἄλλο τοιοῦτ' οὐδὲν εἶναι. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἀτο-
 πώτατον ἂν πάντων συμβαίη, εἰ τότε μὲν τὰ Χαβρίου παρ' ὑμῖν
 ἔργα μείζον ἴσχυε³ τῶν Λεωδάμαντος λόγων, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ταῦτά
 θ' ὑπάρχει καὶ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων εὐεργετῶν προσγέγονεν⁴, τηνικαῦτα
 148 σύμπαντα ταῦτ' ἀσθενέστερα τῶν τούτου λόγων γένοιτο. καὶ μὴν
 πρὸς γ' Ἀριστοφῶντα πολλὰ καὶ δίκαι' ἂν ἔχειν εἰπεῖν οἶμαι.
 οὗτος εὔρετο τὴν δωρεῖαν παρ' ὑμῖν, ἐν ᾗ τοῦτ' ἐνῆν. καὶ οὐ
 τοῦτ' ἐπιτιμῶ· δεῖ γὰρ ἐφ' ὑμῖν εἶναι διδόναι τὰ ὑμέτερ' αὐτῶν
 οἷς ἂν βούλησθε. ἀλλ' ἐκείνῳ γ' οὐχὶ δίκαιον εἶναι φημι, τὸ ὅτε
 μὲν τούτῳ ταῦτ' ἐμελλεν ὑπάρχειν λαβόντι, μηδὲν ἡγεῖσθαι
 δεινόν, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐτέροις δέδοται, τηνικαῦτ' ἀγανακτεῖν καὶ πείθειν
 149 ὑμᾶς ἀφελέσθαι. καὶ μὴν καὶ Γελάρχῳ⁵ πέντε τάλαντ' ἀποδοῦναι
 γέγραφ'⁶ οὗτος ὡς παρασχόντι τοῖς ἐν Πειραιεὶ τοῦ δήμου, καὶ
 καλῶς ἐποίη. μὴ τοῖνυν ἃ μὲν ἦν ἀμάρτυρα, ταῦτ' ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ

¹ 'Non tantum cum Tayloro ἐν ᾗ—δοθέντων ejicio sed mox 502, 12 ἐν ᾗ καὶ τοῦτ' ἐνῆν' (Dobree); 'mihi quidem plane persuadet' (Cobet). τῶν—δοθέντων Wolfium secutus secl. wr. ² eis Cobet. ³ ἴσχυεν codd. (v wr). ⁴ προσγέγονεν codd. (v w wr Bl). ⁵ Γελάρχῳ codd.: Ἀγελάρχῳ Reiske (d). ⁶ γέγραφ' Bl; γέγραφε codd.: γ' ἔγραφε v.

184), and his grandson Deinias is complimented as one of the σιτώναι in the Chremonidean War, in 262 B.C. (A. Schaefer i 396² note.)

ἐγράψατο τὴν Χαβρίου δωρεῖαν] After the victory over the Lacedaemonians and their allies off Naxos in 376 (§ 77), it was proposed to grant Chabrias a golden crown, a bronze statue, and ἀτέλεια for himself and his descendants, with other distinctions. It was this proposal that Leodamas in vain attacked as illegal (A. Schaefer, *Dem.* i 37¹, 41²). Aristotle, *Rhet.* iii 10, mentions a speech delivered on behalf of Chabrias by Lycoleon, possibly in opposition to Leodamas. Leodamas also opposed Chabrias (and Callistratus) in the trial respecting Oropus (*ib.* i 7 § 13), A. Schaefer i 96¹, 109². τὸ τῆς ἀτελείας] 120. πρὸς ὑμᾶς, the ordinary phrase is εἰς which would have introduced a *hiatus*.

§ 147. οἱ νόμοι—εἶναι] 38 § 16 (οἱ νόμοι λέγουσιν) ἀπαξ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι τὰς δίκας, 24 §§ 54, 55. Te-

rence, *Phormio* ii 2, 56 and 3, 58 *num tibi liceat Athenis bis eadem de re iudicium adipiscier?*

δίκας] private suits. εὐθύνας, audits. διαδικασίαν, 'interpleaders' (Kennedy), rival claims to property in a contested estate. Dem. suggests that Leodamas is virtually appearing again in a cause which has already been decided against him; but his having opposed the original grant is not technically a valid ground for his being incapacitated from serving as a σύνδικος in support of the law of Leptines abolishing *all* such grants.

ἔργα] separated from Χαβρίου, to avoid *hiatus*.

ταῦτα]=τὰ Χαβρίου ἔργα. τηνικαῦτα, 80.

§ 148. ἂν ἔχειν] 109. τοῦτ', the ἀτέλεια. ἐφ' ὑμῖν, 'in your power', 'at your discretion'.

§ 149. Γελάρχῳ] otherwise unknown. τοῖς ἐν Π., 11.

καὶ καλῶς ἐποίη] 21 § 212; 25 § 97; Lysias 32 § 17. The phrase is used to

δήμου προφάσει διὰ σοῦ δεδοσθω, ὃν δ' αὐτὸς ὁ δῆμος μαρτυρίας
 ἔστησ' ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀναγράφας καὶ πάντες συνίσασι, ταῦτ'
 ἀφελέσθαι παραίνει· μηδ' αὐτὸς φαίνου τὰ τ' ὀφειλόμεν' ὡς
 ἀποδοῦναι δεῖ γράφων, καὶ ἅ τις παρὰ τοῦ δήμου κεκόμισται,
 ταῦτ' ἀφελέσθαι παραινῶν. καὶ μὴν πρὸς γε Κηφισόδοτον τοσ- 150
 οὔτ' ἂν' εἴποιμι. οὗτός ἐστιν οὐδενὸς ἦττον, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,
 τῶν λεγόντων δεινὸς εἰπεῖν. πολὺ τοῖνυν κάλλιον τῇ δεινότητι
 503 ταύτῃ χρῆσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ τοὺς ἀδικούντας ὑμᾶς κολάζειν, ἢ τοὺς
 ἀγαθοῦ τινὸς αἰτίους ἀδικεῖν. εἰ γὰρ ἀπεχθάνεσθαι τισι^α δεῖ, τοῖς
 ἀδικούσι τὸν δῆμον, οὐ τοῖς ἀγαθὸν τι ποιούσιν ἔγωγε νομίζω
 δεῖν. πρὸς τοῖνυν Δεινίαν· οὗτος ἴσως ἐρεῖ τριηραρχίας αὐτοῦ 151
 καὶ λητουργίας. ἐγὼ δ', εἰ πολλοῦ τῇ πόλει Δεινίας ἄξιον αὐτὸν
 παρέσχκεν, ὡς ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ νῆ τοὺς θεοὺς, μᾶλλον ἂν παραι-
 νέσαιμ' αὐτῷ τινὰ τιμὴν ὑμᾶς ἀξιοῦν δοῦναι, ἢ τὰς ἑτέροις πρό-
 τερον δοθείσας ἀφελέσθαι κελεύειν· πολὺ γὰρ βελτίονος ἀνδρὸς
 ἐστὶν ἐφ' οἷς αὐτὸς εὖ πεποίηκ' ἀξιοῦν τιμᾶσθαι, ἢ ἐφ' οἷς ἕτεροι
 ποιήσαντες ἐτιμήθησαν φθονεῖν. ὃ δὲ δὴ μέγιστον ἀπάντων καὶ 152
 κοινὸν ὑπάρχει κατὰ πάντων τῶν συνδίκων· τούτων πολλὰκίς
 εἰς ἕκαστος πρότερόν τισι πράγμασι σύνδικος γέγονεν. ἔστι δὲ

^α συνίσασιν codd. (v w wr). ^β ὁ αὐτὸς B 1824; αὐτὸς v. ^γ codd.: τοσοῦτον
 ἂν (wr Bl). ^δ τισι secl. Bl, coll. Aristid. ii 586 εἰ γὰρ δεῖ χαλεπαίνειν διὰ τέλους, τοῖς
 βαρβάρους ἂν ἔγωγε φαίην δεῖν. Sed cf. Or. 54 § 21 εἰ δ' ἄρ' ἐστὶ τῷ, τοῖς δι' ἡλικίαν
 τούτων τι πράττουσι, τούτοις ἀποκεῖσθαι προσήκει τὰς τοιαύτας καταφυγὰς.

express an ungrudging approval like *καὶ οὐ φθονῶ* in 42 § 22; but its place is more commonly taken by a participial construction like that in § 110. Both constructions occur in 10 § 38.

μὲν...δὲ] Gebauer, p. 107, quotes 45 § 34. The clause beginning with *δὲ* may be conveniently introduced by *while*. § 12.

ἀμάρτυρα] the gift of Gelarchus was 'unattested' by witnesses. Aristophon satisfied himself as to the justice of the claim, and by his recommendation (*διὰ σοῦ*) the sum was repaid.

ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς] decrees of the people were often set up in or near the temples on the Acropolis.

§ 150. δεινὸς εἰπεῖν] is much rarer than *δεινὸς λέγειν*, because in describing anyone as 'eloquent', the present tense is better suited, than the aorist, to indicate a constant characteristic. *δεινὸς λέγειν* is here avoided, because τῶν λεγόντων precedes. *δεινὸς εἰπεῖν* is found in 14 § 8; 22 § 31; Aesch. 2 § 43, in all three cases preceded (but not immediately

preceded) by *λέγω, λέγειν*, or *λέγων*.

§ 151. πρὸς—Δεινίαν] sc. τοσοῦτον ἂν εἴποιμι (from § 150), which is an echo of *ὑπολαμβάνοιτ' ἂν* (in § 146).

ἐρεῖ] 36 § 41 ἀλαζονεύσεται καὶ τριηραρχίας ἐρεῖ καὶ χορηγίας.

πολλοῦ] separated from *ἄξιον*, thereby precluding *hiatus*.

νῆ τοὺς θεοὺς] 42 § 6 νῆ τ. θ. καὶ τὰς θεάς, 36 § 61 νῆ τὸν Δία κ. θεοὺς ἅπαντας and sim. in 8 § 49.

ἐφ' οἷς—φθονεῖν] instead of *ὢν*; the exceptional construction is due to that of the parallel clause, *φθονεῖν* being very rarely followed by *ἐπὶ* (G. H. Schaefer).

§ 152. ὃ δὲ δὴ μέγιστον...] Such phrases are usually followed by *γὰρ* or *ὅτι*. Here *τούτων* follows, without any connecting particle; cf. 21 § 79 ὃ δ' οὖν δεινότατον...τὰς δίκας...ἠφίεσαν, Aesch. 3 § 42 ὃ δ' ἦν ἐπιφθονώτατον, *προξενίας* τινὲς εὐρημένοι ἐν ταῖς ἐξω πόλεσι διεπράττοντο ἀναγορεύεσθαι ὅτι στεφανοὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ δῆμος. Cf. Kühner, p. 244 f.

τισι πράγμασι] 'syndics' were ap-

καὶ μάλ' ἔχων νόμος ὑμῖν καλῶς, οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτοις τεθείς, ἀλλ' ἵνα
μὴ τὸ πρᾶγμ' ὥσπερ ἐργασία τιςιν ἢ καὶ συκοφαντία, μὴ ἐξεῖναι
153 χειροτονηθένθ' ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου πλεῖν ἢ ἅπαξ συνδικῆσαι. τοὺς
δὴ* συνεροῦντας νόμῳ καὶ διδάξοντας ὑμᾶς ὡς ἐπιτήδειός ἐστιν,
αὐτοὺς* τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι νόμοις δεῖ πειθομένους φαίνεσθαι· εἰ δὲ
μὴ, γελοῖον νόμῳ μὲν συνδικεῖν, νόμον δ' αὐτοὺς παραβαίνειν
ἕτερον[†]. ἀνάγνωθι λαβὼν τὸν νόμον αὐτοῖς, ὃν λέγω.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

Οὗτος, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ παλαιός ἐσθ' ὁ νόμος καὶ καλῶς
ἔχων, ὃν ἐὰν σωφρονῶσι φυλάσσονται παραβαίνειν οὗτοι.
154 Ἐγὼ δ' ἔτι μικρὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπὼν καταβήσομαι. ἔστιν γάρ,
ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πάντας μὲν τοὺς νόμους ὑμῖν, ὡς ἐγὼ νομίζω,
σπουδαστέον ὡς κάλλιστ' ἔχειν, μάλιστα δὲ τούτους δι' ὧν ἡ 504
μικρὰν ἢ μεγάλην ἔστ' εἶναι τὴν πόλιν. εἰσὶ δ' οὗτοι τίνες; οἳ τε
τοῖς ἀγαθόν τι ποιούσι τὰς τιμὰς διδόντες, καὶ οἱ τοῖς τὰναντία
πράττουσι τὰς τιμωρίας. εἰ γὰρ ἅπαντες ὡς ἀληθῶς τὰς ἐν τοῖς

* πλεῖον S L al. (Z B V): πλεῖν (de suo D W R Bl).

* δὴ S O Y: δὲ L (B).

† αὐτοὺς, quod statim iteratur, ante τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι secludit Blass, coll. schol. 524,
2 τοὺς συνεροῦντας νόμῳ πείθεσθαι καλὸν τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν. * ἕτερον delere vult Bl.

pointed not only in defence of laws (24 §§ 23, 36) but also in other branches of public business, as in state prosecutions (Hermann, *Staatsalt.* § 133, 1) and in matters connected with the treasury (ib. § 151, 4).

ἐπὶ τούτοις] honourable statesmen like the syndics in the present case, as contrasted with συκοφάνται. For the use of ἐπὶ, cf. νόμον ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ (contrasted with ἐφ' ἅπασιν Ἀθηναίοις) θείναι, 23 § 86; 46 § 12.

ἐργασία...συκοφαντία] 'trade and job' (Kennedy), or 'cabal', 23 § 67.

μὴ ἐξεῖναι—συνδικῆσαι] The ancient law enacting 'that no one, elected by the people, serve as syndic more than once', seems to have become obsolete, owing to the many occasions on which syndics were required, and to the small number of persons competent to discharge the duty (Westermann; Hermann, *Staatsalt.* § 133, 12).

§ 154. καταβήσομαι] shall step down (from the βῆμα). Similarly near the end of Or. 8 § 76; 23 § 215; and elsewhere. βῆμα is expressed in *F. L.* 113, καταβαίνων ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος.

ἔστιν γὰρ—εἶναι πονηρόν] The whole of this passage closely resembles one in the *Timocrales*, 24 § 215 χρή μὲν οὖν πᾶσιν ὀργίλως ἔχειν, ὅσοι τιθέασιν νόμους ἀσχεροῦς καὶ πονηροῦς, μάλιστα δὲ τούτοις οἱ τοὺς τοιοῦτους τῶν νόμων διαφθείρουσι, δι' ὧν ἔστιν ἡ μικρὰν ἢ μεγάλην εἶναι τὴν πόλιν. εἰσὶ δ' οὗτοι τίνες; οἳ τε τοὺς ἀδικούντας τιμωροῦμενοι καὶ ὅσοι τοῖς ἐπικεκῆσι τιμὰς τινας διδῶσιν. εἰ γὰρ ἅπαντες προθυμηθεῖεν ποιεῖν ἀγαθόν τι τὸ κοινόν, τὰς τιμὰς καὶ τὰς δωρεὰς τὰς ὑπὲρ τούτων ζηλώσαντες, καὶ πάντες ἀποσταλεῖν τοῦ κακούργειν [ἢ κακὸν τι πράττειν], τὰς βλάβας καὶ τὰς ζημίας τὰς ἐπὶ τούτοις κείμενας φοβηθέντες, ἔσθ' ὃ τι κωλύει τὴν πόλιν μεγίστην εἶναι;

ἔστ' εἶναι] 132. In 24 § 215 the words are separated.

τὰς τιμὰς...τὰς τιμωρίας] the rewards or punishments, which are *their due*.

τὰς ἐν τοῖς νόμοις [ζημίας] Of the two previous clauses, the second is resumed first; and the first, second (9 § 61). In the parallel passage, where the first pair of clauses is inverted, a corresponding inversion takes place in the second place also (Weil).

νόμοις ζημίας φοβούμενοι τοῦ κακόν τι ποιεῖν ἀποσταῖεν, καὶ πάντες τὰς ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐεργεσίαις δωρεῖας ζηλώσαντες ἂ χρὴ πράττειν προέλοιτο, τί κωλύει μεγίστην εἶναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ πάντας χρηστοὺς καὶ μηδέν' εἶναι πονηρόν ;

Ὁ τοίνυν νόμος οὗτος ὁ Λεπτίνου, οὐ μόνον, ὡ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, 155 τοῦτ' ἀδικεῖ, ὅτι τὰς τιμὰς ἀναιρῶν τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν ἀχρεῖον τὴν ἐπιείκειαν τοῖς φιλοτιμείσθαι βουλομένοις καθίστησιν, ἀλλ' ὅτι καὶ παρανομίας* δόξαν αἰσχίστην τῇ πόλει καταλείπει. ἴστε γὰρ δήπου τοῦθ' ἔτι τῶν τὰ δεινόταθ'ᵇ ὑμᾶς ἀδικούντων ἐν ἐκάστῳ τίμημ' ὑπάρχει διὰ τὸν νόμον, ὃς διαρρήδην λέγει “μηδὲ τίμημ' ὑπάρχειν ἐπὶ κρίσει πλέον ἢ ἔν, ὁπότερον ἂν τὸ δικαστήριον “τιμῆσιν, παθεῖν ἢ ἀποτεῖσαι^δ. ἀμφοτέρω δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω.” ἀλλ' οὐχ 156 οὗτος ἐχρήσατο τοῦτῳ τῷ μέτρῳ, ἀλλ' ἐάν τις ἀπαιτήσῃ χάριν ὑμᾶς, “ἀτιμος ἔστω” φησὶν “καὶ ἡ οὐσία δημοσία ἔστω.” δύο

* παρανομίας codd. (Benseler, v Wr Bl): παρανομίας Lambini margo (Reiske, F. A. Wolf, z B D W). ᵇ τὰ δεινόταθ' secl. Bl, coll. Aristides ix 382 Walz, schol. 525, 6, et Or. 27 § 65. ᶜ μηδὲ ὡς χρὴ codd.: μηδὲ F. A. Wolf (edd.). ᶠ ἀποτεῖσαι codd.: ἀποτεῖσαι W Bl inscriptionum auctoritatem secuti; cf. Meisterhans, Gram., p. 144, 1888.

κακόν τι ποιεῖν] hence probably the interpolation in 24 § 216.

§ 155. τοῦτ' 'in this point'. παρανομίας. Westermann holds that the orator's objection is not to the illegality (παρανομίας) but to the perversity (παρανομίας) of Leptines' policy, as is proved (he considers) by the subsequent clause.

τίμημ' 'penalty', whether 'assessed' by the lawgiver or by the court. Here the latter alone is meant, as is clear from the context.

μηδὲ] quoted from the law; similarly we have δὲ at the beginning of quotations in 9 § 27 and Aesch. 3 § 74 (West.).

παθεῖν of personal penalties such as death, exile, imprisonment; ἀποτεῖσαι, of fines.

§ 156. ἀλλ' οὐχ—τιμῆματα ταῦτα] The orator's criticism is most unfair. One of the forms of ἀτιμία included confiscation of property, and the phrase in the text defines the particular degree of ἀτιμία and does not add a second penalty. The penalty of ἀτιμία, accompanied by confiscation, was inflicted on public debtors. CIA i 31, 32 ἀτιμον εἶναι αὐτόν...καὶ τὰ χρήματα δημοσία εἶναι, ii 17, 55. Cf. Andoc. de Myst. § 73, [Dem.] Nicestr. § 27. Besides, the law against double penalties, as above quoted, only affects penalties assessed by a court, and not those fixed by a law.

For a fresh offence, Leptines provides fresh penalties, but he does not intend the various penalties to be cumulative. It is clear, says Westermann, that L. did not intend this legal process to be put in force, immediately and in any case whatsoever, against one who asked for the privilege of ἀτέλεια, but only against one who having had the penalty of ἀτιμία, and its consequences, inflicted on him, nevertheless acted in defiance of that first penalty and thus incurred a second. Demosthenes misrepresents the penalty of a special form of ἀτιμία as a 'double penalty'; and also, with equal unfairness, describes the penalty for contempt of the judgment passed upon the claimant as a third penalty. The scholiast aptly remarks σφίζεται, τὸ ἐν τρία ποιῶν.

Toute cette argumentation de Démosthène repose sur un sophisme. La loi ne veut qu'un seul τιμήμα, c'est-à-dire une seule peine évaluée par le juge, en vertu de son pouvoir discrétionnaire: mais il n'interdit pas de prononcer, en outre, et avec la peine ainsi évaluée, une autre peine non sujette à évaluation. Il y a de nombreux exemples de décrets prononçant cumulativement pour un seul et même fait l'atimie et la confiscation. Autre sophisme: La peine attachée à l'orateur qui parle, quoique frappé d'atimie, n'est qu'une conséquence éloignée de la loi, et ne peut pas

τιμήματα ταῦτα. "εἶναι δὲ καὶ ἐνδείξεις καὶ ἀπαγωγάς· ἐὰν "δ' αἰλῶ, ἔνοχος ἔστω τῷ νόμῳ ὃς κεῖται, ἐάν τις ὀφείλων ἀρχῇ "τῷ δημοσίῳ." θάνατον λέγει· τοῦτο γάρ ἐστ' ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ τοῦπι-
τμίον. οὐκοῦν τρία τιμήματα ταῦτα. πῶς οὖν οὐ σχέτλιον καὶ
δεινόν, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ χαλεπώτερον εἶναι παρ' ὑμῖν δόξει
χάριν εὖ ποιήσαντ' ἀπαιτεῖν, ἢ τὰ δεινότατ' ἐργαζόμενον ληφ- 505
θῆναι;

- 157 Αἰσχροῦς, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ κακῶς ἔχων ὁ νόμος, καὶ
ὁμοῖος φθόνῳ τινὶ καὶ φιλονικίᾳ^{ad} καὶ—τὸ λοιπὸν ἐῷ· τοιούτοις δέ
τισιν προσείχ' ὁ γράφων χρῆσθαι. ὑμῖν δ' οὐχὶ πρέπει τὰ
τοιαῦτα μιμεῖσθαι, οὐδ' ἀνάξια φαίνεσθαι φρονούντας ὑμῶν αὐτῶν.
φέρει γὰρ πρὸς Διός, τί μάλιστ' ἂν ἀπευξαίμεθα πάντες, καὶ τί
μάλιστ' ἐν ἅπασι διεσπούδασται τοῖς νόμοις; ὅπως μὴ γενήσονται
οἱ περὶ ἀλλήλους φόνοι, περὶ ὧν ἐξαίρετος ἡ βουλὴ φύλαξ ἡ 'ν
158 Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ τέτακται. ἐν τοίνυν τοῖς περὶ τούτων νόμοις ὁ
Δράκων φοβερὸν κατασκευάζων καὶ δεινὸν τὸ τιν' αὐτόχειρ' ἄλλον

^{ad} φιλονικία (w Bl): -νεκία codd. Cf. § 144.

être considérée comme se cumulant avec les autres peines, puisqu'elle réprime une infraction distincte'. Dareste, note 52.

ἐνδείξεις] 'informations' laid against persons after they had assumed some office, or some privilege to which they were not entitled (Meier and Schömann, p. 286²). Such 'informations' were often directed against persons who were ἀτιμοί. Lex apud Timocr. 22 ἐνδείξεις αὐτῶν ἔστω πρὸς τοῖς θεσμοθέτας, καθάπερ ἐάν τις ἀρχῇ ὀφείλων τῷ δημοσίῳ.

ἀπαγωγάς] summary arrests, *flagrantie delicto* (Meier and Schömann, p. 273²).

ἐάν τις—δημοσίῳ] 'if anyone presume to hold office, while he is a debtor to the state'. For the position of ἀρχῇ separating ὀφείλων from its object, Westermann compares 159 ἂν τις ἀμύνων τι πάθῃ τῇ δημοκρατίᾳ. The *hiatus*, avoided in these passages, is admitted in the law quoted above.

§ 157. ὁμοῖος—φιλονικία] 'having an air of envy and jealousy'.

καὶ—τὸ λοιπὸν ἐῷ] The orator pauses for a severer word than either φθόνος or φιλονικία, but spares his opponent any graver imputation. We have a similar ἀποσιώπησις in 9 § 54 εἰς τοῦτ' ἀφίχθε μωρίας ἢ παρανοίας ἢ—οὐκ ἔχω τί λέγω.

φέρει] § 26.

οἱ περὶ ἀλλήλους φόνοι] It has been suggested that this phrase is a quotation

from the law of Dracon, corresponding to the words quoted below, αὐτόχειρ' ἄλλον ἄλλον γίνεσθαι. The article denotes a special class of homicides, the premeditated murders which came under the jurisdiction of the Areopagus. Weil aptly quotes Aeschylus, *Agam.* 1575 μά-
νας...ἀλληλοφόνους.

ἡ βουλὴ...ἡ 'ν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ] This is the full title of the court of the Areopagus. The form in good Greek is always Ἀρείος πάγος not Ἀρείωπαγος (Cobet, *N. L.* p. 394). On this court, see 23 §§ 65—69.

φύλαξ] the position of this word, separated both from ἐξαίρετος and from τέτακται, before either of which it might have been placed, is probably due to the desire of avoiding *hiatus*. In 23 § 67 ταύτην τὴν φυλακὴν is similarly applied to the Areopagus, cf. Aeschyl. *Eum.* 685 φρούρημα γῆς.

§ 158. Δράκων] Of all the laws of Dracon (B.C. 620), it was only those relating to homicide that were incorporated in the code of Solon (archon B.C. 594). Plut. *Solon* 17. Meier and Schömann, pp. 17—22².

In the Revision of the Laws in 409 B.C. Dracon's laws were duly incorporated in accordance with a decree which is still preserved (CIA i 61; Hicks, 59; Dittenberger, p. 87).

ἄλλου γίγνεσθαι, καὶ γράφων χέρνιβος^ο εἵργεσθαι τὸν ἀνδροφόνον, σπονδῶν κρατήρων ἱερῶν ἀγορᾶς, πάντα τᾶλλα διελθὼν οἷς μάλιστ' ἂν τιν' ᾤετ' ἐπισχεῖν τοῦ τοιοῦτόν τι ποιεῖν, ὅμως οὐκ ἀφείλετο τὴν τοῦ δικαίου τάξιν, ἀλλ' ἔθηκεν ἐφ' οἷς ἐξεῖναι ἀποκτινύναι, καὶ οὕτω τις δράση καθαρὸν διώρισεν εἶναι. εἴτ' ἀποκτεῖναι μὲν δικαίως ἔν γε τοῖς παρ' ὑμῖν νόμοις ἐξέσται, χάριν δ' ἀπαιτεῖν οὔτε δικαίως οὐθ' ὅπως οὖν διὰ τὸν τούτου νόμον; μηδαμῶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι· μὴ βούλεσθε δοκεῖν πλείω πε- 159 ποιῆσθαι σπουδὴν, ὅπως μηδενὶ τῶν εὐ τι ποιούντων ὑμᾶς χάριν ἐξέσται κομίσασθαι, ἢ ὅπως μηδεὶς φόνος ἐν τῇ πόλει γενήσεται· ἀλλὰ μνησθέντες τῶν καιρῶν, παρ' οὓς εὐ πεπονθότες εὐ πε-

^ο χέρνιβος S L O Y et schol. 525, 20: χερνίβων (B 1824 et D), quod fortasse etiam Libanium iv 893, 15 legisse indicat Blass. Sophoclis in *Oed. Tyr.* 240 'lectionem elegantiorē' χέρνιβος codex unus tantum tuetur; ceteri omnes χερνίβας habent.

χέρνιβος—ἀγορᾶς] probably the actual words of the law. Cf. Soph. *O. T.* 236 τὸν ἄνδρ' ἀπαυδῶ τοῦτον, ὅστις ἐστὶ γῆς τῆσδ', ἧς ἐγὼ κράτη τε καὶ θρόνους νέμω, μήτ' εἰσδέχεσθαι μήτε προσφωνεῖν τινα, μήτ' ἐν θεῶν εὐχαῖσι μήτε θύμασιν κοινὸν ποιεῖσθαι, μήτε χέρνιβος νέμειν, ὅθεν δ' ἀπ' οἴκων πάντας, ὡς μᾶσματος τοῦδ' ἥμιν ὄντος.

χέρνιβος] the holy water used to wash the hands before beginning any sacred rite. 'When sacrifice was offered by the members of a household (Aesch. *Ag.* 1037) or of a class (*Eum.* 656), a brand taken from the altar was dipped in water, and with the water thus consecrated (χέρνιβος) the company and the altar were sprinkled'. Jebb on Soph. *l.c.*, where it is shewn that this law of Dracon was a 'sentence of excommunication (1) from the life of the family and the clan, (2) from the worship common to all Hellenes'.

σπονδῶν, κρατήρων] 'the libations and bowls of wine', which formed part of the sacred rites themselves. *F. L.* 280 (of Harmodius and Aristogeiton) ἐν ᾧ πᾶσι τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐπὶ ταῖς θυαλαῖς σπονδῶν καὶ κρατήρων κοινωνοῦς. But, while *there* both the terms refer to the same thing and have possibly a religious signification alone, it is only σπονδῶν that *here* has that meaning, while κρατήρων mainly refers to the wine-bowl that circulates round the festal board in private life. Aeschylus, *Choeph.* 291 καὶ τοῖς τοιοῦτοις οὕτε κρατήρος μέρος εἶναι μετασχεῖν, οὐ φιλοσπόνδου λιβός, βωμῶν τ' ἀπέργειν οὐχ ὀρμμένην

πατρός μῆνιν· δέχεσθαι δ' οὕτε συλλύειν τινά (Weil). For the general sense cf. *Androt.* § 2 (of one charged with having killed his father) τίς γάρ ἂν ἡ φίλος ἢ ξένος εἰς ταῦτά ποτ' ἔλθειν ἠθέλησεν ἐμοί;

ἱερῶν] as the centres of religious worship; ἀγορᾶς, as the centre of public life. Similarly in another part of the law of Dracon, 'if anyone kill or cause the death of a homicide', he is kept aloof ἀγορᾶς ἐφορίας καὶ ἀθλων καὶ ἱερῶν ἀμφικτυονικῶν (23 § 38). Cf. 24 § 60 οἱ μὴ καθαρὰς τὰς χεῖρας ἔχοντες, εἰσιόντες δ' εἰς τὴν ἀγορὴν, ἀδικούσιν.

τὴν τοῦ δικαίου τάξιν] 'the rule of justice' (Kennedy). 'Locum vel condicionem iusti non detraxit, h. e. non praeteriit tacitum, quatenus ius et fas esset hominem occidi' Reiske's index. 14 § 35 ἡγοῦμαι τοῖνυν ἐγὼ ταύτην τὴν τάξιν τοῦ δικαίου καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῆς ὄντας κρείττους τῶν προδοτῶν κ.τ.λ. 18 § 173 τὴν τῆς εὐνοίας τάξιν ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς οὐκ ἔλιπον.

ἐφ' οἷς ἐξεῖναι] infin. in oblique narration, as in 23 § 53 λέγοντος ἐφ' οἷς ἐξεῖναι κτεῖναι (ἀποκτινύναι, 74), and § 60; 36 § 25; and 38 § 5. Goodwin's *M* and *T*, § 756, ed. 1889.

The cases in which homicide was justified by the law are mentioned in 23 § 53.

καθαρὸν] 9 § 44 καθαρὸν τὸν τούτον τινὰ ἀποκτείναντα εἶναι, 19 § 66; 23 § 55; 37 § 59. ἐξέσται, exceptionally followed by ἐν.

§ 159. τι] placed between εὐ and ποιούντων instead of either before or after. A *hiatus* is thus avoided.

ποιήκατε τοὺς εὐρομένους, καὶ τῆς Δημοφάντου στήλης, περὶ ἧς εἶπε Φορμίων, ἐν ᾗ γέγραπται καὶ ὁμώμοται¹, ἂν τις ἀμύνων τι πάθῃ τῇ δημοκρατίᾳ, τὰς αὐτὰς δώσειν δωρεῖας ὥσπερ Ἀρμοδίῳ 506 καὶ Ἀριστογείτονι, καταψηφίσασθε τοῦ νόμου. οὐ γὰρ ἔστ' εὐορκεῖν, εἰ μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσετε.

- 180 Παρὰ πάντα δὲ ταῦτ' ἐκείνο ἔτι ἀκούσατέ μου. οὐκ ἔνι τοῦτον ἔχειν καλῶς τὸν νόμον, ὃς περὶ τῶν παρεληλυθότων καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ταῦτά λέγει. "μηδέν" εἶναί" φησ' "ἀτελὴ πλὴν τῶν "ἀφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος". καλῶς. "μηδὲ τὸ λοιπὸν "ἐξεῖναι δοῦναι". μὴδ' ἂν τοιοῦτοί τινες γένωνται, Λεπτίνῃ; εἰ τὰ 161 πρὸ τοῦ κατεμέμφου, τί; μὴ καὶ τὰ μέλλοντ' ᾗδεις; ὅτι νῆ Δία πόρρω τοῦ τι τοιοῦτ' ἐλπίζειν νῦν² ἔσμεν. καὶ εἰημέν γ', ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι. ἀλλὰ χρὴ γ' ἀνθρώπους ὄντας τοιαῦτα καὶ λέγειν καὶ

¹ ὁμώμοται S L (edd.), cf. Voemelii proleg. gram. § 86: ὁμώμοσται vulgo. ² νῦν cum schol. p. 524, 20; 527, 2, 16; 528, 21 om. Bl.

εὐρομένους] τὴν χάριν.

τῆς Δημοφάντου στήλης] the tablet inscribed with the decree moved by Demophantus after the fall of the Fourhundred in 411. It is mentioned by Lycurgus § 127 (who places it after the time of the Thirty in 404) διομωμάκατε ἐν τῷ ψηφίσματι τῷ Δημοφάντου κτείνειν τὸν τὴν πατρίδα προδιδόντα καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ χειρὶ καὶ ψήφῳ (ed. Rehdantz, appendix, p. 184 f.). The terms of the oath, to which allusion is made in the text, are preserved in Andocides, *de mysteriis*, I § 96 ἐν δὲ τις κτείνειν τινα τούτων ἀποθάνῃ ἢ ἐπιχειρῶν, εὖ ποιήσω αὐτόν τε καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς ἐκείνου καθάπερ Ἀρμόδιον τε καὶ Ἀριστογείτονα καὶ τοὺς ἀπογόνους αὐτῶν. Curtius, *H. G.* iii 462 Ward.

Φορμίων] who delivered the previous speech on the same side.

ὁμώμοται] It is only the best mss which have here retained the primitive form, while the rest have ὁμώμοσται. Cf. Rutherford's *New Phrynichus*, p. 97, and Wayte on *Androt.* § 4.

τι πάθῃ] for the position of these words, cf. that of ἀρχῇ in 156.

§ 160. 'In loco non sane facili haec fere viros doctos latuerunt: (1) Non transiri ad novum argumentum, sed cumulum imponi iis quae dixerat p. 503, 27 etc. de *utili*: nos, upon this part of the question I wish to add a general remark. (2) Eadem repeti quae supra p. 471, 20. dicta sunt. (3) Argumentum sumi non ab istis πλὴν τῶν ἀφ', etc. sed a tota

clausula ἀτελῇ δέ, etc. ut p. 466, 9. 465, 18. Quod autem dicunt, *legem debere esse eandem in omnes*, huc non pertinet. Illud verum est in poenis statuendis: hic quaeritur quid expediat, non quid sit justum. Equidem puto sanum esse locum, et fere cum Taylora intelligo: *This law is bad, because it makes a sweeping enactment, and prohibits for the future as well as abolishes the past. Even in the past you admit one exception: may not a similar case occur? Do not look with scorn upon the past*, (i.e. upon the difficulties of the state which reduced us to those expedients) *unless you can take on yourself to say, the same difficulties may not return*. καταμέμφεσθαι est fere φαῦλον ἡγεῖσθαι. Omnino confer Timocr. p. 724, 8. et 761, 5. 737, 1—7. Dobree's *Adversaria*, p. 115 ed. Wagner.

ἔνι] 98. ταῦτά λέγει, 'uses the same language' respecting the past (about which we know) and about the future (which is uncertain).

μηδ'—γένωνται] 'not even if men should arise, like Harmodius and Aristogeiton?' κατεμέμφου] 'you were disparaging, depreciating, setting little store by, the past' (when you were drafting your law). μὴ, interrog., 'surely you did not know the future; did you?' Krieger, p. 1024.

§ 161. ὅτι—ἔσμεν] Leptines is represented as giving his reason for forbidding any such grants for the future: 'oh! because we are now far from expecting anything of the kind', i.e. that the services of men like the tyrannicides will ever be

νομοθετεῖν, οἷς μηδεὶς ἂν νεμεσήσαι, καὶ τὰγαθὰ μὲν προσδοκᾶν καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς εὐχέσθαι διδόναι, πάντα δ' ἀνθρώπων ἡγεῖσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν Λακεδαιμόνιοι ποτ' ἡλπισαν εἰς τοιαῦτα πράγματ' ἀφίξεσθαι, οὐδέ γ' ἴσως Συρακόσιοι, τὸ πάλαι δημοκρατούμενοι καὶ φόρους Καρχηδονίους πραττόμενοι, καὶ πάντων τῶν περὶ αὐτοὺς ἄρχοντες καὶ ναυμαχίᾳ νενικηκότες ἡμᾶς, ὑφ' ἐνὸς γραμματέως, [ὃς ὑπηρέτης ἦν]^h ὥς φασι, τυραννήσεσθαι. οὐδέ γ' ὁ 182 νῦν ὦν Διονύσιος ἡλπισεν ἂν ποτ' ἴσως πλοῖφ στρογγύλῳ καὶ στρατιώταις ὀλίγοις Δίων' ἐλθόντ' ἐφ' αὐτὸν ἐκβαλεῖν τὸν τριήρεις πολλὰς καὶ ξένους καὶ πόλεις κεκτημένον. ἀλλ' οἶμαι τὸ μέλλον

^h ὃς ὑπηρέτης ἦν codd. (Benseler et v): del. Reiske (z b d wr), etiam ὡς φασιν del. F. A. Wolf (z). ὃς ὑπηρέτης ἦν, addito vel ἀρχαῖς τιων vel σφίσιν, Weil. Posterius Blassio multo magis placet; dedit ipse ὃς ὑπηρέτει σφίσιν.

wanted again. **ἡλπίειν**, as *infra* and in i § 14; 19 § 240; 23 §§ 58, 106. So **ἔλπις** in i § 14.

νεμεσήσαι] 'our law should be such as not to shock religious sentiment', Kennedy; who has an instructive note in the course of which he refers to Herod. i 34, iii 40; Eur. *Alc.* 1135 **φθόρος θεῶν**, *Or.* 974, *Suppl.* 348, *Iph. A.* 1097, *El.* 902; Aesch. *Ag.* 919; Soph. *Phil.* 776. He also observes that 'the deity, whose peculiar province it was to chastise vain-glorious mortals, to check overweening arrogance, to inspire feelings of humility and moderation, reverence for law, justice, and propriety, was *Nemesis*, a goddess worshipped with peculiar veneration by the Athenians', and described by Pausanias i 33 as **θεῶν μάλιστα ἀνθρώποις ὕβριστάς ἀπαράλτῃτος**. Cf. Ar. *Rhet.* ii 9.

ἀνθρώπινα] 'deem all things as held by human tenure'.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι] The Spartan supremacy, after lasting from 403, was brought to an end by the battle of Leuctra in 371.

πάλαι] the Gelonian dynasty had been brought to an end by the expulsion of Thrasylbulus, brother of Gelon and Hieron in 466. The democracy thus founded continued till 406, when the rule of Dionysius I began.

φόρους Καρχηδονίους] The Carthaginians were defeated by Gelon at Himera in 480, but there is no evidence of their paying tribute. **πραττόμενοι**, Thuc. viii 5 and 37 **φόρους πρόσσεσθαι ἀπὸ** (or **ἐκ**) **τῶν πόλεων**. Here with double acc., as in 29 § 2 **ἐπεπράμην τοῦτον τὴν**

δικήν. 59 § 19 **ὅς** **μεγίστους μισθοὺς πράττειτο τοῖς βουλομένοις κ.τ.λ.** Aesch. 2 § 100 **λότρα πραξάμενον** (twice).

ναυμαχίᾳ] the battle in the great harbour, 413 B.C., described in Thuc. vii ad fin.

γραμματέως] Diod. xiii 96 **ἐκ γραμματέως καὶ τοῦ τυχόντος ἀνθρώπου τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως τῶν Ἑλληνίδων ἐγενήθη τυράννος**. Polyae. v 2 § 2 **Συρακουσίοις ὑπηρετῶν καὶ γραμματεῶν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς**. The position of a paid clerk to the public magistrates was regarded with singular contempt at Athens, Lysias 20 § 27 f. Demosthenes is unsparing in his abuse of Aeschines for filling this useful office, 18 § 127 **δλεθρος γραμματεὺς**, and 19 § 95 **πανοῦργος οὗτος καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρὸς καὶ γραμματεὺς**.

ὃς ὑπηρέτης ἦν] 18 § 261 **γραμματεῦν καὶ ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς ἀρχιδόις**.

§ 162. **ὁ νῦν ὦν Διονύσιος**] expelled in 356 by Dion (Diodorus xvi 6, and Plut. *Dion* 25, *Nepos*, *Dion* 5). Dion died in 353, and Dionysius II was restored, to be finally expelled by Timoleon in 343. Plut. *Timoleon* 13.

πλοῖφ στρογγύλῳ] 'merchant-vessel', contrasted with **τρίρεις**, 'vessels of war'. Diodorus xvi 9 describes Dion as **δυοῖ φορτηγοῖς ναυσὶν ἀναχθεῖς**.

τὸ μέλλον ἀθλον κ.τ.λ.] 15 § 21 **ἀθλον τὸ μέλλον ἅπασιν ἀνθρώποις**. 23 § 42 **μὴ προδῆλου τῆς ἐπιούσης τύχης οὐσης ἐκάστω**. Eur. *Alc.* 785 **τὸ τῆς τύχης γὰρ ἀφανὲς οἱ προβήσεται**. Plut. *Sol.* 27 **ἐπεισι γὰρ ἐκάστω ποικίλων ἐξ ἀθλοῦ τὸ μέλλον** (West.). Thuc. iv 62 **τὸ δὲ ἀσάβητον τοῦ μέλλοντος ἐπὶ πλείστον κρατεῖ**.

ἄδηλον πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, καὶ μικροὶ καιροὶ μεγάλων πραγμάτων αἵτιοι γίνονται. διὸ δεῖ μετριάξιν ἐν ταῖς εὐπραξίαις καὶ προσορωμένους τὸ μέλλον φαίνεσθαι.

- 163 Πολλὰ δ' ἂν τις ἔχοι λέγειν ἔτι καὶ διεξιέναι περὶ τοῦ 507
μηδαμῇ¹ μηδὲ καθ' ἐν τούτου ἔχειν καλῶς τὸν νόμον μηδὲ συμ-
φέρειν ὑμῖν· ἀλλ' ἵν' ἐν κεφαλαίῳ τούτο μάθῃτε κἀγὼ παύσωμαι
λέγων, τάδε ποιήσατε· σκέψασθε παρ' ἄλληλα καὶ λογίσασθε
πρὸς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, τί² συμβήσεται καταψηφισαμένοις³ ὑμῖν τοῦ
νόμου καὶ τί μὴ· εἴτα φυλάττετε καὶ μέμνησθε, ἂν⁴ ὑμῖν ἐξ
164 ἐκατέρου φανῇ, ἵν' ἔλῃσθε τὰ κρείττω. ἂν μὲν τοίνυν κατα-
ψηφίσῃσθ', ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς κελεύομεν, οἱ μὲν ἄξιοι παρ' ὑμῶν⁵ τὰ
δίκαι' ἔξουσιν, εἰ δέ τις ἔστ' ἀνάξιος, ὡς ἔστω, πρὸς τῷ τῇν
δωρειᾷ ἀφαιρεθῆναι δίκην ἣν ἂν ὑμῖν δοκῇ δώσει κατὰ τὸν παραιο-
σηνεγμένον νόμον· ἡ δὲ πόλις πιστή, δικαία, πρὸς ἅπαντας⁶
ἀψευδὴς φανήσεται. ἐὰν δ' ἀποψηφίσῃσθ', ὃ μὴ ποιήσαιτε⁷, οἱ
μὲν χρηστοὶ διὰ τοὺς φαύλους ἀδικήσονται, οἱ δ' ἀνάξιοι συμφορὰς
ἐτέροις αἵτιοι γενήσονται, δίκην δ' οὐδ' ἡντινοῦν αὐτοὶ δώσουσιν,
ἡ δὲ πόλις τάναντί⁸ ὧν εἶπον ἀρτίως δόξει, ἀπιστος, φθονερά,
165 φαύλη παρὰ πᾶσιν εἶναι. οὐκ οὖν ἄξιον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοσ-
αύτην βλασφημίαν ἀντὶ καλῶν καὶ προσηκόντων ὑμῖν ἀγαθῶν
ἐλέσθαι. καὶ γὰρ ἕκαστος ὑμῶν ἰδίᾳ μεθέξει τῆς δόξης τῶν
κοινῇ γνωσθέντων. οὐ γὰρ ἀγνοεῖ τοῦτ' οὐδεὶς οὔτε τῶν περιε-
στηκότων οὔτε τῶν ἄλλων, ὅτι ἐν μὲν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ Λεπτίνης
πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀγωνίζεται, ἐν δὲ τῇ τῶν καθημένων ὑμῶν ἐνὸς ἐκάστου

¹ μηδαμῇ D.
φισμένοις F (Bl).

² τί τε F (Bl).

³ ἂν L (Z B D W).

⁴ καταψηφισαμένοις S L vulg.: κατεψη-
φισμένοις F (Bl). ⁵ παρ' ὑμῶν (ἡμῶν), ante τὰ δίκαια
in S L O Y P, post τὰ δίκαια vulgo positum, seclisuit Bl. ⁶ ἅπαντας vulg.
(as in L supra scriptum) B D V W wr, quod verbis παρὰ πᾶσιν de personis infra positus
defenditur: ἅπαντα S L¹ O Y P (Z Bl). Cf. § 25. ⁷ ποιήσαιτε S¹ et schol. 519,
11 ἀπέχεται γενέσθαι τὸ φαῦλον (Z B Bl): ποιήσατε corr. S (D V W wr).

μικροί—γίνονται] Livy xxvii 9 'ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendent'.

μετριάξιν] apparently not used elsewhere by any Greek orator. Plato, *Leg.* 784 E, has περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα μ., and *Rep.* 603 E πρὸς λύπην μ.

§ 163. διεξιέναι] 'to recount at length'.
τ[(συμβήσεται) μ[(καταψηφισαμένοις).
φυλάττετε καὶ μέμνησθε] 36 § 61; *inf.* 167. 23 § 215 ἂν νομίζω μνημονεύοντας ἄμεινον φυλάττειν, ἂν παράγειν καὶ φενακίζειν οὐτοὶ ζητῶσιν ὑμᾶς, and 218 ταῦτα φυλάττετε καὶ μεμνημένοι κἀθήσθε.

ἵν' ἔλῃσθε τὰ κρείττω] an allusion to the text of the law quoted at the end of § 89 (Markland).

§ 164. ὡς ἔστω] 14. παραιοσηνεγμένον, 97 ff.

§ 165. τῶν περιεστηκότων] contrasted with τῶν καθημένων (the judges, as in 21 § 18). 18 § 196 τοὺς περιεστηκότας ἐξωθεν καὶ ἀκρωμένους, Aesch. 3 § 56 τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν ὅσοι δὴ ἐξωθεν περιεστᾶσι κ.τ.λ. Dem. 54 § 41. Cicero, *pro Flacco*, § 69 'a iudicibus oratio avertitur: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur'.

γνώμη, φιланθρωπία πρὸς φθόνον καὶ δικαιοσύνη πρὸς κακίαν καὶ πάντα τὰ χρηστὰ πρὸς τὰ πονηρότατ^ρ ἀντιτάττεται. ὃν 186
 508 τοῖς βελτίοισι πειθόμενοι καὶ κατὰ ταυτ^η ἡμῖν^α θέμενοι τὴν ψῆφον, αὐτοὶ θ' ἂ προσήκει δόξετ' ἐγνωκέναι, καὶ τῇ πόλει τὰ κράτιστ' ἔσεσθ' ἐψηφισμένοι, καὶ τις ἄρ' ἔλθῃ ποτὲ καιρός, οὐκ ἀπορήσετε τῶν ἐβελησόντων ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν κινδυνεύειν. ὑπὲρ οὖν τούτων ἀπάντων οἶμαι δεῖν ὑμᾶς σπουδάζειν καὶ προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν ὅπως μὴ βιασθῇθ' ἀμαρτάνειν^τ. πολλὰ γὰρ ὑμεῖς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, 187
 πολλάκις οὐκ ἐδιδάχθηθ' ὡς <οὐκ> ἔστι^ι δίκαια, ἀλλ' ἀφῆρέθηθ' ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν λεγόντων κραυγῆς καὶ βίας καὶ ἀναισχυντίας. ὁ μὴ 187
 πάθητε νῦν· οὐ γὰρ ἄξιον. ἀλλ' ἂ δίκαι' ἐγνώκατε, ταῦτα φυλάξατε^ι καὶ μνημονεύεθ', ἕως ἂν ψηφίσησθε, ἵν' εὖορκον θῆσθε τὴν ψῆφον κατὰ τῶν τὰ πονηρὰ συμβουλευόντων. θαυμάζω δ' ἔγωγε, εἰ τοῖς μὲν τὸ νόμισμα διαφθείρουσιν θάνατος παρ' ὑμῖν

^ρ πονηρὰ L O, 'cum Wolfio bene revocavit Bekker' (Schaefer). ^α ταῦτα ἡμῖν Z B D. ^τ ἀμαρτάνειν S L O Y P: ἀμαρτεῖν (B 1824 et Bl cum schol.). ^ι <οὐκ> ἔστι Weil (Bl). ^ι φυλάξατε S: φυλάττετε L F (B et Weil coll. 163).

φιλανθρωπία (human kindness)—ἀντιτάττεται] Cic. *Catil.* 2 § 25 'ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia...: denique aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, virtutes omnes, certant cum iniquitate, cum luxuria, cum ignavia, cum temeritate, cum vitiis omnibus...'. But the resemblance between the two passages (as observed by Weil) is more apparent than real.

§ 166. πολλὰ ἀναισχυντίας] 'Many a time you have not been instructed as to the justice of the cause, but have had your verdict *extorted* from you by the clamour and violence and shamelessness of your orators'. Weil doubts whether there is any other instance of this use of ἀφαιρέσθαι and prefers to insert a negative before ἔστι δίκαια: 'they have not convinced you of the injustice of that which you approve, but have forced you to renounce it (i.e. your own judgment) in spite of your conviction'. He considers this as confirmed by the antithesis in the context: ἂ δίκαι' ἐγνώκατε, ταῦτα φυλάξατε, καὶ quotes 19 § 331 ταυτ' ὅν μαρτύρων, ταυτ' ἐλέγχων τινῶν ἐτι δεῖται μειζόνων; ταυτ' ἀφαιρήσεται τις ὑμῶν; and *Halop.* 7 § 3 τοῦτον δὲ τὸν λόγον, ὡς οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιος, οὐ χαλεπὸν ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ ἀφελέσθαι.

§ 167. ὁ μὴ πάθητε νῦν] 'Do not suffer yourselves to be so treated *now*'. § 50.

φυλάξατε καὶ μνημονεύετε] *observate semel animum advertentes et perpetuo memoria tenete.* § 87 σκοπεῖτε καὶ λογίσασθε.

θαυμάζω ... εἰ ... μὲν ... δὲ] The two clauses are coordinated by μὲν and δὲ, but in English it is more convenient to introduce it with *while*. Cf. §§ 12, 149.

The sense of the passage closely resembles what is expressed at greater length in a speech composed about the same time, *Timocr.* 24 § 212 βούλομαι τοῖνυν ὑμῖν κακέينو διηγῆσασθαι, ὃ φασὶ ποτ' εἰπεῖν Σόλωνα κατηγοροῦντα νόμον τινὸς οὐκ ἐπιτήδειον θέντος. λέγεται γὰρ τοῖς δικασταῖς αὐτὸν εἰπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ τάλλα κατηγορήσεν, ὅτι νόμος ἐστὶν ἀπάσαις ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἐάν τις τὸ νόμισμα διαφθέρῃ, θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν εἶναι. ἐπερωτήσας δ' εἰ δίκαιος αὐτοῖς καὶ καλῶς ἔχων ὁ νόμος φαίνεται, ἐπειδὴ φῆσαι τοὺς δικαστάς, εἰπεῖν ὅτι αὐτὸς ἡγείται ἀργύριον μὲν νόμισμα εἶναι τῶν ἰδίων συναλλαγμάτων εἴνεκα τοῖς ἰδιώταις εὐρημένον, τοὺς δὲ νόμους ἡγοῦτο νόμισμα τῆς πόλεως εἶναι. δεῖν δὲ τοὺς δικαστάς πολλῶν μᾶλλον, εἰ τις, ὁ τῆς πόλεως ἐστὶ νόμισμα, τοῦτο διαφθείρει καὶ παράσημον εἰσφέρει, μισεῖν καὶ κολάζειν, ἢ εἰ τις ἐκεῖν ὁ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν ἐστίν.

θάνατος—ἢ [ζημία.] 'This was true until recently of modern civilised States: and sometimes with aggravations of the death penalty unknown to the sensitive

ἐστίν^u ἡ ζημία, τοῖς δ' ὅλην τὴν πόλιν κίβδηλον καὶ ἄπιστον ποιοῦσιν λόγον δώσετε. οὐ δὴ πού γ', ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί.

Οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι δεῖ πλεῖω λέγειν· οἶμαι γὰρ ὑμᾶς οὐδὲν ἀγνοεῖν τῶν εἰρημένων.

^u secl. vl. coll. Aristid. ii 620 θάνατος ἡ ζημία κεῖται.

Athenians'. (Wayte on *Timocr.* l. c.) After the changes introduced by Solon, the Athenian money was 'the best in Greece and much in request throughout the Hellenic world, Xen. de Vect. 3 § 2'.

κίβδηλον] the metaphor is obviously suggested by νόμισμα in the context.

λόγον δώσετε] of 'giving a hearing', 'granting leave to make a speech', 2 § 29 δόντες λόγον. Malefactors who confessed their guilt might be punished without being heard:—24 § 65 ὥσπερ τοίνυν τῶν περὶ τὰλλα κακούργων τοὺς ὁμολογοῦντας ἀνευ κρίσεως κολάζειν οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν, οὕτω δίκαιον καὶ τούτου, ἐπειδὴ τοὺς νόμους κακούργων εἰληπται, μὴ δόντας λόγον μὴδ' ἐβελήσαντας ἀκοῦσαι καταψηφίσασθαι ὥμο-

λόγηκε γὰρ θατέρω τῷ προτέρῳ νόμῳ ἐναντίον τόνδε τιθεὶς ἀδικεῖν.

οὐ δὴ πού γ'] sc. λόγον δώσετε. ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί, 18 § 385; 23 § 186; 36 § 31; 43 § 68 (Rehdantz, *index* 2, Schwurformeln). *Introd.* p. xxxvii.

οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι.] Not: 'I do not know *that* &c.' (δτι, preferred by Markland and F. A. Wolf); nor, 'I do not know *what* more to say' (which would be wrong, even if πλέον followed); but, 'I know not *why* I should say any more'.

οὐκ—εἰρημένων] The same short sentence forms the conclusion of several speeches: *pro Phormione* (36), *contra Nausimachum* (38), *contra Cononem* (54); also the seventh and eighth speeches of Isaeus.

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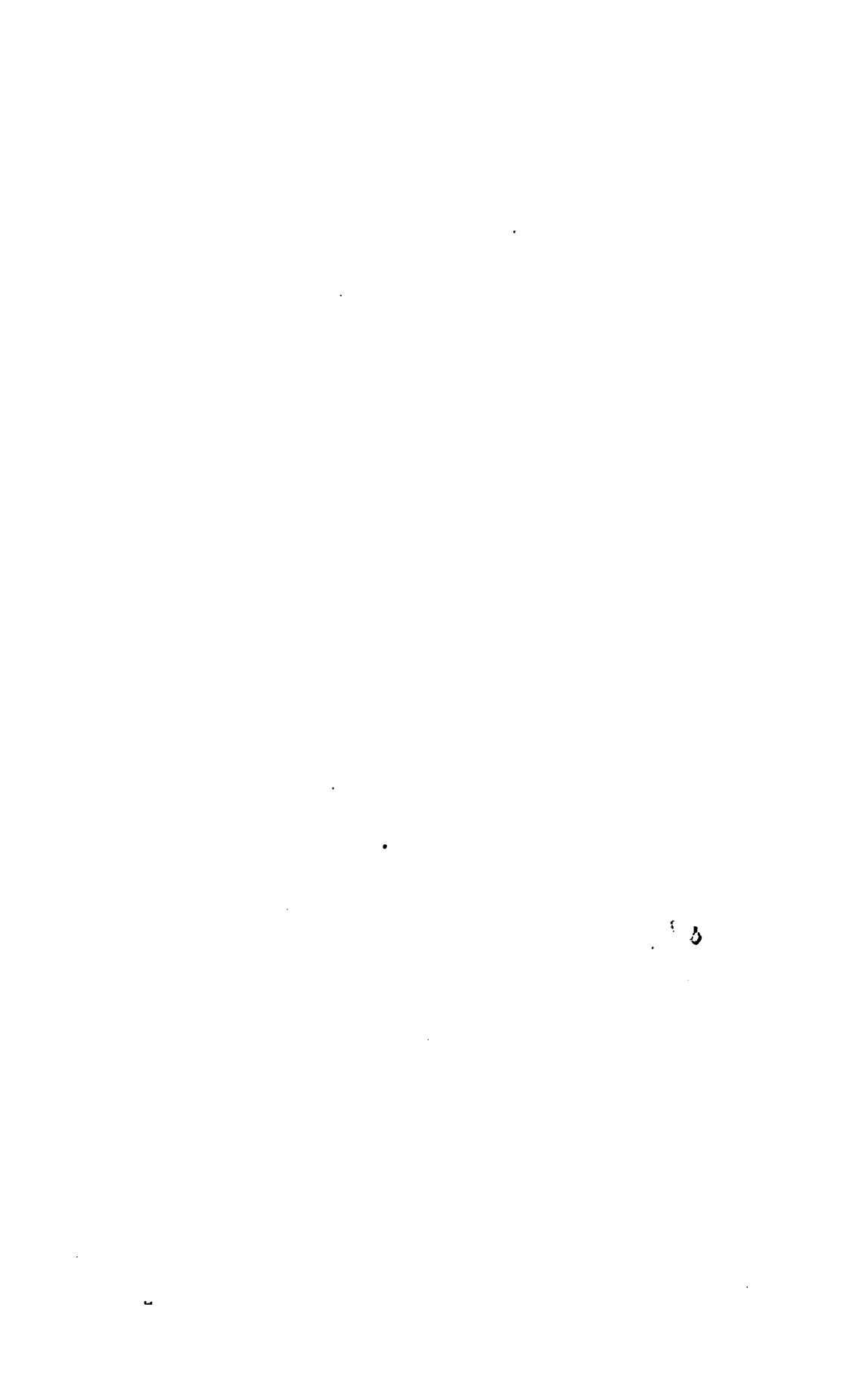
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